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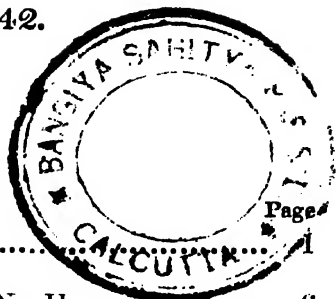
THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

SEPTEMBER, 1842.

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**** The Publishers will feel obliged by being informed when any delay occurs in the delivery of the Journal, which shall be immediately remedied.*

ERRATUM.

Second Part, p. 59, line 31, for "1832," read "1835."

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL.

SEPTEMBER—DECEMBER,
1842.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. LVII.

THE latest dates to which our Eastern intelligence extends this month are as follow:—Calcutta, July 9th; Madras, July 9th; Bombay, July 19th; Chira, May 27th; Australasia, April 26th.

The intelligence from Affghanistan, which is of an indecisive character, inspires mixed sensations. On the side of Candahar, every thing is prosperous; our troops never move but to victory, nor do the insurgents ever attack them, though in overwhelming numbers, but to be defeated and dispersed. In reading the details of these actions, it is difficult to conceive that the respective parties are the same description of troops as were opposed to each other at Cabul, where the result was so different. The insurgents appear as reckless, resolute, and persevering; but the British troops under General Nott, properly supplied and properly directed, prove that their assailants are, after all, what Sir William Maenaghten designated them, “a contemptible enemy.” If circumstances had permitted the onward movement of General Pollock’s force, the two armies might have met in the month of June at Cabul.

The measures taken by General Nott seem to put completely at rest the question, whether or not it had been intended to recall the British armies from the country. Nothing but distinct orders to that effect could have urged the general to withdraw the garrison from Kelat-i-Ghilzie and Gherisk, and to destroy the fortifications at those places, which (the former especially) were strong-holds, the retention of which was highly important if the troops were to remain.

That Lord Ellenborough, before he received accounts of the victory at Jellalabad and of the forcing of the Kybur Pass, and previous to the arrival of the Europe mail, had determined to withdraw the troops, there is ample evidence. A copy of an official order, said to have been precipitately issued by the Commander-in-chief, has surreptitiously appeared in the Indian papers;* and, although it is said that this was owing to a misunder-

* The following is given as a copy of the order:—

“Adjutant-General’s Office, May 14.

“Instructions having been issued for the withdrawal, within the British provinces, of the troops serving west of the Indus, it has become necessary to make arrangements for the comfort of the different

standing at head-quarters,—the orders referring only to General Sale's brigade, but were erroneously applied to the whole army,—and although it is even said that the local government at Calcutta had not received any intimation of a design to abandon the country; still, the concurrent statements from Jellalabad, that such a determination had been communicated to General Pollock, who hesitated to comply, and the proceedings of General Nott, who seems to have yielded prompt and implicit obedience to the unpalatable orders, leave no reasonable doubt of the fact. A remarkable expression, which fell from Sir Robert Peel, in the debate of the 10th August, seems to us to convey an innuendo that orders to evacuate Afghanistan had been transmitted by the late administration to the late Governor-General, and, if so, they were doubtless found by his successor.* Whatever may have been the purpose of Lord Ellenborough, it is clear that, when the last advices came away, he had resolved not to withdraw the troops at that time; for the formation of an army of reserve at Sirhind, consisting of nineteen regiments of infantry and cavalry, with a complement of artillery, horse and foot, and an effective engineer establishment, would be a needless measure under any other supposition.

The state of our army at Jellalabad, "baked by the heat and suffocated by the sand," suffering from diseases produced by the climate and aggravated by the dejection of spirits created by inaction, is calculated to excite apprehensions. It is said that General Pollock is absolutely incapable of moving for want of carriage cattle. The Bengal column of the Army of the Indus, it appears, according to Major Hough, to have consisted of 10,000 men, and its loss in the article of camels was 20,000. General Pollock, with an army of 14,000 men, has less than 3,000 camels! "The indents, on account of camp equipage, ammunition, and baggage," says a letter from Jellalabad, "amount to 5,600 camels, and we cannot well make a march on Cabul with less than 7,000 camel-loads of food." If the general is unable to advance, he is equally prevented from retiring by the same cause. It is, moreover, reported that the cattle they have in the camp are dying fast. According to a statement in the *Agra Ukhbar*, the force under General Pollock is to retire from Jellalabad, through the pass, to Rawul Pindee, near the banks of the Indus, there to wait the junction of fresh troops, which are to be pushed on in the approaching winter, and that the combined army will then take the field, thoroughly equipped in every respect, and march on to Cabul.

corps during their march across the Panjab; in furtherance of which I have been directed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to request that the 78 camels now attached to the station at Kurnaul may be sent forward to Ferozepore, where, being joined by 40 elephants at that post, the whole will proceed to Peshawur.

"It will, his Excellency apprehends, be necessary to take from the corps now at Kurnaul the dooley bearers attached to them, and to require others to supply their places to be provided from the district; you will issue orders accordingly, and, to dissipate the dread of foreign service with which the dooley bearers are believed to be impressed, you will cause it to be explained to them that they will not be required to remove beyond Peshawur, but be employed on duty with the returning troops.

"Should there be officers at Ferozepore preparing to join regiments with Major-General Pollock's force, you will order them to remain at Ferozepore until the return of their regiments to that station."

* "The noble lord says, 'Who contemplated the abandonment of Afghanistan?' I could tell the noble lord. (*Immense cheering.*) Beware, I say, let the noble lord beware, of indiscriminate reflections upon those now in office, (*Repeated cheers.*) The affairs of Afghanistan shall undergo serious consideration."

In this state of affairs, there seems no disruption of the insurrectionary combination, which, on the contrary, evidently has acquired strength and cohesion. A reconciliation has taken place between Akhbar Khan and Ameen-oollah Khan (between whom it was apparently the policy of the late Sir W. Macnaghten to sow dissention, the former having, at one time, agreed to join in a plot to destroy the latter), and, in spite of what has been reported of the feelings of the population of Cabul, Akhbar Khan has obtained by force possession of the Bala Hissar. The capture of the citadel puts him in possession of guns, ammunition, and treasure to the amount (it is supposed) of twenty lakhs of rupees. It makes him also the undisputed chief of the Afghans, and furnishes him with the means of annoying our force in its retrograde movement. What effect this success may have upon the fortunes and fate of the new Shah, Futteh Jung it is difficult, in our ignorance of Cabul politics, to conjecture. Most accounts represent the prince as entirely devoted to the English, and eagerly pressing the advance of our troops. One account states that he has appointed Akhbar Khan his vizir!

Those who pay close attention to the events in that ill-fated country cannot fail to be struck with the anomalous positions of its leading personages and the strange complexion of its politics. There are two sons of the late Shah in direct opposition to each other. The male children of Shah Shooja are, we believe, four in number. The eldest, the Shahzada Timoor, and the second, Mahomed Akhbar (whose mother is said to be a sister of Dost Mahomed Khan!) appear to be set aside in favour of Futteh Jung, the third and favourite son of the late Shah, who appointed him his naib or viceroy. The fourth son, Suftur Jung, our bitter enemy, leads the insurgents at Candahar. Then, again, the movements of Mahomed Akhbar Khan seem to have no reference to the restoration of his father's authority, or to the elevation of the Barukzye family, and the late Sirdars of Candahar, who, it might have been expected, would have endeavoured to recover their lost possessions, keep carefully out of the way.

Whatever may be the ultimate course pursued by the Indian government in this difficult state of affairs, so full of perplexity and so surrounded with danger, it cannot fail to be productive of serious and lasting consequences to our rule in India. Painful and mortifying as would be the choice of the least popular alternative, namely, the withdrawing the British troops within our own territories, and leaving the Afghans to be punished by their own intestine feuds and discords, we should not be surprised to find it had been chosen; nor should we, in our present circumstances, and with the information we have now acquired, as to the real object of the expedition into the country, blame or even regret its adoption.

Let us first examine the moral merits of the question, and then, out of regard to the notions of unscrupulous politicians, consider it under the aspect of expediency, apart from moral considerations.

We are now told that, although the expedition was undertaken ostensibly to aid Shah Shoojah in the recovery of his throne, its real aim was to

acquire possession of the country, and to keep it for ourselves. As we have treated of this part of the subject elsewhere, we shall merely here remark, that, if we apply the same rules of conduct to nations as we do to individuals; if to pursue a dishonest end by crooked and deceitful means, be as culpable in one state dealing with another, as in one man, in his transactions with his fellows,—and this principle of politics is inculcated not only by Christian but by heathen writers,*—then the war with the Affghans was originally unjust, and we are bound by all moral obligations to put an end to it. If, in addition to this original taint, there has been any treacherous proceeding on the part of our authorities in Affghanistan towards the chiefs of the country, we have thereby cancelled all righteous claim to redress and reparation from those chiefs for the sufferings inflicted upon our unhappy army, great as they have been. The Affghan chiefs were justified in expelling us, for we had intruded ourselves into their country in a false character; the shah himself might justly have taken part against us, if he found that we had deceived him; and our conduct whilst in the country had exempted the chiefs from the obligation of observing towards their invaders the rules of civilized warfare. The Indian Government will know how far there is any ground for the latter provocation; we have suggested it hypothetically.

Thus stands the moral branch of the question, which, apart from every other consideration, seems to point out the abandonment of this unhappy contest as the *right* course.

The political consequences of such a step, however, it will be said, may be of the most serious nature, and may exert even a fatal influence upon our rule in India. We believe that the continuance of that rule is of such momentous importance to the religious, moral, political, and social welfare of millions, that we willingly allow that the course of our proceedings in this matter ought, upon moral principles, to be in some measure regulated and modified by reference to such consequences. It is not to be concealed, that the successful resistance of the Affghans may not only make their country a dangerous neighbour, instead of a powerful barrier, of the Anglo-Indian territories, but have the effect of proclaiming the weakness of our power, of exciting a spirit of rebellion amongst our own feudatories, and of abating the confidence of our native troops. In the retreat of our army from Affghanistan, without removing the stain of our military disgrace, Eastern politicians, of no acute or timid perceptions, may discern a long perspective of border wars and internal revolts, exhausting our treasury, consuming our resources, and undermining our authority. The conquest of the country, and the punishment of the leaders of the late insurrection there, will, on the other hand, teach the malecontents of India, and the states which border upon it, that, although extraordinary difficulties and unforeseen disasters may for a time retard an object we had in view, our power will finally overcome every obstacle.

* Τὸ αὐτὸ ἀγαθὸν ζητεῖται καὶ παρὰ ἐνὸς ἀνθρώπου, εἰ παρὰ πόλεως. Paraph. Aristot. Nicom. 1. 2.

These are undoubtedly strong arguments in favour of a prosecution of the war; but as they are founded upon speculation and assumption, we may surely oppose to them suggestions of no higher quality and pretension. Suppose, if the war be persevered in, that the impediments we have experienced, and still experience there, should continue or increase; suppose the contest should be protracted, like that of Russia with the Circassians, and become of the same character; in such a case, the disastrous consequences, rightly apprehended in our own territories, from a relinquishment of the war, are as likely to result from similar causes, and we may have to struggle with border hostilities and intestine insurrection *in addition* to the Affghan war. Suppose, what is far from improbable, that the Affghans sought and obtained aid from other powers, perhaps European, and suppose that, after all our exertions, we should fail at last in overcoming the resistance of a determined people, bound together by religious as well as political prejudices, and fighting for their homes in such a country as Affghanistan, which, if well defended, is impregnable. These are likewise considerations which apply to the question of expediency apart from the moral merits of the contest, and they deserve as much weight as those already arrayed on the opposite side.

There is another consideration, which, although it seldom offers itself in the form of an argument, is often more cogent than any. A species of bastard pride in nations often restrains them, as it deters all but right-thinking individuals, from acknowledging that they have done wrong. Some "honour" is supposed to be lost in retracing our steps; having committed ourselves, it is said, we must go through. Upon this head, it will be well to attend to the admonition of one of the wisest of our political writers: "It is of the utmost moment," says Mr. Burke, "not to make mistakes in the use of strong measures; perseverance is only a virtue when it accompanies the most perfect wisdom: in truth, inconstancy is a sort of natural corrective of folly and ignorance."

Amongst the items of local intelligence in India we may notice the serious aspect which the Bundelkund insurrection has assumed (p. 77); the defeat of a detachment of the Nizam's army, under British officers, by a party of Arabs, with a very serious loss,—68 out of 200,—and the hostility of the Musulman population of Rohileund.

The war in China lingers on, ingloriously to our forces, and apparently without that species of annoyance to the Chinese which would dispose their government to purchase peace. The emperor has made preparation for prolonging the war, even should our troops reach Peking, by withdrawing into Tartary. By removing himself and his family beyond the Great Wall, he will render any treaty our commanders may make at the capital of no force. The more we see of this contest, the more we are convinced of the ignorance in which it was begun, and of the folly with which in the outset it was prosecuted.

SKETCHES OF THE GOOMSUR CAMPAIGN.

No. II.

THE practice amongst the Khonds of offering human life as a sacrifice to the god of the earth, according to one of their traditions, had its rise in the following occurrence. Their ancestors had a queen, under whose conduct the tribes emigrated from the mountainous land of their origin, far from their present location. In her time, the "waters were upon the face of the earth," and there was hardly resting-place for man's foot. Chancing to wound herself with an axe, the queen was astonished to observe that the blood which issued from the wound had the effect of indurating the ground where it was before soft and muddy. Pondering upon this miracle, she took the resolution of yielding herself a sacrifice for the general good; and, accordingly, intimated to her race, that if her blood was dispersed upon the surface of their now sloughy and unprofitable lands, they would become consistent and fruitful. She was immolated, and the expectations of the tribe were fulfilled. Ever since, it has been considered necessary, in order to prevent the earth from returning to its former state, to celebrate a similar sacrifice, and sprinkle it with human blood.

In offering their oblations to the earth, the Khonds do not conform to one particular mode of sacrifice. In some parts of the country, for about a month before the day appointed for the slaughter of the victim, he is led out of his place of confinement, with much ceremony, his figure decorated with garlands of flowers. The inhabitants of the district meet to feast together, and, excited with toddy, they dance round the wretched prisoner to their rude music and still ruder songs. In the course of these orgies, they contrive, notwithstanding their ardour for the blood of the victim, not to molest him, his person being held sacred from the hour of his doom to his last moments.

A post is planted in the earth, with certain incantations, on the top of which there is the figure of a bird typical of Thadhadevata, the earth; a similar figure, in brass, is likewise buried at the foot of the post. The day preceding the sacrifice, the victim is seated at the bottom of the post, and usually intoxicated with toddy (the juice of the palm tree, in a state of fermentation). Dancing round him, the Khonds apostrophize the earth, and solicit, in return for their offering, a plentiful season. The next day, he is again inebriated; his body is anointed with oil; every person present touches the anointed parts, and wipes off the oil on his own head. They then proceed in procession around the village, carrying the victim, and preceded by music and a pole, to the top of which are attached tufts of peacocks' feathers. On returning to the post, placed near three stones, which typify the god of the village, they dig a pit, and make the blood of a hog, sacrificed on the spot, flow into it. Into this hole the victim is thrust, being in a state of insensibility from the intoxicating liquors he has been compelled to partake of. He is then held down by several persons, with his face submerged in the blood and mire at the bottom of the pit, until he ceases to exist. Sometimes he is suspended by his feet and back of the neck to the ends of the pit, till fatigue forces him to fall into it, which is the signal for his destruction. During these sacrifices, the noise produced by the yells of the ministers in these infernal rites, and by their musical instruments, drown the cries of the victim, if he utter any. The priest then proceeds to cut a piece of flesh off the corpse, and with further ceremonies dedicates it as an offering to the earth, and subsequently inters it

contiguously to the village idol previously alluded to. The rest of the people sever pieces of flesh from the corpse, and carry them to their respective villages, where the same ceremonies are observed in the internment of the flesh before the idols; and other pieces are buried in the fields, to which they are carried in procession with music. The head and face of the body are not touched. The flesh being all removed from the skeleton, it is buried along with the head in the same pit which served as the place of sacrifice. These rites are concluded by the sacrifice of a calf by women, dressed in male attire, and armed. They drink, and dance around the post, and with the inhabitants of their village, eat the flesh, and dismiss the priest who has presided at the ceremony with a present of rice and a hog.

These mountaineers are reported to worship the earth, moon, and sun. Amongst other deities, they adore Dherma Devata, to whom they make offerings of rice and turmeric. When the rice is standing in the fields, they offer liquor, fowls, and rice to a god of the jungles. The village god I have mentioned, as represented by a pile of three stones, is called Jacari Penuga. On particular occasions, dressed dolls and figures of birds are seated on these stones. The aid of this deity is usually invoked prior to an enterprize being undertaken. There is also a phallus deity, designated Jarra pennu; he is conjectured to employ the small-pox as the weapon of his wrath, and, accordingly, when that disease appears in the country, offerings are made to this deity, of sheep and fowls, to deprecate his anger. In case of a dearth visiting the country, petitions are presented to a god of rain, on which occasions sheep are slaughtered beneath a tree, and worship made by the priest, who, in recompense, takes half the flesh of a sheep.

The Khonds are said to be separated into eighteen tribes. The terraced land inhabited by them, recent discoveries have proved to extend about fifty miles westward from its eastern limit on the summit of the Goomsur ghauts; it then descends towards the plain upon which Nagpore is situated. From the base of the terrace north-westward, half-way to Nagpore, the country is an almost impenetrable forest, which is inhabited by the same race, called Goands by the Nagpore people. Numerous streams, taking their rise in the ravines which intersect the western acclivity of the Khond country, contribute to swell that branch of the Mahanuddy which has its rise in the Bustar country. By travellers nothing has been discovered to justify a belief that these barbarians have declined from a more advanced state of civilization. No temples or ruined cities lie between Goomsur and the confines of the Nagpore territories. The Khonds may have borrowed some forms of their religion from their neighbours beneath the ghaut, the Woodyars of Goomsur.

In the course of the war, many particulars were learned respecting the customs of the Khonds. When a marriage takes place amongst them, a party of the bridegroom's friends proceed to the house belonging to the parents of the female, and demand her in marriage. If they are disposed to accede, they signify their assent by presenting a buffalo to the party who brought the overtures. They, on their return to the suitor, kill the animal, roast the flesh, and partake of it. The succeeding day, the relations of the intended bride return the visit, and are shewn the whole of the man's property. If they take a fancy for any part of his valuables, custom authorizes them to demand it, and it is thenceforth considered the property of the bride, though not taken away on this occasion. In the course of a short time, the bridegroom's family, himself at the head of them, proceed to the bride's house to present the property

previously solicited. They are received with feasting, a number of buffaloes being presented to them in return ; visits and feasting take place, and in every case the visitors carry away with them the surplus viands. The mother and father of the man must proceed to the bride's house, to ascertain when she is willing to surrender herself to her intended husband ; a day is then appointed, and a place of meeting. At the time fixed, mats are spread upon the ground for the lady to walk upon, and one is carried over her, to protect her person from the sun. From her relations she receives all necessary household stuff and utensils, and she then proceeds in procession to the place where her intended partner and his friends are expected to be waiting. Arriving here, they are invited by her party to come and carry her away ; a ceremony performed under the semblance of a fight between both parties, who are armed with sticks and stones. She is subsequently placed, in the inner court of the bridegroom's house, upon a large stool, and on a certain signal his friends pour water over her. The confusion and alarm produced upon the nerves of the young lady are taken advantage of by the bridegroom's younger sisters or brothers, previously concealed, to snatch from her finger her ring. On her requesting its restoration, they remove from their own person some valuable ornament, and offer it to her instead. A priest then enters, bearing a cord, some turmeric, and the nut of a certain tree, which he strings upon the cord. He beckons the bride and bridegroom to follow him, and they proceed, unattended, to a neighbouring wood, where they find a hut, constructed of sticks and leaves. The priest ties the two together with the cord, and, wishing them prosperity and happiness, leaves them. On the return of the husband and wife to his dwelling, hogs and other animals are killed ; another feast is celebrated, and at the conclusion, the priest dismissed with presents of rice, flesh, and liquor.

On a child being born in a family, it is the custom amongst the Khonds for the mother not to eat out of the household vessels until the expiration of a month after the birth, when a libation of liquor is poured upon the ground to the goddess of the earth, whose protection is invoked for the child. Six months after, a feast is held, on which occasion the priest of the village is summoned to ascertain, by divination, what the name of the child is to be. This he performs by means of a sickle suspended to a cord. As certain names are repeated in order, quantities of rice are poured upon the sickle. When the sickle is observed to move under the influence of the dropping rice, the name mentioned at the time is chosen for the child.

At funerals, the following ceremonies are observed. As soon as life has ceased, a sheep is tied to the foot of the corpse, which, together with it, his brass eating-dish, drinking vessels, ornaments, and grain, is conveyed to the spot intended for the cremation of the body, where all are burned with the sheep, dancers being hired who perform certain dances. On the twelfth day after this rite, the spot is again visited by the deceased's relations, who walk around it to the sound of drums, and perform some ceremonies ; they then retire, and feast together.

After this sketch of the rude institutions and manners of the Khonds, I return to the narrative of the war.

Our camp was pitched within a few hundred yards of the ghurry or fortalice of Oodagherry. It stood near the point of a delta, formed by a turn in the nullah separating the two most conspicuous Khond tribes from each other. On the whole, the position was not ill-chosen ; a sudden rush upon our camp

at night by an enemy being prevented by the precipitous banks of the water-course, though, perhaps, under such cover, a lurking foe might have advanced to within a few feet of us : the depth of the ravine, however, the steep banks of it, and the disintegrated nature of the soil through which the stream had excavated its channel, would have greatly embarrassed him. It will hereafter appear that this nullah contributed, in no inconsiderable degree, to save a small detachment of our troops from being exterminated by the hordes of Khonds that threatened them when greatly weakened by the number of sick, and the parties they had been ordered to detach.

Khondistan is intersected by many such streams, which in military operations were often turned to good account. On one occasion, during the second campaign, a party of our troops occupied the dry channel of one of these water-courses, concealing their numbers under cover of the banks. A large force of the enemy were drawn within fire by the feigned retreat of a smaller detachment thrown out from the main body towards their position, and most of them made to bite the dust ; such as escaped the musketry were put to death or captured by a party of cavalry placed in ambuscade.

The fortalice of Oodagherry is about twenty paces square, with semi-towers projecting from the middle of each face, and which, being covered with thatch made of the leaves of the coco-nut tree or palmyra, answer the purposes of a dwelling, as well as flanking defences to the curtains of the work and watch-towers. Nine feet high, the walls are built of earth, and perforated with holes, through which cylinders of pottery being inserted, loopholes for matchlocks are thus obtained. In the side of the south face was the gateway. An unfinished ditch followed the conformation of the walls on the exterior. Westward, the walls rested upon and derived some accession of strength from the nullah previously noticed.

On marching upon this ghurry, at the time we first arrived, we expected to encounter some opposition. The place, however, was found deserted, the inmates, presumed to be the family of the Goomsur rajah, having escaped as soon as they descried the approach of our troops across the plain. Contiguous to the fort, we found a native village abandoned with the same precipitation ; much of the household furniture, dogs, and fowls, and half-consumed rice, and other food, being forgotten in their alarm and hurry to escape. Within nearly every house of this native settlement we found a huge piece of basket-work, like a ton, extending from the floor to the roof of the dwelling. A sepoy, thrusting his bayonet into one, gratified us with the sight of a stream of paddy flowing from the wound. Here was a store of food in case of our supplies failing. To preserve this supply of grain, now our chief commissariat, a native officer's guard was established in the village, with strict injunctions to be on the alert against surprise.

Pitching our tents, the first important news we collected was to the effect that Dhunnajee Bhunj, the Rajah of Goomsur, had recently died at this place, and the Khonds, to corroborate this statement, which we were disposed to doubt, pointed out the place of his suttee. A pit, two feet deep and eighteen across, was the scene of the cremation of the body of the king and some of his favourite wives. A few pieces of calcined bones, some broken chatties or earthenware vessels, and wood-ashes, were the only vestiges of the rite.

Time wore on ; we had now been long in a state of inactivity. Usually, towards night, the Khonds, who visited us during the day, and bartered fowls, sheep, eggs, and rice, for cloth, paper, and tobacco, would retire in the order they came. The camp then fell into silence, which was only now and then dis-

turbed by the exchange of sign and countersign with the sentries, in low voices, the low bark of a fox in the nullah below; or the whistle of a lapwing above.

In my search after snipe in a range of rice-fields, I found it necessary to be very cautious to avoid getting entangled amongst the armed men who followed me up and down on either hand, at a respectable distance however. One day, I observed two Khonds gradually approaching me, one from either bank of the marsh. I was anxious to decline, as much as possible, an opportunity of measuring my strength against our doubtful friends, for so we now began to suppose them, as it might lead to a rupture, which we wished to avoid, depending upon them in a great measure for our supplies, and hoping to confirm them as friends and auxiliaries during our future operations. It occurred to me, that a display of my skill as a sportsman would tend to deter the men from closing in upon me from either bank of the marsh. Accordingly, I marked down a brace of snipes, and on their rising, firing right and left, bringing them down. This wrought like a charm on the weak understandings of these men; they instantly hurried away, and left me in the undisputed possession of the rice-fields.

Uneasy at hearing nothing from the low country, our commanding officer at length employed a Khond, with the promise of a reward, to convey a letter through the Dugerpersaud pass, and endeavour to present it to any party of ours whom he might fall in with in that direction. The man returned with the letter, saying he had been deterred from proceeding further, owing to the country being infested by the rebels of lower Goomsur, who would have sacrificed him. Disappointed at the ill-success of the Khond, impatient at our state of incertitude and inactivity, as well as at the precariousness of our supplies, our commanding officer resolved to attempt to open a communication with one of the detachments that had started from Codundah at the same time with us, and which we hoped had been enabled to establish itself at Dugerpersaud; a party was, therefore, detached for this duty, and ordered to traverse the pass. They succeeded, having found a detachment below. In traversing this pass, the Undhera Khote, or dark fort, of Dugerpersaud, was passed. It lies very low, between 2,000 and 3,000 feet below us; the fort there is surrounded by hills, dense jungle, and low marshy lands.

A few days after, our visit was returned, and we were given to understand that the commissioner would shortly make his appearance from below the ghaut. In the course of a few days, the commissioner arrived with an increase of forces. His first act was to consign to custody our *besoy*, or native diplomatist, who had been playing us false, and was in league with the enemy.

We now understood that a grand move had been determined on, to sweep the whole Goomsur country, and the territories allied to it, in our direction. Several coss to the northward, the territories of Outan Sing commence; an independent rajah, who governs a large tract of country, reputed to be well defended by stockaded positions, and a race of courageous and powerful men. Adjoining his country is that of the Boads, more warlike yet, and in greater numbers. An incursion upon these districts would afford the troops the most lively satisfaction, and was anxiously expected by the officers.

Meanwhile, below the ghaut, the war was progressing favourably under the orders of Brigadier Taylor, whose proceedings were so ably planned, adroitly and vigorously executed, as to preclude the enemy from anywhere combining in force, and to disperse them wherever they attempted to shew themselves. Fighting from behind the bamboo thickets, which overrun the face of the country, therefore, necessarily comprised the tactics of the foe, the majority of whom were Dundassies, a banditti in the pay of the rajah, and his chief.

instruments in exacting money from the unfortunate husbandmen of the country, when extravagance had exhausted the exchequer of the zemindars of Goomsur. By our troops, *dours*, by day and night were, as usual, made against these delinquents, as well as on purpose to gain possession of the members of the rajah's family, without whom the polity of the country could not be settled. Pursuit was also made after several refractory chiefs who had refused to lay down their arms. Five thousand rupees had been set upon the persons of Bundawhur Bhunj and Dhora Besoy, and a thousand and five hundred on individuals of minor note.

The second brigade, under Colonel Muriel, advanced and occupied Gully, leaving a detachment at Koladah, a place of considerable importance in the history of Goomsur. The prince, whose cruelties I have more than once recorded, in 1814, conceived that a project was set on foot, by his wives and other members of his family, to dethrone him and elevate his son, Bhulbudder Bhunj, in his room. Impressed with this idea, he threw several of his wives and other women into confinement, where they languished for some time, undergoing every species of cruelty, under which many of them died. When Colonel Fletcher reached Koladah, in pursuit of the rajah, he liberated the survivors of these prisoners, and collected from them that, during their confinement, they used to be chained in pairs to a log of wood, fixed in the centre of an apartment, and pierced with holes, to hold a leg of each, one individual being seated opposite the other. In one case, a very young girl declared that the person to whom she had been chained in this manner had expired, and the corpse was suffered to remain beside her until decomposition ensued, and it became covered with worms. In corroboration of this statement, they shewed the excoriation the iron had left upon their limbs.

In pursuing the rajah from Koladah towards Jarang, whither he had fled on the approach of the troops, the English force had the good fortune to release upwards of one hundred prisoners, of all ages and both sexes. On Koladah being dismantled, as far as circumstances would admit of, and the bamboo defences destroyed, a well appeared sunk in the ground, into which, it was alleged, by some of the female slaves rescued from captivity, the carcases of the murdered had been thrown. In clearing it out, finger bones, skulls, and other parts of the human frame, were turned up. In addition to this, five stakes were found in the fortress, and beneath them a pile of human bones.

In our time, at Koladah, the shrine of Kallee was considered one of the greatest curiosities of this strange country, being the principal scene of the iniquitous orgies of the rajah. Deeply embowered in a jungle of bamboo trees, growing so thickly together as almost to exclude the light of day, stood, on the bank of a dark pool, rendered darker still by the shadows of those trees, the effigy of the goddess. Hewn from a mass of grey stone, the figure bore some resemblance to the human form; but instead of the head and countenance of a female, an inverted skull, typical of the character of the deity, surmounted the figure. The feet nearly touched an altar of the same material. Red stains upon the stone bore testimony to the inhuman rites that had been celebrated here. Dhunnajee Bhunj at this shrine offered the lives of such females of his seraglio as he was anxious to get rid of. The cruelties practised upon the victims are too frightful to narrate. The knife having performed its work in the hand of the king, who usually undertook the principal office on such occasions, and as soon as it was evident that the last throes had ceased, and the goddess had quaffed to the dregs her draught, the remains of the sacrificed were thrown into the pond beneath, where they were speedily devoured by the alligators that inhabited it.

SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS FROM THE HISTORY OF THE MAHOMEDAN DOMINION IN INDIA.

No. V.—BABER.

WE may fairly claim for these "Sketches" whatever merit there may be in a strict adherence to the Horatian rule of composition, which bids us plunge at once *in medias res*. We began with an attempt to depict the Mogul empire in its palmyest state, and next exhibited it groaning under the feet of foreign invaders, and we now turn back to trace its origin, and the features of its founder, the adventurous Baber.

If the popular opinion be a just one, that descent from the earth's ravagers and mankind's destroyers constitutes the most illustrious of pedigrees, no one had ever more reason to be proud of his ancestors than the present subject of our pencil. In his veins the blood of Gengiskan, who turned the half of Asia into a wilderness, mingled with that of the no less universal desolator, the ferocious Tamerlane. Such high birth was not, however, accompanied by the more substantial gifts of fortune. The immense empires of both of his celebrated progenitors had fallen to pieces after the deaths of their respective creators. Some small fragments had been shared amongst their posterity, but by far the larger portion had been seized upon by strangers, and had furnished materials for several powerful states. The petty kingdom inherited by Baber thus consisted merely of the single province of Ferghana, a small but fertile and romantic tract, situated on both sides of the Upper Jaxartes, some distance to the north-east of Samarcand. Of this he became king at the early age of twelve years, in consequence of what he himself calls the "singular incident" of his father's having, while playing with some tame pigeons, slipped down a precipice, together with his pigeons and pigeon-house, and "taken his flight to another world." No sooner was this event known, than some of Baber's numerous uncles, whose territories nearly surrounded his own, prepared to visit him with intentions very different from those of either condolence or congratulation. The young prince's good management and good fortune, however, protected him from the designs of his rapacious relatives, and opportunities of retaliation were not long wanting. Before the age of fifteen, he contrived to get possession of Samarcand, the capital of a lately deceased uncle. He was soon, indeed, compelled to abandon his prize, and on quitting the city, found that, during his stay there, he had also been deprived by rebellion of his paternal dominions; but, after a short time, he managed to recover both, though only to lose them again with equal rapidity. Indeed, the first ten years of his public life present a succession of the most surprising vicissitudes: one day saw him triumphant and pleasantly occupied in counting up the fruits of victory, or receiving the adulation of courtiers and poets, and another found him a suppliant for subsistence among his neighbours, or wandering barefoot from place to place, and philosophically consoling himself by the reflection that the want of shoes is of excellent service in hardening the feet. At last, when he

had reached the age of twenty-three, he gave up all hope of permanently bettering his condition in his native land, and with a train of about two hundred followers, armed for the most part with sticks, he bent his steps southward, and entered the kingdom of Balkh, or Bactria.

This had belonged to a cousin of Baber, but was now governed by that cousin's former minister, who had murdered his master and mounted his throne. The new ruler's sway seems to have been by no means popular, for no sooner did Baber make his appearance in the country, with his ragged train, than all the chief men flocked to his standard, and the usurper himself, being deserted by his troops, was compelled to follow their example, and make his submission to the invader. This easy acquisition of a kingdom was regarded by Baber as merely supplying the means of future conquests, and as soon as he could collect a sufficient army he continued his march southward, and penetrated into Afghanistan. The legitimate sovereign of this region was a descendant of Tamerlane, and Baber's own cousin; but intestine commotions had subverted his authority, and Baber had as little scruple as difficulty in taking possession of his territories for himself.

A period of more than twenty years ensued, during which Baber was fully employed in reducing the refractory Affghan tribes, repelling the attacks of some of his neighbours, and making forays into the dominions of others; and it was not till 1524 that he could find leisure to execute a scheme he had long cherished, for the conquest of Hindostan. For nearly five centuries, India had been the seat of a Mahomedan monarchy, whose ever-varying limits sometimes encompassed nearly the whole peninsula, and sometimes enclosed only a narrow tract round the capital. The latter was the case at the time of Baber's invasion. The Deekan, Guzerat, Bengal, and most of Hindostan Proper, had thrown off the yoke, and had been formed into half-a-dozen independent states, and the ruler of Delhi retained only the country north-west of that city, and a strip of land running along the river Jumna, as far as the rival metropolis of Agra. Moreover, the folly and tyranny of the reigning prince had excited disaffection among all classes of his subjects; noble after noble rebelled, and one of them, to strengthen his revolt, called in the assistance of Baber, who did not fail to avail himself of the invitation. After crossing the Indus, he was joined by several men of rank, and among others by the king's brother, and he had advanced far on his way towards Delhi when he was recalled to Cabul by the affairs of his own dominions.

During his absence, his partizans experienced a serious check; but his return in the following year restored the favourable aspect of affairs. At Paniput, a most memorable field in Indian warfare, he encountered the Indian monarch, and though his own troops were only 12,000 in number, while his adversary commanded 100,000 men, the latter was defeated with great slaughter, and was himself found among the dead. Baber immediately advanced to the capital, took possession of the royal treasures, and lavished them among his adherents with a profusion the extent of which

may be estimated from one instance. Every inhabitant of the province of Cabul, man, woman, or child, bond or free, received a present of a piece of money nearly equal in value to an English shilling.

Baber had still, however, much to do before he could sit down quietly to enjoy the fruits of conquest. Many faithful subjects of the late monarch, and many powerful nobles who had thrown off that monarch's yoke during his lifetime, were still to be reduced, and when this work was accomplished, a native Hindoo prince, a Rajpoot, declared war against the foreign intruder, and though finally defeated, seemed at one time to have Baber within his grasp, and was only prevented from crushing him by his own want of judgment. Baber's good fortune, in the end, prevailed, and before he died he succeeded in subduing most of the countries lying between the Indus and Bengal, and thus laid the foundation of that magnificent empire, which his descendants continued to govern for more than two centuries, and from which even yet they have never been formally displaced.

Such is a slight outline of Baber's political career, which we have passed over so hurriedly, in order to leave the larger space for some account of his private life and personal adventures—matters quite as instructive, and a good deal more agreeable, than a narrative of military operations. Ample materials for the purpose have been supplied by the emperor himself, who has left behind his *Memoirs*, written with a simplicity quite astonishing among the inflated compositions of most Asiatic literati, and with a candour and evident truthfulness unequalled, perhaps, in the autobiography of any other person in any nation whatever. It almost seems as if the book had not been intended for the public eye, but was composed solely for the pleasure which the author took in dwelling on the recollections of the past. There is not the least straining after effect, and very little appearance of arrangement or classification; the language is quite conversational, and the incidents follow each other in the order in which they happened to present themselves to the writer's mind, and are all described with nearly equal minuteness, without much regard to their intrinsic importance. Stories of revels and drinking parties occur quite as frequently as those of battles and sieges; and in the midst of one of the latter, the writer recollects that melons were in season at the time the siege took place, and he accordingly interrupts his narrative to describe a particular kind of that fruit for which the neighbourhood of the beleaguered town was famous. It is this pleasant colloquial style, which makes us fancy ourselves listening to the familiar gossip of an intimate acquaintance, that constitutes the great charm of the work; otherwise, notwithstanding the light it throws on a singular state of society, and on times and countries but little known, most men would find its perusal rather wearisome, owing to the obscurity of many of the allusions, and the omission of many particulars with which Baber's contemporaries were perfectly acquainted, but on which we should be grateful for more complete information. Another circumstance which tends to diminish the pleasure of the modern reader is, the confusion arising from the multiplicity of strange names, to say nothing of the difficulty of taking much interest in the long-

forgotten personages to whom most of those names belong. But whatever may be thought of the book, it is impossible to avoid liking the author, whose frankness, generosity, good sense, good humour, and good spirits, shine forth from every page. He displays his motives as well as his actions without disguise, and is often compelled to acknowledge many things of which he is heartily ashamed; but he never exhibits any symptoms of meanness, or pettiness of feeling. In the most cruel reverses of fortune, he accommodated himself to his situation with wonderful facility; evidently perceiving the wisdom of always looking at the brightest side of things. Once, when he had been compelled to fly from Samarcand, where he had been closely blockaded for some months, instead of bemoaning the loss of a capital and a kingdom, we find him congratulating himself on being once more able to get a full meal. He says he never in his whole life enjoyed such exquisite delight as when, after such long and severe privation, he arrived at the castle of one of his adherents, and found "nice fat flesh, bread of fine flour well baked, sweet melons, and plenty of excellent grapes." In relating his own exploits he is generally modest enough, and though once or twice, while reviewing some of his most remarkable feats, he indulges in a little excusable self-laudation, he is equally ready to censure himself when he thinks he deserves it, and he praises his friends at least not less warmly, and perhaps more frequently, than himself. Indeed, one of the most amiable traits in his character is the good-nature with which he always treated those about him. In the early part of his career, his station of king elevated him not much above his companions. He had little to share with them except danger and hardship, and the mutual assistance they must often have rendered each other, in the course of their adventures, gave him an insight into the nature and value of friendship, which he never afterwards forgot. When at the height of his prosperity, he continued to treat his acquaintance on the same equal footing as before, and allowed them to joke and romp as unrestrainedly with the emperor of Hindostan as they had been accustomed to do with the homeless wanderer in the wilds of Tartary. It is not impossible that this excessive familiarity may have somewhat lowered him in the eyes of his subjects, and the frequent mutinies and rebellions which disturbed his reign, and which his amiable character makes it difficult to explain, may possibly indicate that he failed to inspire the respect which his station required. On the other hand, he succeeded perfectly in endearing himself to his immediate retainers, who were ever ready to encounter ruin and death in his cause. Some pleasing proofs of their devotedness are afforded in Baber's account of one of his most romantic adventures.

In the course of his efforts to recover his native kingdom of Ferghana, from which he had been expelled by a too-powerful subject, he contrived to gain admission into one of the principal fortresses in the country. Here he was overtaken by his enemy, who entered the citadel without opposition, while Baber, with what he himself calls unpardonable negligence, remained quietly in the lower town. When he discovered the fatal effects of his carelessness, he did all he could to repair the mischief, and though he had

less than two hundred followers, while his assailants were more than ten times as numerous, attempted to maintain his ground. A desperate conflict ensued in the streets, but there was no resisting such overwhelming odds, and Baber, who had been thrown into the midst of the enemy by the plunging of his wounded horse, but had been rescued and remounted on the steed of one of his attendants, found that the only remaining chance of safety was in flight. He accordingly forced his way to the nearest gate, where he lost some precious moments in hopes of being joined by his brother, who had been stationed in an opposite quarter of the town. He employed himself during the interval in a manner on which he subsequently reflects with much complacency. Just as he reached the gate, he met one of the leaders of the enemy entering the town; Baber immediately drew an arrow to the head, and discharged it full at him. "It only grazed his neck," says the emperor, "but it was a pretty shot." The quarry did not wait for a repetition of this salutation, but fled up a narrow street, with Baber after him, when the latter was struck under the arm by an arrow from a foot soldier, which broke two plates of his coat-of-mail, but did not pierce the flesh. Baber returned the shot, and seeing another soldier running along the rampart, took aim at him, and pinned his cap to the wall, while the owner continued his flight bareheaded. Baber next tried his skill on a horseman, who passed close beside him, to whom he dealt such a blow on the head with his sword, that the man leant on one side, as if he would fall from his horse, and only recovered his seat by supporting himself against the wall of the lane. On Baber's return to the gate, he learnt that his brother had taken to flight long before, and that no time was to be lost if he meant to follow so discreet an example. He had now only twenty or thirty men left, and just as they started, a large body of the enemy appeared, and pressed them so closely, that they reached one end of the draw-bridge as the other was cleared by the fugitives. Baber's party fled at full speed for about three miles, with the enemy close at their heels, who brought down man after man, till there were only eight of them left. These managed to distance their pursuers, and proceeded unmolested for a while by a narrow lonely path between hills; but when they emerged into the open country, they were discerned by a party of horse, who immediately gave chase. The latter were gaining upon them fast, when one of Baber's companions, as the only chance of saving his master's life, suggested that he and another should select two of the best horses for a change, when their own were exhausted, and make the best of their way, leaving the rest of the party to shift for themselves. Baber, however, would not consent to dismount any of his followers, and they all continued their flight together; but some of them soon fell behind, and at last Baber's horse began to flag. His late generous counsellor then changed horses with him, and falling behind, was presently overtaken by the enemy; but the respite thus afforded to Baber was a brief one. His new horse soon broke down, and he was compelled to avail himself of the self-devotion of another of his faithful followers, who gave him his own steed. Baber had now but one compa-

nion left, and he proposed to stay with him to the last ; but the other, who was the worse mounted of the two, prevailed on him to push on, and leave him to his fate. Only two of the enemy remained in sight, but these gradually gained on Baber, and ere long came up with him, but offered him no violence, and endeavoured to persuade him to surrender quietly. Baber made no reply, but allowed them to continue their arguments, only taking care for his own part to keep moving. At last, when they had exhausted their powers of persuasion, without convincing their auditor of the wisdom of placing himself in the hands of his bitterest foe, Baber took up the discourse, and made such good use of his eloquence, that the two soldiers not only consented to abandon their first purpose, but even agreed to aid him in his escape.

Among the sources of Baber's popularity with his intimate associates, his convivial habits must not be forgotten. His contemporaries in general seem to have paid no great regard to the precept of the *Koran*, that prohibits the use of wine ; but Baber himself never tasted the forbidden liquor till he was twenty-five years old, though he owns he had a secret longing for it, and only required a little pressing to induce him to taste it. At last, being on a visit to the princes of Herat, whose hospitable board was as abundantly supplied with wine as with kabobs and pilaus, his virtue could not resist the temptation it was exposed to. Baber, besides, pitied his courtiers, who, when he was present, were obliged to copy his abstinence, or, if they drank at all, used to wait till he was looking another way, and would "then hide their goblets with their hands, and take a draught in great dread." So, after mature deliberation, he "resolved to drink wine," and his subsequent memoirs shew that he carried this resolution very fully into effect. A Mussulman is seldom an habitual drinker, and scarcely ever a moderate one. His conscience will not allow him to be continually infringing the law of his Prophet, and the smallest sip is as heinous an offence as the largest draught. If he tastes, therefore, he may as well drink deep, and if he is to be punished, he may as well have some pleasure for his punishment. So, every now and then, once a month or so, he determines to have a regular debauch, and having first, perhaps, given due warning to his soul to creep into some out-of-the-way corner, and not share in the sin his body is about to commit, he proceeds to treat his carcase like a wine-skin, and swills away till he can literally hold no more. If Baber did not proceed to this extreme, he stopped very little short of it, as is evident from the numerous instances in which he describes himself and his friends as drinking from morn till noon-tide or evening prayers, or all night long. In one of these revels he was surprised by a body of Affghan cavalry, when one of his boon companions was so drunk that he could not be placed on horseback, and buckets of water were poured over him without producing the desired effect of restoring consciousness. In this dilemma, one of the party, somewhat less drunk than himself, gravely gave it as his opinion that, to save him from falling alive into the hands of the enemy, the best

way would be to cut off his head and carry it away, and it was a mercy that this ingenious expedient was not adopted on the spot. Another time, soon after noon, Baber and a select circle went on board a boat for the purpose of having a drinking bout. "We continued drinking spirits," says he, "till bed-time prayer, when, being completely drunk, we mounted, and taking torches in our hands, came at full gallop back to the camp from the river-side, falling sometimes on one side of the horse and sometimes on the other. I was miserably drunk, and next morning, when they told me of our having galloped into the camp with lighted torches in our hands, I had not the slightest recollection of the circumstance."

Nothing can be said in excuse of these excesses; but it may be observed, in Baber's favour, that his indulgence in his favourite propensity was hurtful chiefly to himself. He was not quarrelsome in his cups, and he understood good fellowship too well to compel any of his guests to drink against their will. His own love of liquor, moreover, seems to have been the result of his love of sociality. About five years before his death, thinking it high time to reform, he solemnly renounced the use of wine, and sending for all his gold and silver goblets, he had them broken up, and the pieces given to the poor. At the same time, he ordered his stock of wine to be made into vinegar. A year or two afterwards, writing to one of his familiar acquaintance, he recommends him to follow his example. "Social parties and wine are pleasant," he says, "in company with our old friends and jolly boon companions; but with whom can you now enjoy the genial cup? If you have only So-and-So" (mentioning two persons by name) "for the companions of your gay hours and jovial goblet, you can surely find no great difficulty in consenting to the sacrifice."

Baber's proneness to intoxication is the more striking from its contrast to the propriety of most of his other tastes. He was well read in Turkish and Persian literature, had a keen relish for poetry, and was himself a most industrious versifier. His observant and inquisitive disposition is perceptible throughout his Memoirs, which abound with descriptions of whatever struck him in the appearance, climate, monuments, or natural productions of the countries he visited, or in the character, manners, and customs of the people among whom he was thrown. He delighted in beautiful landscapes, was fond of gardening and planting, and was apparently as proud of having introduced the sugar-cane into Cabul, and grapes and melons into India, as of any of his more dazzling achievements.

Baber's good-nature ought to have ensured him domestic happiness, and from the endearing terms in which he speaks of most of his relatives, he probably enjoyed a fair share of it. He was, however, a polygamist, and whatever advantages there may be in a plurality of wives, the odds are always great that one or more shrews will be found among the number. There is some reason to suspect that this was the case with poor Baber. His first wife was one of his cousins, whom he married in his eighteenth year. At first, he says, he was very fond of his bride, but was too bashful to visit her more than once in ten or twenty days; but he comically adds

that, on better acquaintance, his affection declined while his shyness increased, and it required a good scolding from his mother to make him go near his spouse at all. Elsewhere, in speaking of an acquaintance who had divorced his wife on account of her vile temper, he exclaims, with the hearty sympathy of a fellow-sufferer, "The man was quite right: what else could he do?" And he concludes with a prayer that God may avert such a visitation from all good Moslems, and not leave such a thing as an ill-tempered, cross-grained wife in the world! He was more fortunate in some other members of his family. He was tenderly attached to his children, and indeed, as will presently be seen, voluntarily sacrificed his own life to preserve that of his favourite son. Notwithstanding his fondness for them, however, he kept them in good order, and never failed to take them severely to task when they did any thing amiss. There is an amusing illustration of this in his reply to a letter from his son, in which, after rebuking him sharply for writing so illegibly and spelling so badly, he adds: "Your letter may, indeed, be read, but the far-fetched words you use make it difficult to get at your meaning. You certainly do not shine in letter-writing, and *you fail chiefly because you are too anxious to shew your acquirements. You should write unaffectedly and clearly, and use plain words, which will cost less trouble both to yourself and your reader.*" This should be the golden rule of letter-writers, and it is only justice to Baber to observe, that no better specimens of the style he recommends can be anywhere found than in his own compositions.

Baber possessed originally a very robust constitution, and such wonderful bodily strength and activity, that, as the story runs, he used to leap from one pinnacle to another of the pinnated ramparts used in the East, with his double-soled boots on, and would sometimes take a man under each arm, and so go leaping from pinnacle to pinnacle! "Let the credit be with the narrator," to use one of Baber's own phrases, after repeating any marvellous tale; but whether this particular circumstance be true or not, Baber's restless and adventurous career was well calculated to harden his frame. Nevertheless, he contrived to neutralize in a great degree the good effects of an active life by the immoderate use of wine and intoxicating drugs, the latter of which he continued to use long after he had renounced fermented liquors. By this means, he seriously injured his health, and in the latter part of his Memoirs we find him frequently quacking himself, and trying the "pepper cure," or a decoction of narcissus flowers in wine, or some other nostrum equally fantastic. Still, he had little reason to anticipate an early death, when, in the fiftieth year of his age, his life was brought to a close in a manner as romantic as any of its previous scenes.

His son and successor, Humaioon, fell dangerously ill; all the arts of medicine were tried in vain, and the emperor, surrounded by his councillors and physicians, was preparing himself for the apparently inevitable blow, when one of the company observed that, in situations like the present, the Almighty sometimes permitted a person to redeem the fleeting life of a friend by the sacrifice of his own most valuable possession. Baber eagerly

snatched at the chance, and hastily resolving that his own life was the most valuable thing he possessed, exclaimed that he devoted it for his son's preservation. It was in vain that the noblemen present urged him to recall this rash vow, arguing among other things that God would be satisfied with the most precious of his material possessions, and recommending him to offer up a celebrated diamond, esteemed to be the most valuable in the world. Baber replied, that no stone could be compared in value to the life of a man, and persisted in his resolution. Three times, according to the prescribed form, he walked round the sick bed of his son, and then stepping aside, remained for a while engaged in earnest prayer. At length, he arose, exclaiming, "I have borne it away; I have borne it away!" and from that moment, according to the concurring testimony of historians, Humaioun began to recover, and the strength of Baber to decline in proportion, till he sunk into the arms of death. The story is certainly a remarkable one, but it is well attested, and the well-authenticated examples of equally extraordinary effects produced on the health by a firm moral conviction are too numerous to leave us any sufficient grounds for refusing it credit.

Baber was the founder of a great empire, and if, in accordance with the common custom, we estimate his abilities by his success, we shall of course place him very high in the scale of intellectual eminence. With all our partiality for him, however, we question much whether any of his talents were of the highest order. He possessed excellent sense and a refined and cultivated taste, but neither his recorded actions nor the reflections scattered over his *Memoirs* evince much of the originality or profundity of genius. His conquests were less the result of a well-concerted plan than of a happy concurrence of fortunate circumstances, and in the management of his extensive dominions he did not attempt to establish any uniform system of government, nor did he introduce any important improvements. Even as a military leader, the capacity in which he shone most, his skill was not extraordinary; his most conspicuous qualities were activity and daring, and a wonderful elasticity of spirits, that supported him under the most cruel reverses of fortune, and in every extremity encouraged him to make fresh efforts to retrieve his condition.

His moral character approached much more nearly to perfection. Frank, brave, high-minded, an ardent friend, a generous enemy, a kind and liberal master, and an affectionate parent; his only perceptible failings were a hastiness of temper, and his addiction to intoxicating compounds. Not merely in the pages of history, but even among our own intimate acquaintance, we shall find it difficult to discover a person of a more amiable disposition, or one more richly endowed with all the manly and social virtues. His sanguinary treatment of the inhabitants of some captured towns may not unreasonably be regarded as invalidating his reputation for humanity; but, as is justly remarked by the most impartial of Anglo-Indian historians, these politic excesses, springing from reasons of state, prove no more against his general character than *Cæsar's* wholesale butchery of Gauls and cruci-

fixion of pirates against his almost proverbial clemency. The truth is, that men are too apt to believe any enormity excusable which is or seems to be calculated to promote the interests of their country, and it will probably be as difficult to cure them of this error, as to convince them that patriotism is only an enlarged sort of selfishness, and that no benevolence is genuine which is not universal.

G H A Z A L.

FROM THE MYSTICAL DIWÂN OF MAULÂNÂ JALÂLUDDÎN RŪMÎ.

پیش از آن کاندَرِ جہان⁽¹⁾ باغ و می و انگور بُود
از شرابِ لایزالِ⁽²⁾ جانِ ما مَخمور بود
ما ببغدادِ⁽³⁾ جہان⁽⁴⁾ لافِ انا الحق میزدیم
پیش از آن کین داروگیرِ نکتہٴ منصور بود
پیش از آن کین نقشِ⁽⁵⁾ گل بی آب و گل معمار شد
در خراباتِ حقایقِ⁽⁶⁾ جانِ ما معمور بود
جانِ ما همچون جہان بد⁽⁸⁾ جامِ جان چون آفتاب
وز شرابِ جانِ جان تا گردن اندر نور بود⁽⁹⁾
جان فدایِ⁽¹⁰⁾ ساقی کز ردِ جان در میرسد
تا کہ بردارد نقاب از هرچہ آن مستور بود
ساقیا این معجبانِ آب و گل را مست کن
تا بدانند هر کسی کو از چہ دولت دور بود
ما دہان را باز کردہ پیشِ آن ساقی کزو⁽¹²⁾
خمرہای بی خمار و شہدِ بی زنبور بود⁽¹³⁾

ساقی جامی که او هم بار دادستی بمن
 من ندانم کاندرا او افیون ویا کافور بود
 (14) هین دهان ما بگیرای ساقی ار نی فاش (15) شد
 (16) آنکه در هفتم زمین چو گنجها گنجور بود (17)
 شمس تبریز (18) ار خبر داری بگو آن عهدرا
 (19) آن زمان کان شمس بی دورِ فلک مشهور بود

(1) باغ رز و انگور A

(2) چشم A

(3) فنا A

(4) جام A

(5) دل B

(6) عشق

(7) جام B

(8) جان

(9) This couplet not in C and D.

(10) C and D آنچنان ساقی کزو صد جان رسد

(11) B, C, D, تا بر اندازد

(12) B ما دهانها باز مانده

(13) This couplet is wanting in C and D.

(14) B یا

(15) C گشت

(16) C and D آنچه ابد رق قلب عاشقان منظور بود

(17) This couplet is wanting in A and B.

(18) B, C, and D از

(19) A پیش از آنکه شمس دین بی شمس الدین مشهور بود

B انزمان کین شمس دین بی شمس الدین مشهور بود

THE BASSAVA PURAN, OR RELIGIOUS CODE OF THE JANGAMS.

BY C. P. BROWN, ESQ.

(Concluded from p. 196.)

The fifth book commences with the life of a very celebrated saint, Kinnara Bramhaya, or 'Bramhaya of the harp.' He distributed all his goods among the Jangams, and then lived as a harper. Hearing of Basava's liberality to all the worshippers of Siva, he resorted to him. After dwelling with him for some time, Bramhaya one day saw a (*vitaca*) gallant carrying a sheep to his mistress. The sheep escaped, and ran into the temple of Siva. Bramhaya begged it might be spared, on the plea that it had thus offered itself for sacrifice; so he offered to pay for it, the price being half a (*varaha*) pagoda; but the man demanded 2,000 pagodas for it. This money he obtained and paid. The man then got two other sheep for the woman; but she chose to demand the original sheep alone. He therefore attempted to wrest the sheep from Bramhaya, who, in the struggle, cut off the man's head. His relations complained to king Bizzala, who sent for his minister (Basava), and reproached him with the deeds of his fellow zealots. Basava recommended an inquiry into the circumstances on the spot. The king, therefore, repaired to the place, and the god was called on to bear witness. Siva thereupon burst forth in divine form in flames and thunder, which ceased at their entreaty; the king then offered homage to Bramhaya, who consented to restore the dead man to life.

The next four legends are full of miracles, but they are not so popular as to call for notice. We may remark that, in these stories, Basava is by no means exalted over his brother zealots. It is stated that, on visiting a very charitable woodman (named Moliga Maraia), Basava looked upon himself as sanctified by eating in the house of so excellent a person; he even envied the birds and beasts that were at this holy abode. On Basava's offering homage to Maraia, he replies by attributing divine honours to Basava, saying, "All I do is by thy grace." Basava is much shocked at this homage, and replies: "Have mercy on me, a poor inferior creature, as far beneath thee as a crow is beneath an eagle; for I am the very abode of all sin."* The next legend is regarding Cannada Bramhaya, a saint of singular temperament, being (like Saint Nicholas) by trade a house-breaker. If, on breaking into a house, he found that the inmates were worshippers of Siva, he spared them, but shewed no such delicacy towards those who were not of the true faith. He once was digging through the wall of king Bizzala's treasury, and on entering he met Basava, who, being the treasurer, invited him to walk in and help himself. On hearing this, the king was much displeased; he came to the treasury, found the hole made, and the money lying about. On asking an explanation of the affair, Basava told him that this was the doing of Cannada Bramhaya ("Bramhaya, the borer of the spade"), who is a great saint. The king raised a query, how a house-breaker could be a saint. Basava replied, that he bestowed his plunder on people of the true faith;† adding, that he had broken into the treasury with

* His crossing the river dry-shod is another incident paralleled in the legend of Saint Kentigern.

† Precisely the doctrine taught in Parnell's tale of *The Hermit*, wherein the angel steals a gold cup, which he bestows on a miser. It frequently occurs in Hindu writings. Thus in Vemana, III. 134, "To give away what is our own is easy; he alone can be called liberal who scruples not to bestow in gifts the property of others." Likewise in the *Bhascara Satacam*, verse 42, *Danamu seya cori*, &c. "If the liberal man, when desirous to bestow a gift, should lack the means, let him resort to the goods of others: as the cloud waters the desert with streams which it borrows from the ocean." The same principle may be seen in the laws of Manu; and also in the Musulman rules regarding the right that the faithful have to the goods of idolaters. Indeed, Parnell's tale has been traced to an Arabian source.

the best designs towards his majesty. Then the thief carried home a party of the Jangams, and gave them a dinner.

In the next legend, a saint feasts his friends on poison nuts, which prove harmless. Another raises a corpse from the dead. In the next story, narrating a journey made by two devotees, there is mention of a fig-tree, called the Basava fig-tree; so called from two bulls (the word *basava* meaning a bull) having fought on this spot. On approaching the tree, they see the deity (Basava) therein, and worship him. They next cross a river dry-shod, the stream giving way before the brandished sword of a devotee. The blessing given by a saint to a virgin wishes her a century of life; but she next day dies, and he restores her to her parents. In the next story, certain (*ajnulu*) unbelievers dress up a semblance of a corpse, which they bear before the house of a saint, to see if he could detect the delusion; but he went up to the bier, and took the doll up by the hand, and raised it to life. This, of course, persuaded his opponents of the truth of his creed. Another saint, named Suraya Candaia, who worshipped Siva, used to pay yet greater homage to the Jangams; for he adored them first, and the image afterwards; thus reversing the usual rule. Another used to listen to his guests while eating, and declared that he heard Siva himself masticating. Nay, he literally fed the image hanging at his neck, which actually ate with him. Another saint and his disciple are visited by a troop of fairies (*gandharva*) with their wives, who protest they took the saint for a bear, and his disciple for an ox. He therefore cursed them to be born as brutes. They were released from the curse by falling under the arrows of a worthy named Zommaia, who continued to offer seven animals daily to the image. This story is evidently copied from that of Cannappa the savage, mentioned in the third book. It is the only Jangam legend wherein I have met with the mention of curses.*

This story concludes the fifth book; and the sixth describes those acts of the saints which were performed to confute the assertions of the Jainas. For instance: a Jaina defies a devotee, named Ecanta Ramaya, and tells him that he is willing to adore Siva if the devotee will prove his faith by beheading himself. This the saint declined, as inconvenient; replying, that this step was superfluous, as numbers of the devout had cut off their heads to Siva, and then recovered life. He proceeds to tell various legends. In the first of these, a saint cuts off his head, and recovers it at the end of three days. Another thinks this delay must have arisen from the want of faith, so he cut off his head before the god, who instantly replaced it with another; and this feat was encored till the temple was full of heads. The next stories are regarding Jaina persecutions. One Jangam is condemned to the flames, but fire will not burn him. He then is released, and destroys the Jaina images. Another is a blind man, who as a good deed digs a well, which the Jainas fill up. He gains his sight and they go blind. The next is a legend of Siva and Parvati descending from heaven to visit a Bramin boy, who thereupon embraces the Siva creed. This fable is very long, but is narrated in a pleasing style of poetry. This Bramin is allowed by the king to hold a public disputation with the Jainas. The Jainas now, by their spells, invoked the god of fire to destroy him, but he remained unhurt: this is interpreted as meaning, that they tried to kill

* A curse is the mainspring of all the braminal narrations. Throughout the *Mahabharat* this engine is constantly brought into play; even the present fable of Cannappa is of braminal origin, for the legend is traced to the *Skanda puran*. We may recollect that a curse is the first moving cause of the *Iliad*, the *Odyssey*, and the *Æneid*; as well as in the *Bhagavat* and the *Cloud Messenger*. But the peaceable, puritanical style of the Jangam books rarely admits even the mention of a curse, and this is perhaps the only instance of one of their saints resorting to that braminal weapon.

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him by burning his house. The Bramin now inflicts fever on the king, and the Jainas are unable to cure him. The Bramin not only cures him, but removes a hump from his back. (This is one of the legends told in the *Socca-Natha Lila*, or *Madhura Puran*.) The Jainas having declared they would acknowledge no proof save that by fire, the Bramin now wrote a Siva spell, and cast it into the flames with a Jaina spell; the Jaina incantation is burnt, and the other is preserved. The Jainas now propose the water ordeal, and the writings of both creeds are cast into the Cavary; in this, also, their books perish, and the Saiva books floated. The Siva disputant, who is named Pilla Nainar, now set up a number of iron spikes, on which he impaled the Jainas. This persecution is countenanced by a king. Another account, in the next page, states that the Jainas were saved because they embraced the Saiva creed. These stories regarding the Saivas and Jainas appertain to an age previous to that of Basava.

The same narrator adds the following legend. There was a faithful devotee, named Nami Nandi, who used to collect *ghce* (butter) as alms, wherewith he lighted lamps in the temple of Siva. The Jainas opposed him, and as he could get no oil, he complained to Siva, using the common threat of suicide. The god thereupon appeared to him, and desired him to fill the lamps with water, which burnt remarkably well. Then the god smote all the cattle that supplied the oil butter; and the people humbling themselves before Nami Nandi, the saint restored their cattle to life, and they embraced the Saiva creed. Another saint, named Sankhya Tonda, lived in the Chola country. He was the son of a Buddhist, and as he could nowhere find men who adored Siva, he prayed his god to destroy all the Jainas; "and," added he, "until thou grantest this prayer, I will daily fling three stones at thee." At last Siva appeared, stretched out his arms, embraced him, and granted his prayer by destroying all the Jainas in the town.

The next legend is of a saint, named Cøvveri Bramhaya, who held discussions with the Jainas; and as they demanded a miracle, that of reviving a tree from its ashes, he accepted the challenge, and this convinced them. There was a Jain guru, who was the confessor to a petty prince or baron, named Desinga Ballahu; but his wife, Suggalavva, had a Saiva, named Devara Dasaya, as her spiritual guide. She requested him to destroy all the Jainas. But the Jins* slandered him to the king, who counselled her that it was very wrong for a husband and wife to have separate confessors. She was offended, and replied, that a penitent is just as strongly bound to the confessor (guru) as a wife is to her husband. She reminded him that this was stipulated at the time of their marriage: and it would be better that they should separate than break that promise. "Assemble your Jins," said she, "and let them dispute with my confessor, and let the termination of the dispute decide our creed." This debate took place. Devara Dasaya asserted that the deity (Siva) pervaded all the universe. They replied, "If your god fills all space, it surely is superfluous to assemble in temples to adore him." Dasaya replied: "The king rules the whole country, but it does not hence follow, that every one of his subjects is king. There is no occasion to attend temples, as the deity is present with us all. Consider, the Chandra canta stone (selenites, amber) has the lunar influence inherent, and melts at the lunar ray; so does the heart of the pious man melt at the divine influence: for in him the deity is inherent. If we desire to have the milk of the cow, we must buy the calf too; for it alone influences the udder to flow: thus none but the faithful adorer can derive any

* Jina, or Jina Deva, is the name used for the deity by the people who call themselves Jins, or Jainas.

good from worship. The pearl shell rejects all common rain, and is impregnated with pearls only by the genial showers of (Swati) the asterism Arcturus. In like manner, the faithful Vira Saiva's heart expands to the influence of Siva alone.* They then asked whether Siva was the body or the soul of the world? He replied: "Life and its properties do not appertain to the divine being. The living soul is in bondage to works, but the deity acts from will alone. The deity is in our bodies, latent, as fire is in wood, or oil in seeds; co-existent and hidden." They replied, saying, "You say that Siva fills all space, and add that the divine influence is immortal, while the vital spark is mortal. This should be proved. Besides, there must be one common principle of life extending from brutes up to deity. Explain this." He replied: "Oil exists in linseed, though it is imperceptible.* The deity shall be attained by the wise; no fool can attain to him, for he pervades all nature. Of this I will convince you by destroying this Jaina town (a town named Potla Cheruva), and as a mark of my power," said he, "tell me what is in this jar?—verily the deity is therein." So saying, he produced a jar containing a snake; and, on opening it, the snake was found metamorphosed into a crystal (lingam) image. This convinced his opponents. He then pulled down all the Jaina temples, and set up this image, to be worshipped under the name Uttar Eswara.

The next legend is similar; describing the setting up of Saiva images in Jaina temples. The next is yet wilder. The Jainas deicide a Saivite, who is blind, into one of their temples, and setting his face towards (Jin-eswara) their idol, assure him it is (a lingam) an image of Siva; he worships it; whereupon the Jaina image burst to pieces, and in its stead there appeared the image of Siva. The prince Bizzala (who employed Basava as his minister) now opposes the Jangam faith; being himself a Jain. On one occasion he sets up an image of the god Gopala [this is the name of a brahminical god; but it is stated that this was done merely to annoy the Virasaivas]. He desired all people to worship this image. A zealot named Bāçayya refuses to obey. The king complains of this; but Basava interposes, stating that if Bāçayya neglected his duties, he merited punishment, but he could not be expected to honour a new god.

The next legend (told in the brahminical *Puranas* likewise) is that of Bhringi, and deserves notice (though pitifully silly) merely because very popular. This Bhringi was a devout servant of Siva (Jupiter) on Cailasa (Olympus), and wished to honour Siva in the rite called *pradaxanam* (encircling him, circumambulation). But he declined paying any homage to Parvati (Juno), and as Siva was in the (*Arddha-nari*) hermaphrodite form† (the right half of his body being male, and the left female), Bhringi assumed the form of a (*bhringam*) wasp, and bored a passage for himself between these figures; thus excluding Parvati from his homage. The goddess was offended at this, and by a curse dried up the zealot's body, abstracting all his flesh and blood, and reducing him to nobody. To comfort him, Siva presented him with a third leg, and in this reptile shape Bhringi (*Tripod tripudians*) appears in all the Siva temples, being an especial favourite with the god, and celebrated as a dancer, though a dwarf. Basava tells the king this story, to shew the value and potency of faith.

A variety of other legends of miracles may be passed over, as deserving less notice than a dispute regarding the comparative potency of Siva and Krishna, who is the great god of the Brahmins. The sermon against Krishna is delivered

* I omit some further argumentation, which is tedious, and just as inconclusive as the above.

† See the prints in Moor's Hindu Pantheon.

in the presence of the king by a Jangam named Bachi Devaia. Krishna, said he, and all the other gods, are vastly inferior to Siva; for, were they really mighty, how does it happen that they cannot vindicate themselves when misfortunes befall them? Neither Jains nor Bauddhas worship the true god. Siva alone is supreme.

This book closes with a violent attack (in 400 lines of verse) on the adorers of Krishna (Vishnu), who is declared to be, by their own confession, not only a sinner, but subject to degradation and death: "Vishnu was finally expelled from earth for his crimes, and took refuge in the ocean." Siva is declared to be the supreme being, "one of whose servants would suffice to destroy Vishnu, with all his adorers." At the close of this discourse, the prince (Bizzala) renounces the new brahminical god (Gopala, or Krishna) whom he had lately set up.

The seventh and last book (containing more than 2,000 lines) describes the homage paid by Basava, as king's minister, to various pariar* saints who adore Siva. The Bramins complain to the baron (Bizzala) of this conduct; and being summoned, Basava brings the pariar (sitting with him in his palankeen) to the palace. Being therefore excluded, Basava spreads his shawl at the gate, and with his pariar friend seats himself on it. The king reproaches him for behaving in this manner, setting at defiance all the rules of caste; and expresses his apprehension that this may bring a curse on the land, and heaven may withhold its rain. Basava replies by telling some stories to prove that pariares are quite as good as Bramins, and that caste itself is a mere brahminical device. He states that "the *Vedas* define but two castes, namely (*pravartica* and *nivartica*), the *active* and the *contemplative*. What avail castes recently instituted? Surely faith (*bhacti*) is the only point in which one man is superior to another. The Bramins here present are totally inferior to this pariar. Then follow other extravagant stories, wherein "the dog of a worshipper of Siva is declared as good as any worshipper of Vishnu;" of a snake that dies as a punishment for biting a Jangam; of a Jangam girl who considered herself defiled because touched by a Bramin woman, because touching a Bramin would be a defilement even to the dogs of a Saivite's house. The Bramins are annoyed at being set below dogs, and affirm that at least a dog cannot read the *Vedas*; a Jangam, however, desires his dog to try, and it succeeds very well. Besides, Basava assures the baron, that in many houses the dogs read the *Vedas* quite as well as their masters. This is not impossible. A zealot hears a man reading the legends in honour of Vishnu, but avoiding those which speak of Siva. Unable by argument to persuade the reader to do justice to his patron god, he killed him. A woman, who is a leper, is driven out of the town by the Bramins; she attempts to visit a Siva temple; the god meets and heals her, and inflicts the leprosy on the Bramins. There follow many more miracles.

Basava's zealous exertions had now encouraged the Saivites to treat the Bramins and their temples with great neglect; and the king receives many complaints that the Jangams were gradually infringing on the rights of all other creeds. Some complaints are made by (*boyas*) herdsmen, who now lost the dinners (*prasadam*) which they (as cowherds) had hitherto been used to receive from those who had formerly worshipped at the temple of Siva. On

* The word *pariar* is originally Tamil, *parey*, plural *pareyer*; and signifies 'a drummer' (from *parra*, 'a drum,' whence *parrayan*). For the Pariahs hold the hereditary village employment of toty, or vettiyaun, answering to the Saxon villein, or serf, and one of their stated duties is to beat the drum on public occasions. The Spaniards have used this Hindu phrase in South America, where they apply it to labourers and Indians; from Brazil, too, they brought the word *peon*, which there signifies either a foot soldier, a household servant, or a labourer in general.

being questioned regarding this by the prince, Basava declares that these men had a claim to the (*prasada*) blessed food bestowed at the Siva temples, but had no right to enter the houses of Jangams, nor even to see their food. The claimants replied, that at Casi, Gaya, Prayaga (the sacred cities), they enjoyed this privilege, and therefore claimed it. He answered, that they could claim nothing that is not offered at a Siva temple. "We of the Vira Saiva sect," he added, "will not even tolerate the sight of a Saivite. But," said he, "if you choose, you may dine with me to-day on poison; I shall be happy to see you." The story ends in Basava eating the poison with impunity, through the power of (*prasadam*) the benediction which he utters over the food. Bizzala then looks upon Basava as more mighty than Siva himself, as having swallowed the poison; whereas Siva does not venture to swallow the venom, and merely holds it in his throat. This alludes to a well-known story regarding Siva. On another occasion Basava is invited to dine in company with some Bramins, and declines it, because he will not eat with those who neglect to bless the food in the name of Siva.

The next is a story about some cows, which are faithful to Siva, and refuse food offered to them by any but Jangams; indeed, they will not eat until they behold the image, and make an obeisance to it. "Thus a cow in the house of a devotee has more religion than a Saivite; then how can you be so brutish as to wash the feet of Bramins?" Another devotee's wife bears him twins; he has provided only one image, which, as usual, he hangs at the neck of the first-born, and for want of a second, he refuses to receive the second infant. This is applauded as a mark of great devotion. Basava further says to the baron, "How can I convince you of the supremacy of Siva? it is as idle as teaching a blind man what light is. Your conduct is as foolish as using a golden plough, and then sowing thistles. Consider how unavailing were the sacrifices offered to Bramins by Gautama, by Dadhichi, by Daxa, the emperor Bali, and others. No honours that you can offer to Bramins can in merit equal worship offered to the (lingam) image." His friend, Jagad-Eca-Malla, is convinced of the folly of adoring Bramins, and offered his thanks to Basava; who now spoke to him in confidence, saying, after a short time, "A dreadful crime will take place here; and you are to slay him who commits it: after which Siva will appear visibly to you."

There were two brothers, named Allaiia and Madhupaia, constantly in attendance upon Basava; the baron (Bizzala) caused their eyes to be put out, but Basava, and the other worthies, restored their sight, after which they blotted out all the accounts kept in the royal treasury. They now sent for Jagad-Eca-Malla, and told him that the appointed time was come for him to slay an offender. Basava now retired from the town, which was immediately filled with outrages; so much so, that the devotees fled from it. Malla was appointed to put the baron Bizzala to death, but went home without effecting this. His mother reproached him for failing to obey the command of Basava. She said, "Surely had they wished it, the worthies were well able to do this themselves; they entrusted it to you merely as a favour conferred on you. If you disobey them, I wish you may become a dog, and live on (*prasadam*) rice given as alms." Hereupon she treated him as a dog, and threw rice on the floor for him to eat. But the other worthies came to console him, and even ate what he left. They then led him to the palace of Bizzala, whom these three men slew.* They then returned home, and Malla paid homage to his

* This murder resembles the deed committed in the House of Commons on 30th Dec. 1624 (see Salmon's Chronological History), when a Quaker wounded several people, declaring that he was inspired to slay every man who sat in that house.

mother. Then remorse at the crime made them seek to kill themselves, but their god Siva appeared visibly, and carried them all to Cailasa.

After the death of Bizzala,* Basava retired to the pagoda at Cudali Sangaweswaram, and prayed to Siva to take him to himself. Hereupon, the god came out of the temple, and appeared in visible form; and on being adored by Basava, took him to himself (*aikyam*) unitedness, oneness, took place, while the people sung his praise; and thenceforward all the worthies adored Basava as being Siva himself.

The poet concludes by apologizing for the prosaic style in which he has recorded the *History of Basava*.

In a former essay on the Jangams, it has been shewn that, from local records, the death of Bizzala appears to have occurred in the saka year 1090, or A.D. 1168. Dr. Francis Buchanan, however, gives a more remote date (357 years earlier) to the events in question. He states that, "in the year Vicrama (3875 of the Kaliyugam), Basava went with his sister to Kalyanam," and specifies that this corresponds with A.D. 775; and "the time for Basava's remaining on earth terminated in the year Raxasa, 3911 of the Kaliyugam;" adding, that this corresponds with A.D. 811; and that Basava's "absorption," or death, took place on Wednesday, the first of Margarisiras, at 21 hours (*ghurries*) of the night. Vide Buchanan's *Journal in Mysore and Canara*, 4to., vol. iii. p. 264. But this author does not cite proofs of the dates thus minutely specified; and the latter calculation (placing the death of Bizzala in A.D. 1168) is more likely to be correct.

Somia, of Pidupādu (in his preface to his Padya version of the *Puran*), states that his ancestor, Somanatha, of Palacurnu, wrote the *Dwipada Puran* in the days of a prince named Pratapa Rudra. (This king, according to Colonel Mackenzie, reigned at Warangole, from A.D. 1456 to 1477.) And he adds, that, in those days, the fear of the approaching Mahomedan rulers was prevalent. This agrees with the known period of the Mahomedan invasion of Warangole.† That *Puran* is written by Somanatha, in Telugu; it mentions no earlier poem, and is considered by the Jangams as their most ancient record.

The strong antipathy that exists between the Bramins and the Jangams makes each party avoid mentioning the authors respected by their opponents. This renders a comparison of dates far from easy. The Jaina chronologists mentioned in the former essay have perhaps recorded the true dates of the history; and the precise antiquity of the *Puran* is interesting to those who cultivate Telugu literature, because the peculiarities of the dialect give reason to believe it the most ancient existing composition in the language.‡

* It will be remembered that the Jaina account of this murder deviates in several important particulars, and probably is the true account. The miraculous absorption of Basava's body is evidently meant to denote that he was not buried.

† See Briggs's *Mahomedan Power in India*, vol. ii. p. 311, date of A.D. 1368, and p. 448 of A.D. 1456.

‡ From the *Madras Journal of Literature*, No. xxix.

POPULAR POETRY OF PERSIA.*

IN the popular poetry of a nation, in their songs and metrical romances, we find not only the natural eloquence of the affections and the passions, but the most faithful pictures of the national manners and institutions. Amongst a people whose civilization is in a backward state, these compositions, which are the earliest in date, and long precede the era of letters, are, moreover, the depositories of all their learning, if it may be so called; they are a kind of historical annals, recording the events and the biographies of past times.

These observations, which are trite as well as true, appear not to have influenced so much as they ought the inquiries of Western scholars who have directed their attention to the history and manners of the East, where this species of popular literature has flourished from the most ancient periods. Few Europeans, it is true, have the means of acquiring a competent knowledge of this unwritten lore, which is transmitted from tongue to tongue through successive generations, till, by the aid of letters, they receive a permanent form, like the Homeric rhapsodies, the Arabian Book of Songs, and perhaps the *Shah-nameh* of the Persian epic bard. We have, however, before us a collection of this kind, which is not only valuable as a collateral help to an acquaintance with Eastern manners and sentiments, but in many respects curious in itself.

Mr. Chodzko states that he collected these specimens of the unwritten poetry of the people who inhabit northern Persia and the coasts of the Caspian Sea, at different periods, during a sojourn of eleven years in those countries, from oral communications with the people, generally the lower classes, who could neither read nor write. They are, consequently, in various dialects, and considering the difficulty of translating such productions from languages without grammars and dictionaries, and, moreover, that the translator is a foreigner, his undertaking to render them into English was an arduous one, and the merit attending his success is proportionably great.

The principal piece in the collection consists of the adventures and *improvisations* of Kurroglou, the "Bandit-Minstrel" of northern Persia, which are current in the Perso-Turkish dialect. This personage was a heroic freebooter, who subsisted, and rendered himself celebrated, by plundering the caravans on the great commercial road from Persia to Turkey, between the city of Khoi and Erzerum. Like the Arabian Antar, he was a poet, and was ever ready to "pour his unpremeditated lay," either upon his foes in battle, or into the ear of his mistress. His poetry, and the memory of his heroic feats, are carefully preserved by the wandering tribes of Iliats, who repeat his love-songs at their festivals, and his war-

* Specimens of the Popular Poetry of Persia, as found in the Adventures and Improvisations of Kurroglou, the Bandit-Minstrel of Northern Persia; and in the Songs of the People inhabiting the Shores of the Caspian Sea. Orally collected, and translated, with Philological and Historical Notes, by ALEXANDER CHODZKO, Esq., For. Mem. R.A.S. London, 1842. Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund, Wm. H. Allen and Co.

odes in their frays. "If the average popularity of poets can be calculated by the number of voices repeating their poetry," observes Mr. Chodzko, "even Ferdausy himself must yield precedence to Kurroglou." It is a proof how slightly we have penetrated below the surface of Persian manners, that even the name of so popular a character has never yet attracted the attention of an English traveller.

The poetical improvisations of Kurroglou, it appears, are connected together by a narrative, which is recited by professional tale-tellers, named *Ausheks*, from memory, who sing the poetical passages to the accompaniment of a three-stringed guitar, the favourite instrument of Kurroglou. Mr. Chodzko has appended to the volume the simple melodies to which most of the improvisations are sung. The adventures are, for the convenience of hearers as well as relators, divided into *mejiliss*, or meetings, of only one of which, namely, "The Expedition of Kurroglou into Syria," Mr. Chodzko was unable to obtain a correct report.

The "Bandit-Minstrel" was a Turkoman of the Tuka tribe, whose real name was Roushan. His father was master of the stud to the ruler of one of the provinces of Turkestan, who put out his eyes, an act of cruelty which was amply revenged by his son. The old man, being an astrologer, was able to put Roushan in the way of becoming a hero, in which object he was somewhat thwarted by the refractory disposition and deceit of the latter, who, however, obtained a wonderful horse, named Kyrat, and at the death of his father, assuming the name of *Kurroglou*, or 'Son of the Blind,' he proceeded in quest of adventures.

His first was a contest with a terrible robber, named Daly Hassan, who attacked him with his whole band. Kurroglou, who was alone, killed twenty; the rest fled, leaving Daly Hassan to his mercy; he was easily vanquished, and became one of the bandit's most faithful adherents. Soon after, he erected a fortress at a place called Chamly-bill, in the valley of Salmas, province of Aderbaijan (the ruins of which still remain), whither all who heard of his liberality and valour hastened to join his band. From this nest, the robber and his gang, always consisting of the mystical number of "seven hundred and seventy-seven," carried on their forays; thither they conveyed their plunder, living in riotous abandonment, practising unbounded hospitality, till the exhausted state of their cellar and pantry drove them out to new predatory expeditions, or the proximity of some rich caravan tempted their cupidity. Some of the excursions of Kurroglou were of an amorous character, in order to carry off the daughter of some pasha or potentate, whose affections he had won by the renown of his valour. Like a true knight-errant, he was ready to exert his prowess on behalf of those who had cruel mistresses, or whose mistresses had cruel fathers, and one of his most perilous enterprises was at Constantinople itself, where he succeeded in bringing away the daughter of a pasha, to oblige a false friend. In obedience to an injunction of his father, Kurroglou never took up arms against the Shah of Persia.

Most of these exploits are performed with a wonderful degree of facility.

Armies are routed, almost by the hero's single arm, or by the supernatural qualities of his horse, who, when necessary, acts the warrior, besides scaling precipices and leaping over yawning gulfs; chiefs are terrified by the gigantic proportions of Kurroglou, by his formidable moustaches, that reached above his ears, and by the terrible voice in which he shouted forth his improvisations and threats, or rather abuse. If a leader was hardy enough to try a personal conflict with the chief of Chamly-bill, the latter, after singing to him for some time, like a tiger playing with its victim, would, with his Egyptian scymetar, cleave his enemy in twain, the weapon burying itself in the earth. We give a specimen of Kurroglou's mode of proceeding, and of his poetic effusions.

He had sent his adopted son, Ayvaz, to carry off some game from the Pasha of Tokat, to make kababs, merely in order to gratify the whim of a guest. The pasha, however, captured Ayvaz and his brother brigands.

Listen now to the news of Kurroglou. Four days elapsed before he became sober and to his senses after his excessive drinking. All the banditti and servants had hidden themselves in the darkest corners and holes, being afraid lest Kurroglou should punish them, because they had allowed Ayvaz to go to Tokat in search of such trifles as the game of the pasha. Daly-Mehter alone went to him; and, having made a low obeisance, remained standing, without saying one word. Kurroglou told him to call Ayvaz to him. "I have a headache; I wish he would give me a few glasses of wine—that would refresh me." "My lord, art thou only laughing at me, or dost thou speak in earnest?" "What means this question, thou insolent cur?" "O, my benefactor! this is the fourth day since thou hast despatched him to Tokat to fetch some birds from the pasha's park, to cook a kabab for thee." "Is it possible?" Daly-Mehter swore by his master's head that it was true, and added, that such and such men went with them on that journey. "Woe to me! I am confident something bad will befall my son." He then seized the guitar, and sang as follows:—

Improvisation.—"I have sent him to fetch some game, but he stays away, and does not come back. O my God, in case of need, whom wilt thou send to his assistance? He stays away, and does not come back. I heard the firing of guns and muskets; defeat follows after defeat. My poor boy must have fallen into a stranger's hands, for he stays away, and does not come back."

Kurroglou, whilst singing the above song, was foaming from his mouth like a male camel. He then roared to Daly-Mehter, "Let Kyrat be saddled." He sang again:—

Improvisation.—"I have sent Ayvaz to Syria. O may my heart be overflowed with a rain of blood. He promised to return the same night. It is very unkind of him; he stays away and does not come back."

He ordered his armour to be brought to him, and during the interval sang as follows:—

Improvisation.—"The roses are budding in the garden. The enamoured nightingales have commenced their songs. Thou alone, Kurroglou, must throw ashes upon thy head. Thy son, thy brother, stays away, and does not come back."

He put on his armour, took his weapons, mounted upon Kyrat, and rode

to the mountains upon which his outposts were stationed.* He examined the country all around, but the roads were empty; there was but one horseman to be seen in the direction of Tokat, galloping towards Chamly-bill like a shooting star. Kurroglou thought, "No doubt this is a courier with some news." Kurroglou then descended into the valley, and advanced towards the horseman. Khoja-Yakub recognized him, and was sorely frightened, for he was not ignorant of Kurroglou's habit of putting to death all those who happened to bring him any bad news. He therefore advanced a few hundred paces, tied the letter in a handkerchief, and then, throwing it towards Kurroglou, ran away as quick as he could.

As soon as Kurroglou had perused Ayvaz's letter, the world grew confused and dim before his eyes. Taking one of his feet out of the stirrup, he threw it over the knob on the fore part of his saddle, and taking the guitar from his pocket, he tuned it, and began to sing. His voice was so powerful, that the warriors in Chamly-bill could hear every one of his words.

Improvisation.—"Bolly-beg has made Ayvaz a prisoner. His object is, no doubt, that the warriors of the Turkman Tuka† should go to war with him. What is the world to me now after the loss I have suffered? He wishes that brave warriors should arrive from the Turkman Tuka; he will have them."

Every one of Kurroglou's men, as soon as he heard this summons, hastened to arm himself, and mounting his horse, ran to join his lord. He sang on:—

Improvisation.—"My armour and my coat are both adamantine. I can chew steel between my teeth, and then spit it towards heaven. I shall be your advanced guard‡ myself; I shall go before to scour the country. Tuka's warriors, my Begs, will follow in my steps."

Mustapha-beg had likewise in his service three thousand horsemen; he ordered them to arm themselves, and led them to Kurroglou's aid: he was the more willing to do it, as he had been the cause of the accident. Kurroglou then sang:—

Improvisation.—"I shall soon leave behind me the tops of the mountains; and then, ye foes, I shall have all the soil of your native country carried away in the foraging bags of my warriors. Your chiefs I shall bring down from their horses myself. Dost thou wish that Tuka's warriors should come? They are coming!"

All his men requested him to be led to Tokat without delay, being anxious to avenge, before his very eyes, the fate of their comrades. Kurroglou said, "This is the most trying day for me in all my life." He sang as follows:—

Improvisation.—"Bolly-beg has been more prompt than we to-day. Grief lies like a knot on my breast. Kurroglou says, 'Verily this day is the doomsday.' Bolly-beg, as thou hast desired that the Turkman's Begs should come, here they are!"

Having ended his song, Kurroglou proceeded to Tokat with all his horse.

The expedition is, like every other, successful, and the pasha and

* It is probable that the watch-houses (called in Persian *Kharaoul-Khana*) have been the origin of our telegraphs. These watch-houses are turrets built upon the summits of mountains commanding the surrounding country. A great number of them can be now seen on the mountains of the Alburz range, in the northern part of Khorasan. The watchmen; on the discovery of a foraging party of Turkomans, give signals from the turrets, by means of a fire at night and by smoke in the day; and the news sent in this way from mountain to mountain soon spreads throughout all the country. In the mountainous districts of Mazenderan and Ghilan, there is also a great number of these Karaoul-Khanas, but they are not used at the present day, except as shelter for shepherds.

† *Viz.*, Kurroglou himself.

‡ In Persian, *cherkhechi*, from *cherk kerdn*, to walk round, to stroll, to whirl.

most of his subjects glut the rage of Kurroglou and his men, who found "the battle their banquet."

In short, the narrative is a tissue of extraordinary feats, bordering upon the supernatural—though, contrary to what is the general characteristic of Eastern romances, there is an entire absence of positively supernatural machinery—till, at length, the brigand, when he grew old, allowed himself to be taken prisoner, in a silly manner, by two Persian traitors, who cut off his head, flayed the skull, salted the skin of it, and stuffing it with straw, carried it to Ispahan, hoping thereby to make their peace; but the shah, Abbas II. (who reigned from A.D. 1641 to 1666, whereby the date when the hero "flourished" is ascertained), gave the miscreants up to the handitti at Chamlly-bill, who cut them in pieces.

The qualities of this model hero of the nomades are great physical strength; a vast capacity for eating and drinking, in which he far excels the heroes of Homer; violence of passions, which he never sought to restrain; rapacity, prodigality, boasting, lying—though he claimed a title to veracity, amongst other knightly accomplishments—and a devoted attachment to the fair and to his horse. The character of the women, it must be confessed, is not depicted in the poem in very engaging colours, perhaps, as Mr. Chodzko suggests, "because it is too near the truth." In Persia, women endued with sweetness of temper and enduring forgiveness, he says, are laughed at as poor deficient creatures. "Full of passions, bold and crafty viragos, after having prattled enough about different gossips and intrigues at the baths, or during their mutual visits, they spend the remainder of their days in the kitchen, or smoking their *kaliens*, and indulging in noisy chit-chat with maid-servants as ignorant as their mistresses." Whoever has lived in the vicinity of a harem, he adds, must have been disgusted with the brutal language, oaths, and indecent epithets of its inmates. Kurroglou treats women as toys, which he throws aside as soon as he is tired of them, and the incidents related in the poem as happening with high-born dames and princesses, his translator says, "occur very often, and almost in the same manner, at the present day."

The songs which make up the remainder of this volume comprise (besides those of various provinces of Persia) Tartar, Kalmuck, and Turkman compositions. They are simple, and though many require a world of explanation to make them intelligible to Europeans, not unfrequently express a just sentiment in the universal language of nature. The following is a Tartar song, commemorating the invincibility of a good character:—

Let the waves beat as much as they can against a vessel strongly covered with boards, what can they do? When a fat wild-boar is hit by an arrow, let him clap his teeth, what can he do? When a brown wide-breasted wolf gets an arrow into his heart, let him foam from the mouth, what can he do? If a man earns a good name, let his enemies plot against him, what can they do?

The Kalmuks have not credit for the sensibilities which this song evinces:—

You will not find out the goodness of the maple-tree excrescence* before you try it. You will not be convinced of love and friendship till you taste them.

A heavy wallet hurts the shoulders; ungrateful love wounds the heart.

Restore to a pining she-camel her little one; the sorrowful hearts of two lovers join together.

The roof must be fastened to a tent with a rope; two hearts cannot be joined together but by mutual feelings.

The following Turkman effusion is pretty, and requires only the smooth versification of Moore to bring it "home" to the "bosoms" of European swains:—

Let the whole world rise against me, I shall not part with you, my girl! Let the doomsday come upon the earth, my girl! I will not part with you. From the snowy tops of a mountain, the prophet may send his orders with thunder; Arzu may part with Gamber;† I shall not part with you, my girl! A youth as I am, I come from my encampment. Sugar pours from your lips; let the nightingale part with his beloved rose, but oh! my girl, I shall not part with you. I get up early from my bed; I implore the aid of the saints. O let Ferhad part with his Shirin, my girl! I shall not part with you. Karajoglan says, God grant that my vows be fulfilled. Faith, I swear, my girl, that I will never part with you.

There are images in all the songs which will offend European taste by their extravagance, by their indelicacy, and by their repetitions *ad nauseam*; but a few are striking. For example, to censure cowardice: "The dust of a battle-field gnaws the eyes of a coward." To express anger: "He bends the bow of his brows." To convey an idea of desperate resolution: "Death has sold himself to me, and, like a female slave purchased with gold, is now waiting my orders." To describe the force of an arrow: "Each shaft bleated like a calf that seeks the cow, its mother." To indicate treachery: "A thorn was appointed to guard the rose: he tore her heart in a thousand pieces." To signify tremor and apprehension: "The bird of my heart flutters its wings." To praise the arched eyebrows of a mistress: "The outline of the pencil of the Almighty's hand is described on her forehead."

Upon the whole, we think that Mr. Chodzko has rendered a valuable service to our literature in transferring to it, so well as he has done, these curious specimens of the vernacular poetry of the East.

* The Kalnuks, for drinking tea, kumiss, or brandy, use saucers turned out of the excrescences of birch or maple-tree. An excrescence of a red colour has the preference of all others.

† Arzu and Gamber, as well as Ferhad and Shirin, are the names of exemplary lovers, whose fidelity in love and friendship are proverbial among the Turkman.

INVASION OF THE CARNATIC BY HYDER ALI.

COLONEL LINDSAY'S NARRATIVE OF THE BATTLE OF CONJEVERAM, AND HIS IMPRISONMENT AT SERINGAPATAM.

[The late events in Afghanistan impart a peculiar interest to the following authentic details of disasters of a similar character, sustained by us in India at a period when our power was less established, and less able to bear such reverses, than at present. The reader will not fail to be struck by some analogies which are presented by the two cases.]

IN the year 1777, being at that time a second lieutenant in the royal artillery, I received an order to recruit for a new regiment, which Lord Macleod was commanded to raise for the service of his Majesty. With this regiment I served in various parts of England, until the year 1799, when the East-India Company, fearful for their possessions, unless aided by Government, solicited reinforcements to secure their territories against the aggressions of the native princes. This demand was granted, and Lord Macleod's regiment, to which I had the honour, and as the event proved the misfortune, to belong, was embarked on this service.

After a long and tedious voyage, retarded by the reduction of some of the French settlements on the coast of Africa, the regiment arrived at Madras in December, 1799, landing nearly one thousand men, whose appearance, as they were clothed in the Highland uniform, struck the inhabitants with astonishment.* At this time, Pondicherry had been reduced, and the Coromandel coast was in perfect peace and amity with its surrounding neighbours. The addition of our regiment to the forces at Madras animated the spirits of all the British residents, and was peculiarly gratifying to the Governor, who fully appreciated this great accession of military strength. At this juncture, the prospects of the Company seemed to be extremely bright; lustre had been shed upon their arms by the capture of Pondicherry, after a most gallant defence, and it was universally allowed that Hyder Ali, by remaining tranquil during the progress of the siege, had given the strongest proof of his amity towards England. Those best competent to form an opinion, admitted that a moderate army from the Mysore prince, in alliance with the French, would have compelled the British to retreat.

There were other circumstances which augured favourably for the maintenance of peace. Although Hyder Ali was suspected to be an enemy of Great Britain, he had, nevertheless, two years before this period, manifested an apparently warm desire to continue on terms of friendship. An embassy had been sent to his Court, and although it displayed little of the pomp and splendour attendant on such occasions in the East (which Hyder, indeed, knew how to despise), it denoted sincerity on the part of England, and the manner in which it was received evinced both respect and condescension. Mr. Swartz, a German and a missionary, living in India under the protection of the Company, was selected as ambassador; accompanied by only two or three personal attendants, he passed through the dominions of Hyder, and was admitted into the presence of that prince at Seringapatam. When Swartz approached the throne, Hyder rose and advanced to receive him, declaring that he was now sensible the Company wished his friendship, by sending such a man to communicate with him. The embassy had for its objects general

* This was the first regiment sent to India since Lord Clive's conquest of that empire.

professions of esteem and a proposal for commercial arrangements between the two powers, in a spirit of reciprocity. The prince parted with the priest highly satisfied with the assurances he had received of the Company's amicable feelings, acquiesced in the measures offered to his consideration, and, as a token of his esteem, pressed Mr. Swartz to accept a valuable diamond and a sum of money. These proffered presents were refused, with dignity tempered with respect, Mr. Swartz observing that he could not receive them in his ambassadorial character; but, duly appreciating the kindness and generosity of the donor, he would appropriate the money to the erection of a church he was about to build at Tanjore, if his highness would permit him to put it down as a benefaction of the Mysore prince in the promotion of that undertaking. Hyder answered, with a smile, "Be it, my friend, as you please;" and his name now stands, or ought to do so, at the head of the list of benefactors of the Christian church at that place.

On the arrival of Lord Macleod's regiment, the moderate tone and commercial temper of the Madras Government underwent a considerable change, and a general review of the troops, including the Highlanders, took place. Hyder's ambassador was invited to it, and appeared much struck with the military display. The Governor was heard to ask him whether, in the event of a war, he thought his master could withstand such a force; the ambassador answered that it would be impossible, and that such a blow could only be warded off by pagodas. The representative of the Mysore chief was known to possess an intelligent mind, and he had a quick perception of the motive which had induced the Governor to invite him to the parade; nor did the allusion of Sir Thomas Rumbold, to the formidable efficiency of the British troops, pass by unheeded.

Since the embassy of Mr. Swartz, already noticed, mercantile relations had been established between Hyder and the English; the inhabitants of Madras were accordingly surprised to hear that the Governor had resolved on sending Mr. Gray on a fresh mission to the Court of Mysore. Its object was kept a profound secret, but it transpired long before the return of the unsuccessful ambassador. Hyder had been requested to forward an order permitting Mr. Gray to approach his capital, but the guards who accompanied him were not allowed to pass the frontiers, and the envoy himself, attended only by his personal servants, proceeded to Seringapatam, where Hyder received him in full durbar. He produced his credentials, and then delivered to the Mysore prince a letter addressed to him by the Governor of Madras, which stated that, in addition to the Company's immense military resources, a fresh army had arrived from England; that the object of the Company was to maintain peace in India with all the native powers, and that their warlike preparations had subjected them to very heavy disbursements, which would be still further increased by keeping in constant readiness a disposable force sufficient to quell all disturbances and prevent any hostilities. The letter concluded by demanding from Hyder ten lacs of pagodas, or four hundred thousand pounds, to assist the Company in carrying out its peaceful policy, the payment of which would entitle him to their uniform support and alliance.

Hyder's reply was laconic. "The request of the East-India Company," he said, "is doubtless fair and reasonable; the money shall be forthcoming; but, as I am a strict observer of my word, I purpose bringing the tribute in person. In the mean time, Sir, you and your monkey (Mr. Gray had one of those animals with him) may return to Madras."

Within a few weeks after the return of Mr. Gray to the presidency, it was

rumoured that Hyder Ali was collecting a large force in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam, and many intelligent natives declared that his intention was to invade the Carnatic. The Nabob of Arcot, at a very early period, acquainted the Madras Government that they would shortly be attacked, and called upon them to prepare their army for the defence of his dominions, as well as of their own possessions. So confident was the Nabob of the accuracy of his information, that he ordered all his cavalry who were cantoned in the southern parts of his country to hold themselves in readiness to march to Madras. The Company's army, European and native, were so dispersed throughout a coast fifteen hundred miles in extent, that three thousand men could not have been collected to act in one body in less than a month. Mr. Gray's hasty return from Mysore created no apprehensions at the presidency, and Sir Thomas Rumbold, on quitting India at this period, congratulated his successor on having the government handed over to him in so flourishing a condition, with prosperity at home and respect abroad, and strong in the alliance of the native princes. There were some, however, who thought it strange that Sir Thomas did not wait for Hyder's lacs of pagodas.

Rumours of Hyder's approach increased daily, but the Madras Government remained incredulous. On the 7th of July, such proofs of the invasion of the Carnatic were unfortunately furnished, as to remove all doubts. Information had been conveyed to the Mysore chief that the open sea-port town of Porto Novo was overflowing with riches and costly merchandize of every description, and although it was three hundred miles from his capital, and in the centre of the Carnatic, with a strong garrison within a short distance of its walls, he formed the daring resolution of commencing the war by its plunder, for which purpose he selected three thousand of his best cavalry, together with an equal number of infantry, who were alternately to march and ride. In four days, this force had penetrated through the passes which divide Mysore from the Carnatic, and before any intelligence of its approach had been received, it arrived at Porto Novo. The immediate consequence of this sudden irruption was, that the few troops who were in the town were cut to pieces, with the greater part of the inhabitants, and the town itself, one of the richest in the East, in the space of a few days, was completely pillaged. It was supposed that Hyder, independently of the private plunder collected by his soldiers, obtained a greater booty in this place than he afterwards acquired in the plunder of Arcot, the capital. This hardy and successful enterprise was said to have been executed by his son, Tippoo Saib.

Intelligence of the invasion of the Carnatic and capture of Porto Novo was received by the Madras Government at the same time, with the additional information that Hyder in person, with an army of two hundred thousand men, of whom fifty thousand were cavalry, supported by one hundred pieces of cannon, was then in the heart of the Carnatic. In this dreadful position of affairs, without any army capable of facing the enemy, and the garrisons badly supplied with provisions and warlike stores, it was feared that nothing could resist the torrent; and had Hyder marched direct to Madras, it is highly probable that the British power would not have been in existence in India the ensuing year. But having no reason to think that the British Government had been so improvident, he satisfied himself with laying siege to Arcot, and plundering the adjacent country with his horse, and, in the short space of one month, he sent off one million of cattle, and five hundred thousands of the inhabitants, to enrich by cultivation the barren districts of the Mysore empire.

In three weeks, a force of three thousand men was collected in the neighbourhood of Madras, under the command of Lord Macleod, and infinite pains were taken with this small body to cover the country and collect a sufficient number of cattle for the field train, to be in readiness when a sufficient army could be mustered. The enterprise of Hyder had been so well conducted, that it was generally imagined the British detachments would be destroyed in detail in attempting to effect their junction; but the alluring prospect of speedily reducing Arcot, by which he hoped to raise the fame of his arms, detained him before that capital.

An army, not exceeding eight thousand men, with forty pieces of cannon, was at length collected at Madras, and hope and confidence began to reappear. Colonel Baillie was on his march from the Northern Circars with three thousand five hundred men, while Colonel Corby was approaching from the south with two thousand good horse and an equal number of infantry. This expected accession of strength induced the authorities to hold the enemy in contempt, and from a state of the utmost despondency they became almost insolent with the prospect of anticipated triumph. They were soon taught a lesson of bitter humiliation.

The plunder of the Carnatic became every hour an object of increasing solicitude, more particularly to the Nabob of Arcot, who trembled for the safety of his capital. Sir Hector Monro commanded the British army, and he was called upon to march to Arcot with his eight thousand men; this was opposed by Lord Macleod, on the plea that such a force was inadequate, and he urged the necessity of awaiting the junction of the two divisions under Baillie and Corby. Though the prudence of this advice was admitted, it was contended that the movement of Monro's army would alarm Hyder, and tend to derange or perplex his plans; and it was resolved that Baillie, who was now only twenty miles from Madras, should march in a parallel line and join Sir Hector higher up the country. The danger of this measure, in the face of an active enemy, was not sufficiently considered. However, Sir Hector Monro left Madras and directed his march towards Arcot, which is but eighty miles distant from the presidency; numerous bodies of the enemy's cavalry, hovering on the flanks and rear of the army, rendered the most vigilant circumspection indispensable, as the loss of baggage or provisions in a country now so completely in the power of Hyder would have proved fatal.

Heavy rains set in at this period, and Baillie was compelled to continue and prolong his parallel line with Sir Hector, both being prevented by the unusual overflowing of a small river from effecting their junction. This untoward circumstance created considerable anxiety, which was painfully increased on our beholding, at Conjeeveram, about fifty miles from Madras, the whole of Hyder's army, commanded by himself in person, drawn up and offering battle. It appeared that the Mysore chief had gained exact information of the positions of the two armies, and of the impediments which had prevented Baillie from crossing the river; moreover, finding the capture of Arcot a more difficult undertaking than he had calculated upon, he had raised the siege, intending, however, to resume it, should he prove successful in his projected attack on either or both of the British divisions. With these views, he ordered his son, Tippoo Saib, with twenty thousand men, to fall upon Colonel Baillie the instant he crossed the river.

Hyder's army remained in camp within a mile of Sir Hector Monro, and his flanks were secured by strong intrenchments. A battle seemed inevitable on the first movement of either party, and, considering the vast disparity of

numbers, the result was matter of deep anxiety to the British. On the 6th of September, a long, heavy, and uninterrupted cannonade during six hours was heard, and it was at once concluded that Baillie had been attacked; this consideration became the more alarming, as no diminution of Hyder's camp or force had been observed. Towards evening the firing ceased, but we of course remained ignorant how the affair had terminated. On the evening of the 7th, a spy from Baillie contrived to elude the enemy, and arrived in our camp with a short note. Its contents were the following: "Dear General,— On the 5th I crossed the river, and the 6th commenced my march to join you. On the morning, I was attacked by a formidable army, consisting of horse, infantry, and guns, commanded by Tippoo Saib, and after a severe action I entirely defeated him. He is now near me. I cannot come on. I am in want of every thing, and expect you with anxiety. (Signed) BAILLIE."

The receipt of this letter threw General Monro into the greatest perplexity. The whole present and future subsistence of his army seemed to depend upon the preservation of his depôt of grain at Conjeveram; to quit his position, was to abandon it to the enemy; to remain, was to sacrifice Baillie and ultimately himself, as the safety of both depended on their junction. After much deliberation, Sir Hector determined on retaining his position, and even from his small army to send Baillie a reinforcement of troops and ammunition. Perhaps it was the wisest plan he could have adopted in such a dilemma. Had he marched himself, he must have lost his magazine, and probably his whole army; as it turned out, the destruction of Baillie's corps was his preservation.

A body of fifteen hundred select men, composed of the flank companies of the whole army, were secretly collected together, and placed under the command of a gallant and experienced officer, Colonel Fletcher. Of this ill-fated detachment, I commanded the grenadiers of the 71st regiment, and my friend, Captain (afterwards General) Baird, the light infantry. Colonel Fletcher received positive orders not to attempt any enterprise on his march that could be avoided, but confine his object to a junction with Baillie, who was eighteen miles distant.

These troops marched out by the rear of the camp, unobserved by the enemy, and when they advanced about four or five miles, they suddenly came upon a body of about three hundred horse, who were encamped upon the road. The horsemen were fast asleep, and the whole or the greater part of them were bayoneted by the division, who did not fire a single shot on the occasion. We had proceeded about twelve miles on the direct line to Baillie, when our guides pointed out to us Tippoo's camp on our left, with fires in various parts of it. His whole army seemed to be in profound sleep, and had Fletcher chosen to deviate from his orders, there can be no doubt but he might have destroyed the whole of the enemy; it is also certain that, had Tippoo been prepared to expect us, we should have been exterminated. At break of day, we were gratified with a view of Baillie's camp, who turned out immediately to receive us with transports of joy, as he expected another action with Tippoo every hour, and was not only weakened, but in want of ammunition, which we supplied. The confidence that this small reinforcement inspired is inconceivable, and a fresh onslaught was looked for with ardour.

The troops, having rested a very few hours, at eleven o'clock at night, on the 9th of September, commenced their march, in order to force a junction with Sir Hector Monro, who, it was understood, would keep a vigilant eye

over Hyder's movements, and act accordingly. We were soon surrounded by numerous bodies of horse, irregular infantry, and rocket-men, who never relaxed in their harassing assaults by keeping up a fire on our ranks to impede our progress; but we moved on with much caution, having a convoy of sheep and cattle for the main army. Colonel Baillie soon perceived that Tippoo had been reinforced in men and guns, as he opened twelve upon the line as it approached an avenue that led to Conjeveram; but the advance moving forward with undismayed coolness, he withdrew his cannon to a strong position on our left, whence he directed a heavy fire on the line as it was passing through the avenue, which the darkness prevented from being effectual. We had now advanced about nine miles from Baillie's camp, having lost about one hundred men in our progress, and a large part of the convoy. Baillie determined to halt during the remainder of the night, for the darkness rendered his position uncertain, nor could he form a just idea of the enemy's force; the cattle could not be kept together, and the troops were fatigued. These considerations induced him to suspend his march till daylight.

When Tippoo found that the British had halted, he again removed his guns, and placed them, covered by his infantry, within two hundred yards of the road along which the army would necessarily have to pass. He had apprized Hyder of Baillie's position, and urged his father to hasten to his support. On the 10th of September, as soon as day broke, Baillie continued his march; the enemy having entirely disappeared, our troops filed off from the avenue into the open plain, and had now arrived within seven miles of Sir Hector's encampment, when Tippoo's battery on the left commenced a heavy and well-directed fire on the line with grape and round shot, which in a few minutes did considerable execution. It became impracticable to continue our march exposed to such a destructive cannonade, and the line was immediately formed. At this moment, the whole of Tippoo's cavalry sallied from a wood, where they had lain in ambush, in our front, and, to the amount of ten thousand, made a furious and formidable charge on the advanced column. The line was at this time formed on an elevated spot, and the enemy were permitted, at full gallop, to approach within ten yards of them. The army being now compelled to shew a front to the cavalry, the fire from the battery was continued with fearful precision. It was, however, returned from the advance of the British line, supported by six pieces of cannon loaded with grape, and the effect on the enemy's column was instantaneous and tremendous. That formidable body at once halted, and the numerous wounded horses, wanting riders, appeared to throw the whole into confusion; many of the principal chiefs fell in attempting to rally and lead on their disorganized cavalry, who, being pressed forward by those in their rear, could not retreat, and were, therefore, compelled to file off by the left, thus receiving the heavy and severe fire of our whole line. It was afterwards ascertained that Tippoo in person had headed this charge, and that it cost him twelve hundred of his choicest horsemen.

The Mysore cavalry, having got clear of our line, fell in with our rear-guard, consisting of a battalion of sepoy and four guns, and had not our men immediately taken up a strong position, they must have been destroyed. Being pressed extremely hard, Capt. Powell, who commanded the rear-guard, sent to Baillie, requiring an instant reinforcement. I was detached from the line, with my single company of grenadiers and two of sepoy, with whom I joined Powell. While I was receiving orders from that officer, a cannon-shot

from the enemy's battery killed him on the spot; but we repulsed the assailants. The command of the rear-guard now devolved upon me.

Baillie, having successfully encountered the grand charge of Tippoo, determined to storm the enemy's guns, which continued to fire with unabated vigour. For this service he selected ten companies of grenadier sepoys, which he placed under the command of Capt. Rumley, an officer of distinguished gallantry. It was suggested to the colonel that he would do well to put a company of European grenadiers at the head of his party; but he replied that he could not spare them from the main body.

This force advanced, with admirable firmness, against the battery, which was attacked in front and flank at the same moment. The Mysoreans soon fell into confusion and fled, abandoning their guns, which were seized by the sepoy grenadiers. The defeat of their horse seemed to have dispirited the enemy. When Tippoo's cavalry saw that their guns were in our possession, they discontinued their attack on our rear-guard, and made a desperate attempt to recover their cannon. The troops under Rumley had not yet recovered their perfect order, when this body charged them in the flank, and, after a desperate resistance, threw them into confusion. The captured guns were abandoned without being spiked, and the sepoys endeavoured to make good their retreat to the line; they were vigorously pursued by the cavalry, and out of eight hundred men, six hundred were cut to pieces.

In a short time, the enemy resumed their guns and recommenced their fire, while smart but irregular discharges of musketry from their infantry, who now approached our line from various directions, became extremely galling, particularly as it was justly deemed hazardous to detach any more troops from the main body; for the cavalry, flushed with their recent success, appeared fully resolved to make another formidable charge, and we were again exposed to the battery, which was fully as well served as our own artillery. The bulk of the enemy's cavalry, having at this period collected on our right flank, charged with the most determined bravery, and a large part of our little army was obliged to change its position, and shew a front. Tippoo's gallant horse were again repulsed, although several of their chiefs were actually killed in the act of cutting down our soldiers in their ranks.

The action had continued from daylight till ten o'clock, and the loss of the British in the various charges did not amount to less than fifteen hundred men, while that of the enemy exceeded five thousand. It was now suggested to Baillie that, as he was only seven miles from Sir Hector Monro, he might reasonably expect that the general would move to his assistance, and therefore that, instead of remaining in the open plain, exposed to the severe fire of the enemy's battery, the galling discharges of the irregular infantry, and the repeated assaults of the horsemen, it might be advisable to make a fresh attack, with the whole army, on the battery; and as the ground on which it was planted was favourable for defence, it would be an excellent post to occupy till Sir Hector Monro arrived. Baillie, however, was so confident of immediate relief, that he determined to remain in the plain; but, in order to shelter his men from the severe fire of the enemy, he formed his infantry under cover of an old ravine, while a heavy cannonade was kept up by his artillery. Tippoo again abandoned his guns, but his cavalry remained on our flanks ready to attack any detachment that might be sent to take possession of them.

During the assaults on our line, the rear-guard, having taken up a position of great strength, although entirely separated from the main body, had repulsed every hostile movement. At this period, a cloud of dust in our front convinced us that the long-looked-for aid of Monro was at length approaching,

and from a village in our front we observed several columns of infantry clothed in scarlet uniforms, who advanced rapidly, beating the British Grenadier's march. A shout of joy rang throughout our ranks, but in a moment afterwards, a very different sensation pervaded the breast of every one, for it was the army of Hyder that was approaching.

We subsequently ascertained that the Mysore prince, having received information from Tippoo of the position of Baillie, left his camp standing, guarded by some thousands of polygars and irregulars; with the whole of his choice infantry, cavalry, and artillery, he marched out from the rear of his camp, and, by making a considerable circuit, eluded the vigilance of the British general, who did not discover the fact until four hours after Hyder had departed to join his son. In a few minutes, the plain was covered with this formidable army, which, from information obtained afterwards from some French officers of intelligence in the enemy's army, consisted of twenty-five battalions of sepoy, seventy-five pieces of cannon, and twenty-five thousand cavalry, besides a host of Polygars, pions, and rocket-men. A fresh body of artillerymen resumed the fire from Tippoo's battery, while the bulk of Hyder's forces surrounded Colonel Baillie's small body of troops. The field train of our line kept up a brisk and severe fire on the enemy, which did immense execution in their congregated ranks. As yet, the rear-guard remained quite unnoticed by Hyder, and from their position, they were themselves ignorant that a fresh body of the enemy had attacked our line. Had I known the exact state of affairs at this juncture, I am of opinion that, by marching to the adjoining forest, which was of great depth, and extended twenty miles to the coast, the greater part of the rear-guard might have escaped.

The fire of the enemy became so heavy and murderous, that the greater part of our artillerymen were killed while serving their guns, and an unfortunate shot having struck one of the tumbrils, three of them blew up successively, and many men perished by the explosion. The assailants now rushed forward in all directions, and our sepoy, who had manifested the greatest bravery during the whole action, now began to exhibit evident signs of terror; and as very many of the officers were either slain or wounded, it was no longer practicable to keep up any discipline. The consequence was, that, on the tumbrils exploding, the whole of the native troops threw down their arms, and took off their uniforms, that they might not be recognized as having fought in the British ranks, by which means many of them escaped, being confounded among the tumultuous bands of the enemy. Although our guns were lost, and our sepoy utterly dispersed, Colonel Baillie rallied the remains of his army, now reduced to between five and six hundred Europeans, and seeing that all prospect of success was hopeless, he resolved to make every exertion to save this handful of men from the fury of the enemy's cavalry, who were elated with their success, though exasperated at their loss. For this purpose, although surrounded, he advanced to some distance in front of the soldiers, and affixing a handkerchief on his sword, he demanded quarter. One of the principal chiefs then stepped forward, and assured him that, if his troops laid down their arms, their lives should be spared; and this he swore upon his sword. Baillie instantly ordered his men to ground their arms, when the whole of Hyder's cavalry rushed forward, and Baillie himself, after receiving a wound in the hand, was taken prisoner.

The troops, indignant, and driven to desperation by this infamous breach of faith, immediately resumed their arms, and delivered a heavy and destructive fire, which brought down vast numbers of the enemy, while those who escaped

its effects rushed forward with the most infuriated rage, and commenced a savage slaughter; for Hyder had issued orders that no quarter should be given, and his command was rigorously obeyed.

After the destruction of the line, the rear-guard were doomed to experience a similar fate; but from the slow advance of the enemy, they seemed to consider all further hostilities at an end. However, as this detachment was totally ignorant of the destruction of the main body, a most determined resistance was made, and a very great loss was suffered by the enemy. The rear-guard had the exclusive honour of being the only troops in the field who did not offer to capitulate, and they were the last who were sacrificed. At least three-fourths of them were killed on the spot, and those whose lives were spared were most dreadfully wounded.

I shall now conclude this rapid summary of the origin and events of the war with Hyder to the period of Baillie's destruction, merely observing, as a closing remark, that when intelligence of the dreadful catastrophe of the 10th of September reached Sir Hector Monro, he got the start of Hyder's victorious army by a few hours, and immediately retreated to Madras. He was solely indebted for his escape to the extraordinary vigilance he manifested in his retrograde march to that presidency.

(To be continued.)

FROM ANWĀRĪ.

خدای کار چو بر بنده فروبندد
 بهر چه دست زند رنج دل بیفزاید
 وگر بطمع شود نیز نزد همچو خودی
 ز بهر چیزی خوار و نژند باز آید
 چو اعتقاد کند کز کسی نیاید چیز
 خدای قدرت والای خویش بنماید
 بدست بنده ز خل و زعقد چیزی نیست
 خدای بندد کار و خدای بکشاید

POLICY OF THE AFGHAN EXPEDITION.

THE speeches of Lord Palmerston and Sir Robert Peel, on the 10th August, reviewing the business of the late Parliamentary Session, then about to close, have not only excited, as exhibitions of eloquence, the admiration of their respective partisans, but have deservedly attracted the attention of the country, as comments on public measures. There is, however, one portion of the speech delivered by the late foreign secretary, not inferior to any in importance, which appears to have escaped notice altogether; we mean his explicit declaration of the real motive and object of the expedition into Afghanistan.

Hitherto we have concluded that the motive and object of this bold and perilous measure were to be found in the published declarations of the Government. In his Minute, dated Simla, 12th May, 1838, Lord Auckland recorded his views respecting our policy, past and future, towards the states on the north-western frontier of British India.

The distracted condition of Afghanistan, he observes, occasioned by contests between the Sikhs and the chief of Cabul on one side, and between the rulers of Candahar and Herat on the other, and by the total absence of any feeling of mutual confidence amongst the different branches of the Barukzye family, had been the immediate cause of proffers of submission to Tehran, and of the invitation of Persian and Russian influence into the country. It was our plain course, his lordship thought, to seek to remove this inducement to connections so prejudicial to us, by the exercise of our counter-influence, in order to reconcile these differences, and to convince all parties of the common danger which would arise to them from Persian encroachment. It was hoped that, by detaching Cabul from Persia, the advance upon Herat might be prevented. The investment of that fortress, however, and the presence of a Russian agent at Cabul, with the restless and unaccommodating spirit of Dost Mahomed Khan, which induced him to reject the terms held out to him, of security in his actual possessions and those that had ever been subject to his authority, baffled all the calculations of the Indian Government, and its negotiations, in regard to their ultimate and main object, of general union and pacification, failed. Capt. Burnes was, accordingly, directed to retire from Cabul, as his presence was useless, and might be mischievous. So much as to our past proceedings.

In regard to our future policy, his lordship thought that, as Russian agents had put themselves prominently forward in aid of the designs of Persia, we could not allow this new and more formidable element of disorder and intrigue to be established without opposition on our frontiers, and the approach of the Persian power had already produced an extraordinary excitement in the Punjab as well as Afghanistan. Even if Herat escaped, it would still behove the British Government seriously to consider whether means ought not to be taken to guard against future similar attacks, by strengthening her defences, disciplining her troops, giving her facilities for the efficient supply of artillery and stores, and the advice of a resident

British agent. With respect to the Barukzye chiefs of Affghanistan, though they might be expected, on the ill-success of the Persians, to be profuse in their declarations of devotion to us, Dost Mahomed Khan had shewn himself so disaffected and ambitious, that with him, at least, we could form no satisfactory connection: although he might not, under such circumstances, furnish us with grounds for measures of direct hostility, he must yet be regarded as a person of more than equivocal feelings, occupying a position in which it is of the first importance to the tranquillity of our territories that we should have assured friends. In the event of the fall of Herat, his lordship expresses a decided opinion that we ought not to suffer Persian and Russian influence quietly to fix itself along our entire western frontier, and that it was open to us to take the high ground with Persia of her whole demeanour towards the British nation, and of her designs of aggression upon India, and repel her by all means in our power.

In his despatch to the Secret Committee, dated Simla, 13th August, 1838, Lord Auckland still further develops his final intentions.

Of the justice of the course about to be pursued (he observes), there cannot exist a reasonable doubt. We owe it to our own safety to assist the lawful sovereign of Affghanistan in the recovery of his throne. The welfare of our possessions in the East requires that we should, in the present crisis of affairs, have a decidedly friendly power on our frontiers; and that we should have an ally who is interested in resisting aggression, and establishing tranquillity, in place of a chief seeking to identify himself with those whose schemes of aggrandizement and conquest are not to be disguised. The Barukzye chiefs, from their disunion, weakness, and unpopularity, were ill-fitted under any circumstances to be useful allies, or to aid us in our just and necessary views of resisting encroachment from the westward. Yet, as long as they refrained from proceedings positively injurious to our interests, we withheld our aid from Shah Shooja in his attempts to recover his lost throne. But the grant of this aid has now become indispensable to our own safety, if we desire to avert Persian and Russian intrigue from the very confines of our territories. With those powers the Cabul and Candahar chiefs have openly allied themselves; and the declared object of Dost Mahomed Khan is to obtain foreign aid in the prosecution of hostilities against our old and faithful ally, Runjeet Sing, with a view to whose destruction he has avowedly been exciting the whole Mahomedan population of Central Asia to engage in a religious warfare. His determination to resist our efforts at mediating his disputes with the Maharajah, shewed too plainly that, so long as Cabul remained under his government, we could never expect that the tranquillity of our neighbourhood would be preserved. We are warranted, therefore, by every consideration of prudence and justice, in espousing the cause of Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk.

His lordship further observes that, although the expense of the operations about to be undertaken will be great, this consideration is comparatively light when compared with the magnitude of the object to be gained, namely, to "raise up a barrier to all encroachments from the westward."

The "Proclamation of the Governor-General of India," issued from Simla on the 1st October, 1838, professes to assign the "reasons" which

led to the expedition across the Indus. First, that it is essential to the welfare of our possessions in the East, that "we should have on our western frontier an ally who is interested in resisting aggression, and establishing tranquillity." Second, that "a pressing necessity, as well as every consideration of policy and justice, warranted us in espousing the cause of Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, whose popularity throughout Afghanistan had been proved to his lordship by the strong and unanimous testimony of the best authorities." Third, that, though the Governor-General confidently hoped that the Shah would be speedily replaced on his throne by his own subjects and adherents, yet it was proper that he should be supported "against foreign interference and factious opposition" by a British army; but that "when once he should be secured in power, and the independence and integrity of Afghanistan established, the British army would be withdrawn."

Runjeet Sing, the ruler of the Punjab, was a party to the treaty with Shah Shooja, which was the result of a special mission to the Maharajah in June, 1838, and in his instructions, the envoy (the late Sir William Maenaghten) was directed to remark to Runjeet, in any discussion upon the policy of the Indian Government, "that the Governor-General has no appetite for wars and conquest; that the boundaries of the East-Indian empire seemed to him to be amply extensive, and that he would rather conquer the jungle with the plough, plant villages where tigers have possession, and spread commerce and navigation upon waters which have hitherto been barren, than take an inch of territory from his neighbours, or sanction the march of armies for the acquisition of kingdoms."*

It now appears, however, that all these professions were hypocritical and hollow; that the real design of this expedition was, under the pretext of restoring the legitimate sovereign of Afghanistan, to take military possession of the country and to retain it: a fact which should not be forgotten in passing judgment upon the conduct of the Afghan leaders, who, if such was our real design, cannot but have discovered it.

The language of Lord Palmerston leaves no room for doubt upon this point:—

Another great enlargement of the field of our commerce (he says) was produced by the great operations which we undertook in the countries lying west of the Indus. (*A laugh.*) I suppose no man will deny that if we retain military possession of those places, they will enable us to command the secure navigation of the Indus,—a river navigable for 1,200 miles or upwards from its source, and traversing rich countries filled with inhabitants,—countries which, if blessed with internal tranquillity, would afford you an immense market for your manufactures. (*Hear, hear!*) We are told, however, that it is the greatest assurance on my part to say that we have obtained for England a barrier in Afghanistan, and the possession of that country. I conclude that expression had reference to the unfortunate disaster which then recently occurred, and that the meaning was, that although we had at first won the country, yet by subsequent disasters we had lost a portion of what had been obtained. I say that the recent loss and disasters had nothing whatever to

* Indian Papers, 1839, No. 4.

do with the original policy of the war, and would altogether have been averted by an ordinary adaptation of means to the end. If the most ordinary precautions had been taken, no disaster of any kind would have happened, and we should have held the country up to the present time just as we did in the two years which intervened between our first occupation of it and the unfortunate occurrences of last winter. (*Loud cheers.*) I do congratulate the country on the cause, be it what it may—be it a misunderstanding of orders, or be it the fortunate arrival of an overland despatch—which has saved us from the eternal disgrace that would have fallen on us by abandoning the country. I do trust that her Majesty's Government will not carry into effect, either immediately or at any future time, the arrangement thus contemplated. It was all very well, when we were in power, and it was suited to party purposes, to run down every thing we had done, and to represent as valueless any acquisition on which we may have prided ourselves; it was all very well to raise an outcry against the Affghan expedition, and to undervalue the great advantages which the possession of the country was calculated to afford us; but I trust the Government will rise above any consideration of that sort, and that they will give the matter their fair, dispassionate, and deliberate consideration. I never was more convinced of any thing in the whole course of my life—and I may be believed when I speak my earnest conviction—that the most important interests of this country, both commercial and political, would be sacrificed, if we were to give up the military possession of the country of Eastern Afghanistan. (*Hear, hear!*) Rely on it, if you abandon the country, though you may have a less arduous duty for the present, and though you may relieve yourselves from some little difficulty by a retreat, the day will come when you will be compelled to re-occupy that country at an infinitely greater expense of money, and at an infinitely greater sacrifice of human life, than would enable you to retain it now that it is, as I trust I may say that it is now, in your possession. (*Hear, hear!*)

We have quoted the very words attributed to Lord Palmerston, in order that there might be no ground for supposing that we had misapprehended his meaning. Nothing can be clearer than their purport, namely, that the expedition into Afghanistan was undertaken with no other intention than to occupy and retain military possession of it for ourselves; that "the most important interests of this country, commercial and political, would be sacrificed" if we gave it up; and that the present Government would destroy the great scheme of their predecessors, if they abandoned the country "at any future time"—Lord Auckland having solemnly pledged himself that "when the shah should be secured in power, and the independence and integrity of Afghanistan established, the British army would be withdrawn." We say, and with unfeigned sorrow, that, if the language attributed to Lord Palmerston was really used by him, and if it bear the construction we have put upon it (and we can discover no other), so deliberate an usurpation, perpetrated by such base artifices, never before disgraced the British name. The considerations urged by his lordship to demonstrate the wisdom and policy of retaining the country—considerations which could justify any political scheme, however treacherous—are no argument against abandoning it at any sacrifice; for whatever we might thereby lose in military reputation we should gain in moral character. As an act of justifiable interference in

the affairs of another state, the policy of the expedition was extremely questionable; but when it turns out to be an act of perfidy, by which the late unhappy Shah was made the unsuspecting instrument of subjecting his people to the yoke of foreigners whose character and religion they detest, the transaction assumes a complexion which cannot fail to lower us in the estimation of other nations. The people of England would not be very nice in their choice of the terms in which they would characterize such conduct on the part of France or of Russia.

Let us compare the proceedings which were imputed by our Government to that of Russia, and which provoked the outcry raised against that power, with the project avowed by Lord Palmerston, which must have been meditated at that moment, and which was carried into execution after the proceedings imputed to Russia were disavowed, disproved, or satisfactorily explained. We shall find them to be frivolous.

The grounds of complaint alleged by the British Government against that of Russia, in relation to the policy pursued by the latter in Persia and Central Asia, are comprised in the note presented by the Marquess of Clanricarde to Count Nesselrode, in November, 1838,* containing a demand of explanation. The first is, the advice given by Count Simonich, the Russian ambassador at the Court of Tehran, to the Shah of Persia, urging him to attack and conquer Herat; whilst the British ambassador was instructed to dissuade the Shah from such a measure. Second, that the Count had advanced money to the Shah for that purpose, and had undertaken on the part of Russia to contribute towards the expenses of the campaign. Third, that a member of the Russian mission in Persia was appointed to accompany the Shah to Herat, and that he held out to the ruler of Candahar an expectation of obtaining the cession of Herat, through the intervention of Count Simonich. Fourth, that when Mr. McNeill, the British ambassador, proceeded to the camp of the Shah before Herat, to bring about an accommodation between the Persians and Afghans, Count Simonich followed him thither, and that the arrival of the latter changed the pacific spirit of the Shah, and hostilities, which had been suspended at the entreaty of Mr. McNeill, were recommenced, Count Simonich aiding the Shah by money and advice, and a staff officer attached to the Russian mission being employed in the operations. Fifth, that the Count was *reported* to have announced to the Shah that a Russian army was about to march on Khiva and Bokhara. Sixth, that the Count planned, and personally superintended, an assault of Herat by the Shah's forces, which were defeated, some officers in the Russian service having fallen on the Persian side. Seventh, that a treaty had been concluded between Persia and Candahar, the execution of which had been guaranteed by Count Simonich, containing stipulations "injurious and offensive to Great Britain"—a power not named or specifically alluded to in it! Eighth, that the Russian agent, Vicovitch, had proceeded to Cabul, with letters from the Emperor and Count Simonich to Dost Mahomed Khan, whom the

* Correspondence relating to Persia and Afghanistan.

agent counselled to seek assistance from Persia, and endeavoured to detach from all connection with England. Lastly, that Russian agents in Persia and Affghanistan had lately been engaged in measures studiously concealed from the British Government, and planned in a spirit unfriendly to Great Britain, and for objects hostile to her interests.

Now, assuming that these representations, put by Lord Palmerston into the note to be delivered to the Russian government by the British ambassador at St. Petersburg, as grounds of remonstrance, had been literally true, what do they amount to? The hostilities commenced by the Shah against Herat were for a legitimate object, as acknowledged not only by Mr. Ellis, but by Mr. McNeill himself, namely, to prevent predatory incursions into the Persian territories, and carrying off the Shah's subjects and selling them as slaves. "There cannot be a doubt," observes Mr. McNeill,* "that the Shah is fully justified in making war on Prince Kaniran." We had no right to interfere, and were expressly interdicted from interfering by treaty. Russia was not precluded from aiding Persia in this legitimate object by advice or even money, and was justified in so doing, as the Heratees carried Russian subjects into captivity as well as Persians. The clamour raised against the indirect aid afforded to the Shah by Count Simonich was most unjust when, at that very moment, Lieut. Pottinger, acting under the express directions of our Government, was in Herat, superintending its defence. The complaint of the activity of Russian agents was equally unjust, at a time when Central Asia was visited by active British agents, sent expressly to raise a counter-Russian influence there, and establish the influence of Great Britain, who, "spread themselves," as Count Nesselrode remarked, "to the very gates of Orenburg," and "carried agitation even into the heart of the countries bordering on the Russian frontier." Many of these grounds of complaint, however, had already been removed by a prior declaration of Count Nesselrode, which Lord Palmerston himself admitted to be "plain, direct, and unequivocal." The answer of the Count to Lord Clanricarde's note was pronounced by the same authority "highly and entirely satisfactory."

If, upon such slender grounds, our Minister had a title to call upon the government of Russia to explain conduct which, at the utmost, amounted to merely a friendly interference in the affairs of independent states bordering upon its own territories, how much juster would be the title of Russia to demand an explanation from our Government for having invaded a country, with which it was considered an "injury and offence" to England for a Russian agent even to correspond—such invasion having for its real object the military occupation of that country and its retention for ourselves, under the pretext of aiding the legitimate sovereign in recovering his rights!

The judicious and statesmanlike reflections of Count Nesselrode upon the policy which should be pursued by both powers, in their transactions with the states of Central Asia, deserve consideration:—

Great Britain, like Russia, must have at heart the same interest—that of maintaining peace in the centre of Asia, and of avoiding the occurrence of a

* February 24th, 1837.

general conflagration in that vast portion of the globe. But, to prevent that great calamity, it is necessary carefully to maintain the tranquillity of the intermediate countries which separate the possessions of Russia from those of Great Britain. To consolidate the tranquillity of those countries; not to excite them against each other by nourishing their mutual animosities; to be contented with competing in industry, but not to engage in a struggle for political influence; finally, beyond every thing else, to respect the independence of the intermediate countries which separate us;—such is, in our opinion, the system which the two cabinets have a common interest invariably to pursue, in order to prevent the possibility of a conflict between two great powers, which, that they may remain friends, require not to touch each other, and not to come into collision with each other in the centre of Asia.

Lord Palmerston, in his reply, re-echoes these sound sentiments, observing that “there seems every reason to hope that nothing can hereafter occur in these quarters that can be calculated to disturb the good understanding between the two countries.” These words appear in the letter to Count Pozzo di Borgo, the Russian minister at our Court, dated 30th December, 1838; whilst, on the 1st October, 1838, a proclamation had been issued by the Governor-General of India, in concurrence with the determination of the Government at home (as appears from the declaration of Sir J. Hobhouse,* in the debate on Mr. Baillie’s motion, June 23rd), announcing that our troops were about to enter Affghanistan, ostensibly to support Shah Shooja, but, as it now appears, really to take possession of the country for ourselves!

The exposition given by Lord Palmerston, for the first time, of the object of that invasion, not only exposes this country to the just reproaches of Russia, should that government think proper to remonstrate, but has entirely altered the character of the contest in which we are engaged with the Affghans; sanctifying their cause, whilst it deforms ours with an odious blot. An Englishman, jealous of his national honour, which is tainted by misdeeds in the cabinet as deeply as by misconduct in the field, can scarcely wish success to our arms in such a dishonourable enterprise, and will be tempted to partake of the indignant sentiment which impelled Lord Chatham, when condemning the unjust and cruel conduct pursued by the Government of this country towards the American colonists, to exclaim, “If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, whilst a foreign soldier remained in my country, I never would lay down my arms—never—never—never!”

* See our last vol., p. 342.

MEMOIRS OF A GRIFFIN.

BY CAPTAIN BELLEW.

CHAPTER XXV. AND LAST.

A few days more brought me to my last day's march on the banks of the Jumna, and the mosques and minarets of the ancient capital of India broke on my delighted view. I had scarcely dismounted from my pony at my tent door, which commanded a distant glimpse of the blue and "soft stealing" Jumna, when I perceived three Europeans on horseback approaching at a hard gallop. As they drew near, I recognized in one of the three my friend and Mentor, Capt. Marpeet. He was soon up, and warm and cordial was our greeting. "Well, my boy, long looked-for comes at last; glad to have you amongst us, Gernon," said he, presenting me to his companions, two laughing beardless ensigns; "let me introduce you to my two boys, Wildfire and Skylark; two intractable dogs," added he, laughing; "have given me twice the trouble to break in that you did." Wildfire and Skylark shook hands with me, and in ten minutes we were as intimate as if we had known each other for six months. "Come, mount again, Gernon," said Marpeet; "you are but a few miles from Delhi, and it is useless for you to remain here all day. Come along; I have breakfast all ready for you at my shop; your things, you know, can follow to-morrow; you don't, though, appear to be overburthened with baggage, Frank, eh? Dogs, too—hah—regular terrier bunnow.* Great a griff as ever, I see—hah! hah!—Oh! come, young hands, don't you laugh; a greater pair of greenhorns than both of you never drew breath."

We pursued our course towards cantonments, Marpeet riding in the midst of his *protégés* as proudly as an old gander on a green at the head of three orphan goslings. We crossed the river Jumna in a broad, square, flat-bottomed ferry-boat, into which I had much trouble to make my Bucephalus enter; and after riding through some rich cultivation on its banks, joined a road skirting part of the ruins of ancient Delhi, which from that point exhibited a confused assemblage of ruins—fort, mosque, tomb, and palace—stretching far away behind us in the distance, towards what I afterwards learned was the mausoleum of Humaioon. I was particularly struck, as I rode on, by one large desolate building, which Capt. Marpeet informed me was the ancient palace of Firoze Shah. A lofty pillar of stone, something like one of the round towers of Ireland, rose out of the centre of it, whilst the whole mass of building exhibited the most touching picture of loneliness and desolation; long grass and the silvery roots of the peepul grew around the battered arches and casements, out of one of which a couple of fat and saucy jackals were peeping, to reconnoitre us as we rode beneath. We entered the modern city near the mansion of the Nawaub Ahmed Buksh Khan,† through an embattled gateway occupied by a guard of Nujeebs, a sort of highly-picturesque militia, attired in the Hindoostance garb, and armed and equipped with crooked-stocked matchlocks, mull-shaped powder-horns, and other paraphernalia of a very primitive and extraordinary description. These men, who were upon guard, were smoking, sleeping, and doing their best to kill old Time, that enemy who, in the long run, is pretty sure to kill us. We were soon in that part of the town called Derriow Gunge, where a portion of the troops were cantoned,‡ and

* *Terrier bunnow*—a village pariah dog, docked and cropped to make him pass for a terrier.

† Whose son acquired since a dreadful celebrity as the murderer of Mr. Fraser.

‡ Since this period, cantonments have been erected outside the walls of the city.

drawing up before an odd sort of building, of a very mixed style of architecture, my friend dismounted, and announced my arrival at Marpeet Hall, "to which, my boy," said he, with a squeeze, "you are heartily welcome, and where you may stick up your spoon, with my two babes in the wood there, as long as you please; don't blow me up, that's all, or set the house on fire, and you may do what else you like. So now for breakfast," said the captain, cracking his half-hunter (whip), as a hint, I presumed, to the *bawurchee* (cook) to be expeditious, and shouting "*hazree looc juldce*" ('breakfast quickly'); he motioned us to enter, and followed. The captain's residence had been in the olden time a mosque or tomb, I cannot exactly say which; but with the addition of a terrace and verandah, and a few extra doors punched through walls six feet thick, it made a capital abode, combining the coolness in summer and the warmth in winter, which result from this solid mode of construction, with the superadded European conveniences. My friend's house was but a type of that wide-spreading process of adaptation which is now going on throughout the East, and which, as long as it does not effect a too radical alteration of that which "nature and their stars" intended for a people so situated, is much to be rejoiced at. Breakfast was laid out in a vaulted chamber, as massive as a bomb-proof, the walls and roofs in compartments, with here and there a niche for a cheragh, or lamp. There were we, a jovial quartetto, eating red herrings and rashers of the "unclean beast," where the moollah had pronounced his "*Allah-il-Allah*," or possibly over the respectable dust of some mighty Mogul Omrah.

After breakfast, Marpeet took me to the adjutant of my new regiment—a tall, strapping, good-looking man, of about eight-and-twenty, who told me I must report myself immediately to Col. Bobbery, the commandant of my regiment, as also of the station. "You have been some time on your way up, hav'nt you?" said the adjutant, significantly; "we began to be half-afraid that the Thugs had made away with you, or that you had gone on a pilgrimage to Hurdwar." "I fear I have exceeded my proper time very considerably," I replied; "but I must ascribe it to the hospitality of friends whom I met with on the way." "Well, you must settle all that," replied the adjutant, "with the colonel, who has often been inquiring for you," and to whose quarters we will now, if you please, proceed."

I began to feel confoundedly nervous, and to apprehend that I was now about to taste a few of the incipient sweets of military subjection. The adjutant buckled on his accoutrements, I did the like with mine, which, at Marpeet's suggestion, I had brought with me, and off we walked to the colonel's. "Rather a harsh man, the colonel, is'nt he?" said I, as we went along, hoping to elicit a little consolation in the shape of a negative. "Why," said the adjutant, "he is certainly a great stickler for duty, and fond of working the young hands—what we call a 'tight hand.'" I was "floored." The colonel's bungalow was on the ramparts of the city, overlooking the Jumna, and the expanse of country through which it flows. Orderlies and a posse of silver-stick men, &c., were about the door; we entered, and the adjutant presented me to Col. Bobbery, one of the most extraordinary-looking little mortals I ever beheld. The colonel's height was about five feet four—perhaps less—and his body as nearly approaching to an oblate spheroid as any body I ever beheld. This orbicular mass was supported on two little legs, adorned with very crumpled tights, and a pair of hessian boots, then much worn, and *minus* the usual appendage of tassels. His neck, which was remarkably long, was girt round with a very tight black stock, on the top of

which, as may be supposed, was his head, the most extraordinary part of this very original specimen of "the human form divine;" his front face (profile he had none, which could be properly so called, bating an irregular curve with a large bulbous projection about the middle) was fat and rubicund; his nose Bardolphian, flanked by two goggle-eyes, in which the several expressions of intellect, fun, and sensuality, were singularly blended. A small Welch wig completed the oddest *tout ensemble* I had yet seen in India. "Oh! you are the young gentleman we have been expecting for the last five months?—better late than never—glad to see you at last, Sir." I mentioned something about friends—hospitality—and detention. "Oh, yes, yes! I know all about that; the old story; yes, yes! but you must be quicker in your future movements—eh, Marchwell?" said he, turning to the adjutant; "*verbum sap.*, you know, *verbum sap.*" After a rather prolonged conversation, during which I informed him I had done duty with the Zuburdust Bullumteers, and gave him some account of his friend, Mr. Sympkin, which he was pleased to receive, I rose to take my leave. "Who are you with?" asked the colonel. I told him with Capt. Marpeet. "Oh! my friend Marpeet, eh? Well, tell him to dine with me to-morrow, and bring you with him. I dine at six, and wait for nobody. Marchwell, Mr. Gernon will attend all drills, parades, and guard-mountings; we mus'n't let you forget what Colonel Lolsaug has taught you."

I soon became comfortably domiciled with my friend Marpeet, who introduced me to my brother officers, and put me generally in the way of doing all that was requisite in the new scene in which I now found myself; above all, and which was very useful to me, he gave me an insight into the characters of the individuals in question, with all of whom he was acquainted, enabling me thereby, in some slight degree, to adapt myself to their various humours. The more I saw of Marpeet, the more the extreme kindness and benevolence of his disposition became apparent. The tenderness of his nature, indeed, was frequently too much for his assumed rough and devil-me-care manner (which he thought manly), and would sometimes, if he was taken by surprise, shew itself with almost a woman's weakness. Marpeet, as I have before stated, from invincible shyness, or awkwardness with females, or dislike of the restraint it imposed, had renounced the character of a "ladies' man," and was evidently doomed to die an old bachelor. Still, we must all have something to love and be kind to, be it wife, child, friend, cat, dog, or parrot. Affection, if it has not something external on which to rest, turns to gall, embittering the life which, under a happier state of things, it would have sweetened. Marpeet's benevolence displayed itself in his kindness to youth: rearing griffins, till fully fledged, constituting his extreme delight. Never shall I forget the great satisfaction which his good-humoured physiognomy would express when surrounded by a bevy of young hands, all warm in their feelings towards him, and on perfect terms of familiarity, but at the same time exhibiting that profound deference to his dictum on deep and important points, such as the age of a horse, the manner of performing a manœuvre, or the way to make mulled port, and the like, which had the most bland and soothing influence on his feelings. Skylark, Wildfire, and myself, were his immediate body-guard; we chummed with him, and though he allowed us to contribute to the house-keeping expenses, the lion's share, if the phrase is here allowable, fell to him. He and I never quarrelled, but I could generally infer the state of his feelings from the name or appellation by which he addressed me; "Gernon" and "Frankibus" were the zero and summer-heat of the scale, between which were "my lad," "young gentleman," "you confounded griff," "youngster,"

and so forth ; all of which, by the invariableness of the circumstances which elicited them, indicated the state of his mind at the moment : as, "Come, my lad, this noise won't do ;" and "Young gentleman, I have to make out my report, and beg you won't interrupt me." "Well, old boy, how do you get on ? are you disposed for a game at picquet ?" and so forth ; but, "Come, Gernon, I don't like that," told me his back was "hogged."

One blot and inconsistency there was in Marpeet's character ; he was addicted to flogging his servants for what we here should deem trifling offences. On these occasions he always, however, put the offender through the form of a trial, in which, to save trouble, he acted in the quintuple capacity of plaintiff, judge, jury, witness, and counsel for the prosecution. After a dispassionate summing up, the guilty party was wont to be handed over to the kulassee, or tent-pitcher, to have administered a dozen or two of strokes with the rattan. Marpeet would justify all this severity very logically, but I shall not trouble the reader with his reasons ; certain it is, for all this, he paid his servants regularly, was in other respects kind, and on the whole very popular with them.

Not far from the Chandney Choke, the principal thoroughfare in Delhi, near which I was now located, is the Duriba, or Lombard Street, where the principal shroffs or bankers reside ; here also many vendors of sweetmeats have their shops ; one of these, in my day, was a jolly fellow, who, out of compliment to his great Western prototype, was called Mr. Birch, to which name he always answered when summoned to produce some of his choicest imitations of English "sugar-plumery." I think I now see the good-natured fellow, hurrying out through his ranges of baskets with a few samples for inspection. Many a time and oft have Marpeet, I, and two or three jolly subs, after dinner, and under the agreeable stimulus of an extra dose of the rosy beverage, visited Mr. Birch in the Duriba, all clinging to the pad of an elephant, whilst the lights blazed in the bazaars around, fakcers shouted, women chattered, and crowds of the faithful, moving hither and thither, gave a most Arabian-Nightish character to the scene.

These visions of the past come over me sometimes, when my heart is sorrowfully disposed, with a sadly-painful distinctness ; the laughing faces of those who participated in them are distinctly before me as they then appeared, but they, "my co-mates and brothers in exile," where are they ? Alas ! a sigh must answer the question—gone ! gone ! Others occupy their places ; they will soon disappear, to give way to more ; "and thus wags the world." Oh, life ! life ! sad are thy retrospects to the best of us, and great are the trials thou hast for even him whose lot is cast in the pleasantest places ; in thy sweetest pleasures lurk the germs of thy greatest sufferings, and the more we cultivate and refine our natures, the more acutely do we feel thy sorrows ! Happy ignorance ! fortunate credulity ! blessed insensibility ! ye all have your soothing opiates ; whilst he who girds up his loins to seek the talisman of truth from amidst its innumerable counterfeits—compensation for the past and something like certainty for the future—finds the farther he moves the less he knows, and, amazed and confounded at the profound and mighty mystery which surrounds him, at length sits down and weeps.

One of the finest buildings in Delhi is the Jumma Masjid, the principal mosque of the place. It has three nobly-proportioned domes, and a broad terrace in front, with a tessellated pavement ; also two lofty and magnificent minarets, which I have often ascended, and enjoyed from their summits a noble prospect of the city and surrounding country. From this height you

look down on the flat roofs of the houses, and on a fine evening may observe the inhabitants seated on them, and enjoying their favourite, though somewhat childish, amusement of flying paper kites and pigeons. The former, unlike ours, are generally of a square form, and without the appendage of a tail, which is very necessary to steady one of these soaring machines. The great fun in this amusement consists in cutting a neighbour's string by the friction caused by rubbing one against the other, and letting it go wherever the winds may carry it. The pigeons, of which the Hindostances are great fanciers, and possess a vast variety, are trained to join other flocks in their aerial excursions, and then, by separating from them with great velocity, to carry off some of those with which they were commingled; these they bring back in triumph to their bamboo stands, at the call or whistle of their owners.

At one extremity of the city lies the British residency, always the scene of hospitable doings, but particularly so during the period to which I am referring. The resident at that time was a gentleman who, with first-rate talents and solid virtues, combined those social qualities which at once command what it is often difficult to unite—the love and respect of all. Nothing could be more agreeable than the residency parties, and on what were called “public days,” invitations were extended to every one in the shape of an European; old Mahratta officers, Portuguese, French, and half-caste merchants, and others without the pale of the regular service, and not constituting an ordinary portion of the society, would swell the *levée* on such occasions. Punning, as a practice or habit, is the greatest of bores, and deserves almost all that Johnson and others have said against it; I say “almost,” for I do not go the full length of that alliterative curmudgeon, when he says, “He who would make a pun would pick a pocket.” Had this been true, many an accomplished Barrington would the residency of Delhi have turned out at this period, with their distinguished chief at their head. How this itch for punning got into the residency I don't know, but certain it is it did get in there, and proved remarkably infectious. A good pun was a first-rate recommendation, indeed, at the residency table, to him who made it. “*Aquila non caput muscas*,” which means, “Great wits don't condescend to make puns.” Granted, as a rule; but every rule has its exception, and the resident of that day was himself, “an the truth be it spoken, but little better than one of the wicked,” delighting to take the lead occasionally in this conversation-burking system, where one man lies wait for his neighbour's words, pounces on one that suits his purpose, murders, mangles, and distorts it without remorse. Occasional puns, if really good, give a poignancy to conversation—a tonquin-beanish sort of odour, which in moderation is very agreeable, but the excess of them is odious. I remember a few of the residency puns which I think may rank with some of the best on record. The resident himself was once asked where he acquired his taste for punning; he replied, that “he thought he must have picked it up when travelling through the *Punjaub*,” through which country he had accompanied a mission. A fisherman, to whom he paid handsome wages to supply him with fish, absconded. “I always considered him a very *selfish* man,” said the resident. One of the gates of the palace is called the “Delhi Gate,” and in my time a subaltern's guard was always stationed there. A young sub, on one occasion, at the residency table, I believe, asked a friend to take his turn of duty there. “Excuse me,” said his friend, “I can't be your *delegate* (Delhi Gate) to-day.” One observed that grain in one part of the city sold for so much. “Yes,” replied another, “but that is not the *aggregate* (Agra Gate) price.” These samples may suffice.

I soon began to discover the truth of the adjutant's remark, that Col. Bobbery was fond of "working the young hands;" for, what with morning and evening drills, parades, and attending guard mountings, &c., I had little rest or enjoyment. The plain fact was, that I was bent on pleasure and hated duty, and the colonel, by giving me "excess on't," seemed injudiciously determined to increase my dislike. The more I think on my early Indian career, and that of other youths, the more satisfied I am that the sudden transition from school to a state of independence is most injurious to the individual and his future happiness; detrimental to the interest of the state and that of the people we govern; and in short, that school-boys are not fit to be masters of themselves or to command others. Nationally, we possess vast science and almost illimitable powers of destruction; and nationally, too, we are respected; but not so much so individually. I have met with a greater amount of calm, quiet, unprejudiced good sense, more reasonableness and rationality, amongst the natives of India of a certain rank, than I have generally found in my own countrymen; and, when disposed to give you their confidence, nothing is more frequently the subject of remark with them than the amount of power we confide to inexperienced hands—to mere *chokras* ('boys'), as they term them. The natives of India are deeply susceptible of kindness, and possessed, on the whole, of fine and amiable temperaments. If Europeans on all occasions would regard their feelings and prejudices, which they certainly ought to do, considering how strong are their own, I verily believe that they might bind them firmly to us, that is, as far as aliens ever can be bound, and erect our power on the noblest of foundations—their hearts. I am aware that the conduct of the English towards the inhabitants of India is much more conciliating than it was, owing to the rules adopted by Government with a view to afford them protection, and also to the improved state of public opinion; still, John Bull is ever a rough subject, and too prone to employ the *fortiter in re*, rather than the *suaviter in modo*. His accursed pride prevents him from being amiable and conciliating, and however much he may be feared and respected, he has the good luck to be pretty generally hated, from the Straits of Calais to the Great Wall of China.

I doubt if, in the present day, such freaks would be tolerated in a commandant as our old buffer was continually indulging in, to gratify his odd and despotic feelings. Besides abusing the men in the most violent manner (he had a regular ascending scale—a sort of gamut of *Galle*, i.e. Hindoostanee Billingsgate—on which few could go higher than himself) till they trembled with rage and indignation, he would, when out of humour, carry them straight across the country, formed in line, in a steeple-chase sort of style, over banks and ditches, through standing corn and ploughed fields, for three or four miles on, as the crow flies, and in a broiling sun, and then, galloping home, would leave the next in command, or adjutant, to bring them back, covered with dust and drenched with perspiration. Once or twice, he marched the corps in close column into the river Jumna; when they reached the banks—there shelving—they commenced marking time, which consists in moving the feet without advancing; but the old colonel, to their astonishment, roared "Forward!" and on we all went, till near waist-deep, when the column fell into a state of disorder; the adjutant, on one occasion, tumbled off his horse in the *mélée*, and got a thorough soaking. The commander thought, I suppose, that, as good soldiers, we ought to stand "water" as well as "fire."

After I had been about a month at the station, I was put in orders as the subaltern for duty on the Delhi gate of the palace, a vast structure, occupied by the king and his relations and dependents; which duty continued for a week. Having marched my company down to the gate, I found the sub I was to relieve, with his guard drawn up, all as stiff as ramrods, to receive me. After exchanging salutes, and receiving his instructions to take proper care of the "Asylum of the Universe," &c.,* he gave the word "quick march" to his men, sent them off under the subadar, or native captain, and then proceeded to introduce me to the quarters in which I was to pass my period of guard. In passing the first archway, I found myself in an enclosure, formed by lofty walls, round the bottom of which ran a line of arcades or cloisters; at the other end of this enclosure was another noble arch, surmounted by a vast and lofty pile of buildings, with windows and galleries; these were the quarters of Major M., who filled the post of killadar, or commander of the fort and palace guards, a kind-hearted, hospitable, and brawny Caledonian, who, amongst other harmless eccentricities, entertained the most profound veneration for the "*Rowyal Hoose o' Tecmoor*." My own quarters, to which the sub introduced me, consisted of a small turret, in an angle of the ramparts, covered with thatch, and having something the appearance of a beehive; it contained a table and a few chairs, considerably the worse for wear, and when my cot was placed in it, there was little room left for myself. Here, then, for seven long days, I read, shot parquets with my pellet-bow on the ramparts, cursed the heat and the flies, and conjugated the verb *s'ennuyer* to perfection through all its moods and tenses.

One interesting break, however, occurred, and that was his Majesty Ackbar Shah's going out one day, in grand procession, to visit the tombs of his ancestors at the Kootub Minar.

On this occasion, my guard was drawn up within the enclosure, to salute him as he passed, whilst another company of troops, and two 6-pounders, were stationed without the second archway, on the plain between it and the city, for a similar purpose. Little did I think, in my juvenile days, when I looked on the stern visage of the Great Mogul on the card-covers, that I should ever have the honour of paying my respects to that fierce Saracen *in propria persona*; but so it was. I had heard much of Eastern magnificence, but had never seen before, nor have I indeed since, any thing that so completely realized my vague ideas of barbaric pomp, as this procession of the King of Delhi. Though there was much in it that was imperfect, and which told of reduced means and insufficient resources, it was still a most striking pageant, and, as it issued tumultuously from those noble and resounding gateways, amidst the clang of wild instruments and echoing voices, I confess I was delighted and astonished, and was able to picture most forcibly what these things must have been when the Moguls were in the zenith of their power. We had waited for some time, expecting his majesty to make his appearance; when at length confused sounds, and a distant hubbub, announced that he was on the move; presently, ever and anon, a cavalier, some omrah of the old noblesse, or inferior horseman, would come pricking forth from under the arch; then another and another; then steeds curvetting and caracoling, and covered with rich housings and silver ornaments. After this came his majesty's regiment of Nujcebs, hurrying forth, a wild-looking body of bearded Mahomedan soldiery, armed with matchlocks and shields, and attired in dark *chupkuns* or vests, and red turbans; next came

* "*Jehan Pannah*," one of the titles of the Mogul.

his camel corps, each man with a little pattereroe, or swivel-gun, on the bow of his camel's saddle, ramming down and blazing away at a furious rate. By the way, I was told that, on one of these occasions, a fellow, in his hurry, shot off his camel's head. After these followed a confused assemblage of chiefs on horseback, a knightly train; their steeds, half-painted, vermilion or saffron colour, adorned with silver chains, and housings almost touching the ground, some of them composed of the silvery chowries, or Tartarian cows' tails; mingled with these were litters, with dome-like canopies and gilded eulasses, containing ladies of the harem, with numerous attendants. The uproar now increased, and a numerous body of men followed on foot, bearing crescents, green standards, golden fish on poles, and other insignia of the royal dignity; all loudly shouting forth the now empty titles of the fallen monarch. These, his immediate avant-couriers, were followed by the king himself, seated on an enormous elephant, covered with a superb *juol*, or housings, of crimson velvet; the huge tusks of the monster being adorned with silver rings, and his head painted with crimson and yellow ochres, in bars and flourishes, like the face of a North American savage, when arrayed for battle. The king, Ackbar Shah, the Second, an aged and venerable man, adorned with jewels and aigrettes in his turban, sat immovable in a silver howdah, looking straight before him, neither to the right nor left, up or down (for it is considered beneath the dignity of the "Son of the Sun and Moon" to notice sublunary matters), whilst his youngest and favourite son, Mirza Selim, a youthful and handsome man, sat behind him, slowly waving over his head a chowry, or fan, formed of the tail of the peacock. His majesty's elephant was followed by many others, more or less superbly decorated, bearing his relations, and the various officers and dependants of the court. The assemblage of these vast animals, the litters, horsemen, and multitudinous array, combined with the Moresque buildings around, so admirably in keeping, altogether constituted to my mind a perfect scene of romance, which it took me two sides of foolscap properly to describe for the gratification of my friends at home. I pictured to myself, I remember, as I wrote that account, the delight it would cause when read by my mother to the fire-side circle at home, whilst old Thomas, our lame footman, lingered, with the kettle in his hand, to catch some of Master Frank's account of the "Great Mowgul in the Heast Hingies."

Well, time wore on; some months had elapsed, during which nothing very particular had occurred, excepting that I received a letter from the charming widow, announcing that my kind friend, the old general, had at last gone to his long home. It was an admirable epistle, written with all that proper feeling which such an event would naturally call forth in the breast of an accomplished woman and affectionate daughter. It breathed a spirit of resignation, and contained many beautiful, though not very new, reflections touching the frail nature of mortality, and of that inevitable termination of it which is alike the lot of us all. The general, she said, had not forgotten me in his parting moments, but sent me his blessing, with a hope that I would not forget his advice, and would strive to emulate my uncle, who seemed, indeed, to have been his model of a cavalier. In conclusion, she stated that she was about to join some relations, who were coming to the Upper Provinces, and hoped she might have an opportunity shortly of renewing my acquaintance, and of assuring me in person, that she was "mine very truly." Yes, mine very truly! I saw I was booked for the widow, and began to put more faith than ever in the Chinese doctrine of invisible attraction. "Let me see," said I;

"the widow is two-and-twenty, I eighteen; when I'm two-and-twenty, she will be six-and-twenty. Oh, 'twill do! what matters a little disparity?" So I whistled a *Lillabulero*, after the manner of my uncle Toby, concluding *affettuosamente*—

And around the dear ruin, each wish of my heart
Shall entwine itself verdantly still.

"Captain Marpeet," said I, one day, after breakfast, "I shall to-morrow have been just one year in the country, and according to the *Lex Griffiniensis*, I shall be no longer a greenhorn." "Have you, my boy? Why, bless my life! so you have, I declare; then, by the piper that played before Moses, I'll have a few friends to meet you, and we'll make a day of it. You've never seen a nautch, I believe; we'll have Chumbailie and Goolabie,* and all that set—a devilled Turkey, and a glorious blow-out." Marpeet was as good as his word; he posted off *chits* (invitations) to a dozen choice spirits; ordered a fat sheep to be killed, that had been for six months on gram; bought the best ham to be had in cantonments, and a turkey for its *vis-à-vis*; ordered half a chest of claret, and beer to be *tundakurred* ('cooled'); sent his bearer to bespeak a tip-top set of nautch-girls, and then, slapping me on the back, exclaimed, "Now, Frank, my boy, we are all right and tight, and your griffinage shall close with a flourish of trumpets."

On the following day, the guests assembled at dinner, and the old mosque resounded with the echoes of our revelry and mirth. Marpeet certainly boxed the kansamah for omitting the pigeon-pie, and ordered the cook a half-dozen rattans for underboiling the ham; but, on the whole, he was in splendid key. Evening at length approached; more young officers came in; the wall-shades were lighted, and chairs arranged in a semicircle; teapots, port, mint, claret, were all *moojood* ('present'), when the curtain was rolled up, and a bevy of as pretty gazelle-eyed damsels, arrayed in robes of sky-blue, crimson, and gold, bedecked with rings and chains, and redolent of oil of Chumbailie, as I ever saw, entered the apartment, in stately guise, followed by sundry old duennas, and four or five rakish-looking musicians, with embroidered skull-caps, long raven ringlets, and slender ungirdled waists, bearing some of the funniest-looking musical instruments ever seen since the days of Orpheus. After some excruciating tuning, thrumming and twisting of keys, a couple of young syrens, fair Mogulances, whose languishing eyes shone brightly through their antimonial borders, broke forth into a song, advancing with hands extended and slow movements of the feet, their anklet-bells jingling harmoniously the "*Goongroo ka awaz*," by the way, a music on which the Indian poet loves to expatiate. As the song and the movement quickened, the heads of the fiddlers worked ecstatically, whilst they sawed away at their outlandish fiddles with surprising energy and vigour. Marpeet was in raptures; he considered a nautch superior to all the operas in the universe, and thought he could hardly ever have enough of them. The "*Cahar ka nautch*," or 'dance of the bearer,' a favourite in India, was now called for loudly, and the prettiest girl of the set, retiring a little on one side, and twisting a turban saucily round her head, after the fashion of that order of menial, and otherwise arranging her attire into a somewhat similar resemblance to the other parts of their dress, darted forward, arms a-kimbo, *à la Vestris*, and danced an animated lilt, something of the nature of a Highland fling. Rapturous were the "bravos" of the officers, and the "*wau! waus!*" of the natives. The girl's excitement increased with the applause; the fiddlers worked like heroes, whilst the *doog-*

* Jasmin and rose-water.

doogie man, or drummer, pegged away at his long drum, till, flushed and exhausted, she made her salaam, and retired within the circle, amidst renewed plaudits. This was followed by "*Mootrib-i-koosh*," 'songster sweet,' and other Persian and Hindoostanee airs, not forgetting "*Sarra'i tecn pisa muchlec*," i.e. 'three ha'porth of fish,' by way of *finale*, till at length the dancing grew languid; the hookas bubbled faintly, and Marpeet, starting up, dismissed the dancers, and we all adjourned to do honour to the devilled turkey's legs and a bowl of mulled port, of Marpeet's own brewing.

Enlivened by the change, the song and the toast went round, and Marpeet, who was half-seas-over, sung us, "Dear Tom, this brown jug, which now foams with mild ale," in his very best style; and, by particular request, I warbled "The Woodpecker." "Franco, your health and song, my boy," said my friend, rising on his legs; "and now, gentlemen (hiccup), I am about to propose the toast of the evening, and one which, I am sure, you'll all drink with as much pleasure (hiccup)—as I have in giving it: gentlemen, off with your heel-taps; are you all charged?—Wildfire, pass the bottle. Gentlemen, I am now about to propose the health of a young friend of mine, whom I consider in some respects a chick of my own rearing. We came out together, and I take credit for having made him the good fellow you all find him (hiccup). This is the last day of his griffinage, and to-morrow he is one of us old hands. Gentlemen, I give you, standing, with three times three, long life, health and success to our friend, Frank Gernon, the griffin. Ilip! hip! hurrah!"

THE SATTARA CASE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Multifarious and motley as are the phases which have been assumed by the condemnation of the deposed Rajah of Sattara—a circumstance, permit me to say, very much against its probable justice as a case of treason—your correspondent A. has struck out a new one; not one, I should think, which the Government he eulogizes would choose to adopt, nor one which does much credit to his own judgment; but there is no accounting for tastes. He considers the rajah to be justly dethroned, for holding intercourse with, or addressing letters and sending messages to, parties, with respect to whom he had engaged to refrain from so doing; and this, he says, is admitted, and cannot be denied; and he proceeds to say, that "it was, however, no doubt, satisfactory to an upright Government to see other weighty charges MORE OR LESS established against the ex-rajah." This looks very like a hang-dog admission, let me say, that the charges against the rajah are felt not to be proved: not less convincing, but far less worthy, than a fair and manly avowal that error had been committed.

Sir, I have not been able to discover that the rajah or his advocates have ever admitted any such intercourse as that mentioned by your correspondent A., *even free from all treasonable intent*; but, if this were so, how could his dethronement upon so wretched a pretext comport with the repeated professions made by the British authorities of *anxiety to save him*? What! was there no possibility of saving, from the severest punishment to which he could be exposed, a prince, who had conducted himself so admirably as he had done for sixteen years, because he had written a letter, or sent a message *without treasonable intent*, to a party whom he ought not,

under the stringent provisions of the treaty, to have corresponded with ? What ! would not a caution, a reprimand, a rebuke, have sufficed for a case of this kind ? No ! nothing short of dethronement can be admitted ! This is, indeed, justice run mad ; not differing, I should say, greatly from tyranny ; and betokening a strong desire to crush, and none to *save*, our unfortunate ally.

We know that there were three charges against the rajah : one, that he had attempted to seduce two native officers from their allegiance ; another, that he had held traitorous communication with the ex-Rajah of Nagpore, for the overthrow of the British Government ; and the third, that he had held similar communication for the same end with the Viceroy of Goa. A sort of trial, we know, was had of the first charge, at which the rajah was not allowed to be present, either personally or by substitute, till the thirteenth day, when all the evidence against him, and very *sad* evidence it was, had been taken and botched up ; and we know, that of the two other charges, *no trial at all* was held. We also know, that the rajah was dethroned because he would not sign a memorandum admitting that he was guilty of those charges. Now, certainly, I cannot express a high opinion of the principle here displayed ; supposing that he was *in reality* guilty of the charges, I do not see why he should be dethroned for not confessing this ; but let us, at least, not abandon, in the way that A. contemplates, that which we adopted as our rule of action.

The rajah was accused of treason and treachery in the instances above mentioned, and declared to be so manifestly guilty, that he was justly dethroned because he would not confess. If, then, his guilt is not clearly shewn—if, on the contrary, the more the case is examined the more obvious his innocence appears, a cruel wrong has been done him, and it ought to be the part of the British Government to study how to make him amends, and not, by every means, to endeavour to discover trifling and frivolous grounds for an act of extreme severity, which we find ourselves unable to justify upon the charges which are deliberately brought against his highness. Justice and honour and our character require us to dispose of the question on the basis which we originally and voluntarily took up. We dethroned him, and we protested, with great pain, because he would not confess his triple treason ; if we can prove his triple treason, well and good, let us do so ; if we cannot, let us yield, though late, as we very well may, to our amiable desire to save our valued ally. Let us not, in God's name, because we have been foolish, cease to be conscientious, sincere, consistent, and

HONEST.

19th August, 1842.

FROM ANWĀRĪ.

چندانکه مُرُوت است در دادن
در نا سِتن هزار چندان است

THE DISASTERS IN AFGHANISTAN.

A FEW more statements by eye-witnesses of the disasters in Afghanistan have appeared in the Indian papers. The *Agra Ukhbar*, of May 26th, has published the following narrative of the retreat from Cabul, and the dismal events of the seven days during which it continued, by Serjeant-Major Lissant, 37th N.I. "It is, without exception," the editor observes, "the best that has yet appeared, both in the fulness of its details and the completeness with which it places before us that memorable catastrophe; after reading it, we can be at no loss to understand how an army of 6,000 men were cut off almost to a man by a rude enemy, who hardly deserved the name of soldiers, and who yet effected their purpose as fully as the most experienced military body could."

Thursday, 5th January, 1842, orders were issued by Gen. Elphinstone, that the troops in garrison should be prepared to march towards Jellalabad on the morrow, in the following order; first bugle at 5, and the second at 6 A.M.; H.M.'s 44th, Shah's sappers and mountain train, to form the advance, together with the 5th light cavalry, under the command of Brigadier Anquetil; the main column under Brigadier Shelton, 5th regiment N.I., 37th N.I., in charge of magazine and treasure, two guns horse artillery, Anderson's Horse, and 6th regiment Shah Shooja's force; the rear guard under Lieut. Col. Chambers, 54th N.I., four guns horse artillery, and the remainder of the cavalry; regimental magazine and baggage to follow in the rear of corps respectively. A road having been cut through the rampart near the rear gate, and the ditch filled up, the advance moved off from the cantonment about 9 [8] A.M., to lay down a temporary bridge across the Cabul river, the one built by Capt. Sturt having been destroyed by the enemy. The new bridge [to enable the infantry to cross dryshod] was formed with platforms of ammunition-wagons and the doors of the barracks taken down for the purpose. When the bridge was finished, and a quantity of baggage across the river, a sudden stop was put to any more passing out of the cantonment by order of the general; this was caused by a note received from Akbar Khan, stating he was not prepared to accompany us, but that on the morrow, Friday, after prayers, he would be ready with his escort. I cannot vouch for the truth of this further than I heard several officers say so. Akbar Khan, I also heard, urged it was an unlucky day; that if we started, we must take our chance, for he could not and would not be responsible for the consequences. Accordingly, Gen. Elphinstone ordered all the baggage back, as also the advance, when, as Lieut. Hawtrey [Hawkes] told me, several officers strongly opposed this, and remonstrated with the general, who, when he saw so many opposed to him [the measure], wrote to Akbar Khan (as the same officer told me), telling him he could do nothing now but go on, and would wait Akbar Khan's arrival on the [plain on the] other side the Logur river. Accordingly, after two or three hours' delay, during which time the baggage had all crowded up about the gateway, orders were given to move on; but such was the press, it was next to impossible to move. It was sunset when the 37th crossed the hill into Seal Sung; what time it was when the rear guard moved off, I cannot say; but I heard Lieut. Hawtrey [Hawkes] say, that much of the baggage was yet in the cantonment, when the enemy broke in over the ramparts in all parts, and that the troops left behind to prevent this were ordered not to fire, but get together as quickly as possible, and get away from the garrison. Thousands of Afghans were in waiting to pounce upon the baggage, and as it was getting late, their patience seemed exhausted, and they fell on all they could lay hands on. The snow was about eight or ten inches deep, and we were from six o'clock in the morning till about ten or eleven that night (6th) before we reached the opposite side of the Logur river, where we were to stop for the night: I cannot say what time the rear guard came in. I can safely aver that not one camel out of twenty that left the cantonment reached the Logur river. Hundreds of the camp followers perished this

night, being frozen to death; and numbers both of sepoy and followers were unable to proceed with the column next morning towards Boodkak, and were abandoned, there being no kind of conveyance to be had.

7th January. We started for Boodkak, and had not proceeded far, when a sharp fire was opened on us, and the road from Cabul was covered with Affghans, following hard after us. From time to time, some portion of our baggage was left behind, to give us a start; but in a short time they would be after us again, like hungry wolves; no parties were thrown out, neither was the rear guard strengthened; consequently, they were obliged [we had] to abandon the mountain-train guns, Lieut. Green being severely wounded, and his serjeant killed. Reached Boodkak, and took up the best position we could, H.M.'s 44th being detached to drive the enemy from the hills, which they effected, and maintained the post till night, when they were called in.

Arriving early at Boodkak, the camp was regularly formed, regiments forming a kind of square facing outwards, and all the cattle, and what baggage was left, inside. We remained very quiet during the night, but as soon as day broke, the 8th January, the enemy opened a fire on us. H.M.'s 44th took up a position in [commanding] the mouth of the pass, and two guns of the H.A. were also detached to the rear, with the 37th N.I., which took up a position to the rear and left of the camp, to prevent the enemy from coming down on the baggage as it was loading—keeping this position for some time. Akbar Khan sent into camp to say he wished to speak to Capt. Lawrence. I saw two or three officers go to where Akbar Khan was, and one rode back to halt the column and baggage until Akbar Khan's men went on in front, to clear the pass. H.M.'s 44th, and 37th N.I., with the two guns H.A., were ordered to form the rear guard under Col. Chambers, and after a great deal of delay, the column moved [commenced moving] off. We were no sooner in motion, than the enemy again opened a terrible fire on us, and the party Akbar Khan left to protect and bring up the rear was most active in murdering and plundering all they could lay hands on.* The 44th were told not to fire on the people in the rear, as they were our friends. The men forbore as long as they could; but when so many of their comrades were falling around them, they would bear no more, but opened a fire upon all sides. By this time we began to enter the pass, and then a fire from both sides was opened on us,† which did much damage; the hills were covered with the enemy, though not [scarcely] a man was to be seen, for their fire resembled the file-firing from a square,‡ and an incessant fire was kept upon our rear. By the time we reached that part of the pass where the barrier had been thrown across, the press was tremendous, as baggage, camp followers, and soldiers, all got intermixed, and of course great slaughter ensued. From this to the end of the pass there was no order or regularity among the troops; hundreds must have fallen on this march, and the two guns of the H.A. (after every man was cut down at his post) fell into the hands of the enemy.

After getting through the pass, the cavalry and horse artillery were formed up facing [at] the mouth of the pass, while the infantry passed on and formed up in columns of sections [threes]. When some order had been restored, the infantry were ordered to move on, while the horse artillery and cavalry, with some portion of the 44th, maintained a position at the mouth of the pass. Some firing took place on both sides, but as I went on from this [left the spot] with my regiment, I can say nothing more of what passed [there]. At this time it was drawing towards sunset, and it began to snow rather heavy. We proceeded about two miles from the pass, and halted for the night; the horse artillery and cavalry coming up shortly after we encamped. We could see the enemy's fires on the hills all round us during the night, but they offered us no molestation. At daylight next morning, 9th January, we prepared to march towards Tazeen; some straggling shots were fired by the

* In the other copy, it stands thus: "and the party Akbar Khan left to protect us were in the rear, and very busy, plundering every thing they could lay their hands on, and murdering in every direction."

† In the other copy: "a fire from the enemy was opened on both flanks."

‡ In the other copy: "their firing caused file-firing from our squares."

enemy as soon as they saw us in motion. The advance guard, H. M.'s 44th, moved off, and a portion of the baggage and camp followers and the 37th N. I. had taken up their position in column, waiting the order to march, when Capt. Skinner rode up and said we were not to march to-day, orders being sent on ahead to recall the advance and baggage. We returned to our old ground. 'Twas in returning through the other portion of the camp, that I witnessed the [shocking] effects of the cold and snow upon all classes of the natives; they were lying about in the snow in scores, dead and dying, and it was truly heart-rending to witness the supplicating looks [signs] of the poor sepoys, who were unable in any other way to ask our aid and assistance. We halted at this place, Khoord Cabul, the 9th, and after midday, I saw all the ladies leaving the camp, and moving towards a large party of horsemen, said to be Akbar Khan's, drawn up about 1,000 yards from the camp. During all this day, parties both of horse and foot occupied the hills round about us, and occasionally sent a shot among us. I heard Capt. Skinner tell Lieut. Carlyon our reason for not moving on was, that about 8,000 [800] of the enemy had assembled at the pass at Tazeen, determined to oppose our march, and that it was necessary Akbar Khan should proceed ahead [there] and settle affairs.

Next morning, 10th January, we started from Koord Cabul. As soon as we got into motion, the enemy, who were on all sides of us, opened their fire. I forgot to mention that Major Griffiths, when he saw so few men of the corps, while lying at Khoord Cabul, on the 9th [8th], ordered me to go and see the roll of companies called in succession, and bring him word how many men he had left. I accordingly did so, and the return was 23 havildars, 17 naicks, and 207 sepoys; out of this number, only one hundred men were fit for duty next morning. Having had nothing to eat and nothing to lie down on, or cover themselves, since leaving Cabul, scores were unable to proceed, their feet being like large pieces of burnt wood, and their hands so dreadfully swollen and cracked, they could not hold, much less use, their muskets. We started, as I said, from Khoord Cabul, under a sharp fire from the enemy, the 44th forming, with two guns and some cavalry, the advance guard; the 37th next followed, in charge of the treasure (Rs. 13,000); how the other regiments followed that morning, I cannot positively say, but believe the 5th followed the 37th, the 54th N. I. and Shah's 6th regiment forming the rear guard. We proceeded in pretty good order until we reached the corner where the ascent begins leading towards Kubber Jubber Khan, where a terrible fire was kept up [opened] on us, and the followers got so mixed up with the column, that all regularity and order was lost. I saw several of the followers bayoneted and shot, but nothing could keep them out of the column, and from this [point] commenced the slaughter that ended [finished] the native regiments, for both horsemen and footmen rushed in among the crowd, and cut down, without any opposition, sepoys and followers; the enemy contented themselves with stripping and driving numbers back to Cabul. The advance, meantime, had pushed on until it reached Kubber Jubber Khan, at which place I joined it. They were then endeavouring, under the general and Brigadier Shelton, to form up to check the advance of the enemy, and after halting about an hour, during which time not a shot was fired by us, numbers of both horse and foot had passed us, by the right and left, pushing on towards the pass at Tazeen.* We pushed on from Kubber Jubber to where the descent commences leading to Tazeen, without much interruption; but as soon as, or before we reached the bottom, a very heavy fire was opened on us from the heights on both sides. A number fell here; we got into the valley of Tazeen about four o'clock, and were much rejoiced to have once more got rid of the snow. We were to have halted here, but several of the officers urged the general to push on. We started again about eight o'clock, leaving behind us our last remaining gun, a 12-pound howitzer, taking care to spike it. From this place, what remained of Capt. Nichol's troop of horse artillery acted as cavalry. From Tazeen to Seh Baba, we had not a shot fired at us; but from this we maintained a

* The other copy reads: "Numbers of horse and foot had passed us during the night, pushing on right and left towards the pass at Tazeen."

running fight, until we reached Jugdulluck, entering it by the high road, where we had some very hard fighting, chasing [thrashing] the enemy from several hills. We took up our night quarters in an old fort, the enemy meantime firing from the heights all round us with fatal effect. We were all very much exhausted from hunger and fatigue when we reached Jugdulluk, being on foot from the time we left Khoord Cabul, eight o'clock A.M. the 10th, until we reached this, about two or three on the afternoon of the 11th. Gen. Elphinstone had three bullocks killed here, and fairly divided amongst all ranks of Europeans. Towards evening, some negotiations were carrying on, as some of the Afghans came into our camp.

12th January we halted, much to the regret of every one, as the enemy were firing from all sides, and doing much damage amongst men and horses. The 44th made some very gallant charges, and drove the enemy from their position several times, although the men were worn down [ravenous] with hunger, so much so that, as the horses fell, both officers and men stripped the flesh off the bones, and in very many instances ate it raw. From this place, Gen. Elphinstone, Brigadier Shelton, and Capt. Johnson were taken from us as hostages, and about seven o'clock this evening, word was quietly passed among the Europeans that we were to march immediately, and our situation somewhat explained to us, the officers exhorting us to hang together, as this was our only chance, for we should have to fight our way to Jellalabad.

We started from Jugdulluck about seven or eight o'clock on the evening of the 12th, leaving behind us all that had been wounded on this ground, as no means could be found to bring them on. 'Twas heart-rending to hear the poor fellows calling on their comrades to endeavour to bring them on, and not leave them there to be cut to pieces by the enemy. Brigadier Anquetil led and commanded the column. We had no sooner moved off than the enemy were on the alert, some making their way to the rear, whilst others pushed on to the pass ahead of us. Little or no damage was done by the enemy's shot, it all passing over us, till we reached the barrier thrown across the road as you ascend from Jugdulluck; here all was confusion. Horse and foot, and camp-followers, all got into a heap; no one could for a time move any way; such an awful press I never was in; numbers were trodden to death, and the enemy, getting amongst the rear, were slaughtering away at their pleasure. The cries and screeches of the poor fellows were terrible. Great numbers must have been lost at this barrier, which was so strong and intricate, that it resisted the utmost efforts of the men to pull it asunder. More than one-half the 44th lost their muskets in endeavouring to cross it.* After crossing [the barrier], and reaching the top of the pass, the men halted, and formed up in sections, and detached one company as a rear guard, the enemy all this time keeping up a sharp fire on us. We proceeded in this order for some time, when the rear kept constantly calling out to the men in front to halt, while the officers were urging the expediency of pushing on and losing no time, as they said, could we reach Gundamuck by daylight we should be safe. This continued for some time, some of the men halting, and others pushing on as requested, till the cries from the rear became more loud and frequent to halt in front. The men in front then said, "The officers seem to care but for themselves; let them push on if they like; we will halt till our comrades in the rear come up." From this point, some of the officers went on, as all regularity seemed at an end; every man seemed determined to act for himself. And this continued till morning, when not more than forty men of the 44th were left, and half that number were without arms. The men were fagged, and began to talk of proceeding no further.† Myself and four others still kept on, and as I knew the road, I had hopes that, by hiding ourselves during the day, we could make our way to Jellalabad by night. We kept on till we reached a cave, into which we crept hungry and faint. What occurred to the small party I left behind I cannot say from my own knowledge; but one of my fellow-prisoners told me that the men, being completely knocked up, determined to pro-

* The other account adds: "it was built of holly trees and bushes."

† This is differently expressed in the other copy: "The men were fagged and footsore, and said they would proceed no further; we were then close to Gundamuck."

ceed no further, and took up a position on a hill near Gundamuck, for a last struggle,* the enemy being in numbers about them. Firing had continued for some time on both sides, when a signal was made for the enemy to come up the hill, and Major Griffiths was trying what could be done with the chief, Golaum Jaun, when some of his men began to strip the Europeans, and take from them their arms. When the remainder saw this, they opened a fire on them, which was the signal for a general slaughter. This is the account I heard; all this occurred on the morning of the 13th January. Myself and the four other men were, during the day, discovered, and in the evening removed from the cave to a fort some distance from it, where we remained five [four] days, when we were taken to the fort where Major Griffiths and four other prisoners were confined, where I remained until my removal to this place (Jellalabad), which I reached on the 31st January.

Another copy of this narrative, with a few slight variations, made, perhaps, by the writer in recopying, appears in the *Calcutta Englishman*: we have noticed the most material of these variations.

The following corrected statement of Mr. Assistant Surgeon Brydon, S. S. Service, of the march of the troops from Cabul, in January, 1842, has been printed in the Indian papers. In some of the minor details it does not correspond with the preceding account:—

It was given out to the troops, on the 5th January, that the arrangements had been completed for our retreat to Hindoostan. Such of the sick and wounded as were unable to march were left under the medical charge of Drs. Berwick and Campbell, and Lieut. Evans, H.M.'s 44th Foot, in command. Captains Drummond and Wulsh, Lieutenants Conolly, Webb, Warburton, and Airey, were placed as hostages in the hands of Mahomed Zeman Shah. The sick were lodged in Timour Shah's fort; the hostages with the new king. We marched from the cantonment about 9 A.M. the 6th inst.; the 5th N.I. formed the advance guard, with 100 sappers, and the guns of the mountain train, under Brigadier Anquetil; next came the main body under Brigadier Shelton, followed by the baggage, in rear of which came the 6th regiment Shah Shooja's force; lastly, the rear guard, composed of the 5th light cavalry and 54th N.I., with two horse artillery guns and the remainder of the sappers; all the guns, excepting those of the horse artillery and N.I., were left in the cantonment, together with a large quantity of magazine stores.

The rear guard had no sooner marched out of the cantonment, which they did not effect until dusk, than they were fired upon from the ramparts. Lieut. Hardyman, 5th cavalry, was killed at this time, and the place set on fire; a great quantity of property, public and private, was carried off between the cantonment and the Seah Sung hill, at which place the two guns with the rear guard were abandoned; the rear guard arrived at its ground across the Logur river about midnight. Though this march was not more than five miles, a great number of women and children perished in the snow, which was about six inches deep.

We marched on the morning of the 7th to Boodkak, a distance of about five miles; advance guard, 54th N.I.; rear guard, H.M.'s 44th Foot, and mountain train. The whole road from Cabul at this time being one dense mass of people, in this march, as in the former, the loss of property was immense, and towards the end of it there was some sharp fighting, in which Lieut. Shaw, 54th N.I., had his thigh fractured by a shot; the guns of the mountain train were carried off by the enemy, and either two or three of those of the horse artillery spiked and abandoned.

On the following morning, the 8th, we arrived through the Khoord Cabul pass, with considerable loss of life and property; the heights were in possession of the enemy, who poured down an incessant fire upon our column. Lieut. Sturt, of the engineers, was killed by a shot in the groin, and also Capt. Paton, assistant quarter-

* The other copy: "What occurred to the small party I left behind I cannot say, but one of my fellow-prisoners, who was taken with Major Griffiths, told me that, after I left them, they took up a position on a hill for a last struggle, &c."

master general, and Capt. Anderson's eldest child was missing, when we arrived at Khoord Cabul; Capt. Troup was also wounded.

The next day, the 9th, all the baggage which remained to us was loaded and off the ground by about 9 A.M., when it was recalled, and orders given for a halt, which, owing to the intense cold at this elevated spot, proved exceedingly destructive to the sepoy and camp-followers. At this place, the married officers were delivered over to Mahomed Akbar for safe convoy to Jellalabad, much difficulty being expected on the roads for the troops.

On the morning of the 10th, we resumed our march over the Huft Kotul towards Tazeen. So terrible had been the effects of the cold and exposure upon the native troops, that they were unable to resist the attacks of the enemy, who pressed hard on our flanks and rear, and upon arriving at the valley of Tazeen, towards evening, a mere handful remained of the native regiments which had left Cabul. We halted a few hours at Tazeen, and found that five officers of the 5th N.I., one of the 37th N.I., one of the 54th N.I., and four doctors, were killed or missing; 5th N.I., Major Swayne, Lieutenants Miles, Deas, Alexander, and Warren; 37th N.I., Lieut. St. George; 54th N.I., Major Eward, and Drs. Duff, Magrath, Bryce, and Cardew, and three European women; and one or two soldiers of H.M.'s 41th, were carried off by the enemy.

After a rest of two hours, and when it was quite dark, our diminished party again moved off, leaving the last of the horse artillery guns on the ground, the cavalry being the advanced guard. We marched all night, and arrived in the morning at Kutta Sung, having sustained some loss from the enemy, who fired upon us from the heights during the whole time. We remained about an hour at Kutta Sung, where, from the nature of the ground, it was not deemed advisable to halt. We again pushed on towards Jugdulluck, where we arrived about noon, still hard pressed by the enemy from the hills. Lieut. Fortye, of H.M.'s 41th, was killed close to our ground; shortly after arriving at which, Gen. Elphinstone, Brigadier Shelton, and Capt. Johnstone, went over to Akbar Khan, as hostages for the march of the troops from Jellalabad.

Here we halted the next day, but were greatly annoyed by the constant fire of the enemy, who had possession of all the surrounding hills; many officers and men were wounded, and Capt. Skinner, of the commissariat, killed by this fire. About an hour after dark, an order was given to march, owing, I believe, to a note being received from Gen. Elphinstone, telling us to push on at all hazards, as treachery was suspected. Owing to this unexpected move on our part, we found the abattis and other impediments, which had been thrown across the Jugdulluck pass, undefended by the enemy, who nevertheless pressed upon our rear, and cut up great numbers. The confusion now was terrible; all discipline was at an end, and the shouts of "Halt!" and "Keep back the cavalry!" incessant. The only cavalry were the officers who were mounted, and a few suwars; the cavalry were at Jugdulluck, but I do not remember them afterwards. Just after getting clear of the pass, I with great difficulty made my way to the front, where I found a large body of men and officers, who, finding it was perfectly hopeless to remain with men in such a state, had gone ahead to form a kind of advanced guard; but as we moved steadily on, whilst the main body was halting every second, by the time that day dawned, we had lost all traces of those in our rear. Our party became broken up as we proceeded, till, on arriving at Futteeabad, of Captains Bellew and Hopkins, Lieutenants Collyer, Bird, Steer, and Gray, Dr. Harpur, Serjeant Freil, and about five other Europeans, Capt. Bellew and Lieut. Bird were cut down near Futteeabad, and also Lieut. Gray and the Europeans. Captains Hopkins, Collyer, and Dr. Harpur, being well mounted, soon left Lieut. Steer and myself far behind. About three miles from Jellalabad, Lieut. Steer told me he would hide till night, and left the road to do so; I pushed on alone, and with great difficulty reached this place about 1 P.M. on the 13th January, 1842.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, July 29.

A special general Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House, in Leadenhall Street.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The *Chairman* (Sir J. L. Lushington) stated, that certain accounts and papers which were presented to Parliament since the last general Court, were now laid before the proprietors. Amongst them were—"Accounts respecting the Annual Territorial Revenues and Disbursements of the East-India Company, for Three Years (1837-38, 1838-39, 1839-40), according to the latest Advices; with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year."

EAST-INDIA BISHOPS BILL.

The *Chairman* stated, that the Court was specially summoned for the purpose of laying before the proprietors, agreeably to the by-law, cap. 10, sec. 1, the draught of a Bill now before Parliament, entitled, "A Bill to enable her Majesty to grant Furlough Allowances to the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, who shall return to Europe for a limited period, after residing in India a sufficient time to entitle them to the highest scale pension."

The clerk read the heads of the Bill.

THE EX-RAJAH OF SATTARA.

The *Chairman*.—I have also to acquaint the Court, that it is further made special, on the requisition of nine proprietors, to consider a motion relative to the ex-Rajah of Sattara.

The clerk read the requisition, as follows :—

To the Chairman and Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

Hon. Sirs,—We, the undersigned proprietors of East-India stock, request that you will call a special general Court of Proprietors, to take into consideration the following resolution, viz.—

"That, from the papers recently laid before the Court of Proprietors, relating to the case of the Rajah of Sattara, taken in connection with those previously before the Court, this Court is of opinion that the Rajah of Sattara has been deposed, deprived of his private property, and exiled, without having been heard in his defence; and that such proceedings are repugnant to the principles of justice, and subversive of the British Interests in India."

We have the honour to be your obedient humble servants,

C. NORRIS,
ARTHUR J. LEWIS,
F. C. BROWN,
CHARLES FORBES,
WM. MILES.

J. MALCOLMSON,
DAVID SALOMONS,
HENRY IVESON,
GEORGE FORBES,

London, July 14, 1842.

The *Chairman* then said, it would be in the recollection of the Court, that this subject had been repeatedly before the Court of Proprietors. It had undergone by them a most lengthened, laborious, and patient discussion, and, after that discussion, the Court had decided that they ought not to interfere in the business. Now, he confessed that, out of respect to the opinion thus deliberately expressed, and (consistently with that opinion) believing that no possible utility could arise from the further discussion of this question—perceiving, also, that this very night Mr. Hume would present a petition to the House of Commons on the subject of the Rajah of Sattara—it appeared to him that they ought not to proceed with the motion named in the requisition; and, therefore, he should move, "That this Court do now adjourn." (*Hear !*)

The *Deputy Chairman* (Mr. J. Cotton) said, he heartily seconded the motion. In his opinion, the proposed discussion could tend to no useful purpose whatever. (*Hear, hear !*)

Mr. *Marriott* said, he must protest against the mode adopted for producing some of the papers then laid before the Court. The motion was made at seven o'clock

in the evening, without any previous notice, that he knew of, and when there were very few proprietors present. And what end did they answer? Was it intended that they should judge the judges—that they should decide on the conduct of the commission who sat in judgment on this case? Here were parties criminating each other, and it was clearly impossible for that Court to decide on their difference.

The *Chairman* said, it was no fault of his that the papers alluded to had been granted. It appeared to him that the parties to whom they referred were criminating and recriminating each other; and that, therefore, it was a case in which that Court could not interfere. He had so expressed his opinion when the motion for the papers was made. He was sorry the hon. proprietor (Mr. Marriott) had not remained in his place on that occasion, since, as there were so very few members present, the motion possibly might have been defeated.

General Lodwick said, he had given notice, by a letter to the Court of Directors, that he meant to move for the document alluded to.

The *Chairman* said, the hon. and gallant officer had no right to give notice in that way. In point of fact, there was no regular notice whatsoever.

General Lodwick.—Certainly, there was notice given on my part.

Mr. Weeding said, that at the last Court they had discussed this very point for near an hour. He had, at that time, called on the chairman to prevent, if he could, the carrying of the motion for printing the last document that had been issued on this subject. It was then seven o'clock in the evening, and no notice had been given of the motion. In his opinion, a rule should be adopted, rendering it necessary that due notice should be given of all motions intended to be brought forward, in order that the proprietors at large should have an opportunity of opposing them if they thought proper.

Mr. Lewis said, he wished to know if it was the practice of that Court, when the Court was specially summoned to discuss a motion, to move an adjournment of the Court?

The *Chairman*.—It is competent for any proprietor at any time to move the question of adjournment.

Mr. Lewis.—I look upon this as a most disgraceful combination between gentlemen behind the bar and a few gentlemen near me, to prevent the discussion of this most important question. (*Cries of "Order!"*)

The *Chairman*.—The hon. proprietor has made use of the words "most disgraceful combination between gentlemen behind the bar and certain proprietors before it." Now, I believe that not one single proprietor before the bar was aware of the intended motion for adjournment—(*hear, hear!*), and very few of the Court of Directors knew that any such motion would be made. (*Hear, hear!*) I hope the hon. proprietor will not suppose that the chairman of this Company would so far forget his duty as to enter into a combination to prevent discussion. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Fielder (with great warmth).—I deny the assertion; and I call on the hon. proprietor, as an honourable man and a gentleman, to retract it.

Mr. Lewis said, he would retract when he saw proper reason for retracting. The hon. chairman said there was no combination between gentlemen behind the bar and some of those who were before it. That, however, would not cause him to retract the expression he had made use of, that there was a disgraceful combination. He must say that a combination appeared to exist within the bar, or such a step would not have been taken to prevent discussion.

Sir R. Campbell said the hon. proprietor spoke of a combination behind the bar. There was no such thing. He (*Sir R. Campbell*) was prepared to state that he was not aware of the intended motion five minutes ago. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Lewis.—Is there any other member within the bar who disclaims the charge? (*This appeal was followed by a general burst of "All! all!" from behind the bar.*) An hon. *Director*.—The attack is most ungenerous and illiberal.

The *Chairman*.—I again say, that only five minutes before the Court met, I stated my intention to move the adjournment; I did it on my own responsibility—(*hear,*

hear !), because I think it the wisest and the most prudent course that could, under the circumstances, be adopted. (*Hear, hear !*)

Mr. Norris.—The most discreditable course that could be adopted.

General Robertson denied that there had been any combination behind the bar. Every man had a right to adopt that course which he thought proper. When he heard of the proposed adjournment, he stated that he would oppose it, and he adhered to that determination.

Colonel Sykes said, that the charge brought against the Court of Directors was wholly unwarranted. There was no such combination as the hon. proprietor asserted. Every thing he had read, and every thing he had heard, since the case of the ex-Rajah of Sattara was last discussed, confirmed the deliberate conviction of his mind, that he had been unjustly condemned. (*Hear, hear !*) But, as he looked on the further discussion of the subject to be utterly useless, mischievous, and impolitic, he fully concurred in the propriety of the motion, that the Court do now adjourn. (*Hear, hear !*)

Sir H. Willoughby said, they were specially summoned that day, to discuss a motion relative to the case of the Rajah of Sattara, and he came to the Court with the full determination of expressing his opinion on that case; but, fully agreeing with the course taken by the hon. chairman, founded on the total uselessness of such a discussion, he should abstain from uttering a single word on the question. (*Hear, hear !*) When, however, an hon. gentleman said that there had been a disgraceful combination between parties before and behind the bar to prevent discussion, he was surely bound to prove his statement. (*Hear, hear !*) Before he made so grave, so serious, so ungracious a charge, he ought to be well assured of the grounds on which he brought it forward. (*Hear, hear !*) He therefore called on the hon. proprietor to state the grounds on which he had made the accusation. (*Hear, hear !*)

Mr. Lewis said, the Court had only met for a few minutes, and the requisition had been read, when the hon. chairman immediately rose up and proposed the adjournment; and the manner in which that motion seemed to be accepted by all the gentlemen within the bar, certainly conveyed to his mind the impression that there was a combination to prevent the discussion of this question. Such was his explanation of the expression that he had used, and he confined his retraction to that explanation. He thought the only opinion that could be entertained in the public mind when that short discussion went forth was, that the Court of Directors were afraid of discussing this question. Yes; they were perfectly aware that most atrocious wrong had been done in this case. (*Cries of "No, no !"*) Let the hon. chairman withdraw the motion for adjournment, and he would prove his statement to the satisfaction of the Court. And let him assure the Court of Directors that, notwithstanding the opposition which he now experienced, it was his fixed determination to bring forward this subject for discussion in that Court. He wished to understand from the hon. chairman what the course of proceeding was to be? Was he not allowed to go into the subject at all? The first question for consideration was that which related to the East-India bishops. Was that, also, to be passed over?

The Chairman.—The bill now pending before Parliament relative to the East-India bishops has been submitted to the proprietors, and no question was raised on it.

General Robertson.—Is it not possible for the hon. proprietor to move an amendment?

The Chairman.—The hon. proprietor is perfectly at liberty to state his reasons for non-adjournment, but not to move an amendment on the question of adjournment.

Mr. Wigram said, the hon. proprietor had a right to adduce any reason which occurred to him on the question of adjournment, against that proposition being agreed to. He had the power to move an amendment to it when it was an original question, but not when it was an amendment. He had received that opinion from a very high authority, namely, the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Mr. Lewis.—Whatever obstructions may be thrown in our way, I now state, that

those who are interested in the affairs of the Rajah of Sattara (because they think he has been grossly wronged) will not sit down quietly, but will take every opportunity of bringing this subject before the Court and the public.

Mr. *Weeding* would put it to the good sense, to the courteous feeling, and to the kindness of disposition of the hon. proprietor, not to press the matter further, but to acquiesce in the adjournment. He was, it appeared to him, forcing this question forward with what he might call an over-zeal, which could lead to no beneficial result. He, therefore, would call on the hon. proprietor, relying on his good sense, to retrace his steps, with respect to this matter, and let the adjournment take place. Some time ago, when the question was before the Court, a large majority declared against the motion for interfering in the business, and he thought that some deference was due to the opinion of the majority. He thought it was their duty not to treat that opinion lightly. *Tot homines, quot sententie*, was a very true maxim; but when a large majority decided against a proposition, he thought that the minority, though they might not change their opinion, ought to acquiesce in the decision.

The *Chairman* said, he did not think that any thing new could be advanced on the subject. It would be in the recollection of the hon. proprietor, and of the Court, that the question had been debated for five days; that many speeches were made *pro* and *con.*; and that, finally, the opinion of the Court was taken on the motion, that opinion being, that the Court ought not to interfere. There was one speech subsequently made (it was a very short one) by an hon. proprietor, Mr. D. Salomons, whom he regretted he did not then see in his place, to which he begged leave to point the attention of the Court. When an hon. proprietor (Mr. Fielder) rose to move for certain papers relative to Colonel Ovens and Mr. Willoughby, with reference to the defence of their conduct in the ex-Rajah of Sattara's case, the hon. proprietor (Mr. D. Salomons) said, "He hoped his hon. friend was not going to disinter the Rajah of Sattara; he trusted that that question was now settled for ever." [Here Mr. Salomons entered the Court.] He had just expressed his regret that the hon. proprietor was not present on this occasion, the more so, as the hon. proprietor's name was attached to the requisition. But as the hon. proprietor had made his appearance, he should read the short speech which the hon. proprietor had made on a former occasion, in which he seemed to think that the question ought not to be re-opened. Having read the paragraph, the hon. Chairman proceeded to say, that he did think the question was settled so far that there could be no utility whatsoever in still further discussing it in that Court. They had no power, as he had formerly said, to set aside a proceeding which had been sanctioned by the Government of India, by the Board of Control, and by the Court of Directors. The question, it should also be observed, was now about to be brought before another and a higher tribunal. A motion was that very evening to be submitted to the House of Commons, on the presentation of a petition from the ex-Rajah of Sattara. Even those who were most favourable to the ex-rajah would, he thought, best consult his interests by not bringing the question again before the Court, where they could not expect a majority, after the decision which had taken place. Those who were most anxious for the cause of the ex-rajah, if they looked dispassionately at the subject, would, he believed, agree with him that the most prudent course would be to accede to the motion, "That the Court do now adjourn."

Mr. D. Salomons said, he should like, for his own justification, and for the satisfaction of the Court, to state his own sentiments on the subject, and to point out the grounds on which his conduct had proceeded. He had been requested by a friend to sign a requisition for the appointment of a Special Court again to try the question of the Rajah of Sattara; and the reason assigned for getting up that requisition was, because a motion on the subject was about to be brought before the House of Commons, and it was thought that it might be desirable, prior to that motion being brought forward, that some effect should, if possible, be produced, by more frequently introducing the question before the public. Before he signed that requisition, he stated to some of his friends that he stood before the Court in a peculiar position; and,

having some public character at stake, he wished to give his reasons for the course which he had taken, and for the opinion which he had expressed in that Court on the occasion alluded to. The observation which he had made when Mr. Fielder moved for certain papers, he felt to be perfectly correct at the time ; and he would adhere to it now, if the circumstances in which the Court was placed were at present the same as they were at that period. But he was of opinion that, with the documents now before the Court, they were bound to proceed farther. On the previous occasion, and with reference to the information which they then possessed, he thought that the case had been sufficiently discussed, seeing especially that those who supported the motion had been worsted by the Court of Proprietors, who seemed determined that the case of the rajah should not be again opened. Under these peculiar circumstances, he thought there was no chance of their succeeding if they renewed the discussion. But the matter no longer remained in the same state. The Court of Directors had not left the question as it was. (*Hear, hear !*) He conceived that it was exceedingly impolitic to introduce this question as it had been introduced ; but, looking at the additional papers (papers which the Court of Directors had not originally laid before the Court, though they ought to have done so), there appeared to be abundant ground for further discussion. (*Hear, hear !*) He found that the Court of Directors had allowed certain of their servants in India to sit in judgment on the act of a single proprietor—nay, to give the lie to what was advanced by several members of that Court. Then, he contended that, with these papers before them, the parties who had been traduced should have an opportunity afforded them of reiterating those sentiments which they had formerly expressed, and which they conscientiously believed to be right. He thought, therefore, that they ought to have another debate. The observation which he had made on a former occasion, though it was correct at the time, did not apply to the case then before the Court. He could not see the least just objection to allowing persons whose feelings had been outraged to place their sentiments before the public, both here and in India, and to point out in what respect they conceived they had been ill-used. Those whose opinions had been impugned by Colonel Ovens and Mr. Willoughby could not sit quietly down without calling for an opportunity to state their case, and to shew that they had only advanced that which they honestly believed to be right. After the statement which Colonel Ovens had made, it was the duty of the Court to consider the subject farther, to see whether that statement was consistent with fact ; and he would venture to say, if an opportunity were afforded him, that he would prove that it was not borne out by the fact. If the question of the Rajah of Sattara had remained as it was when Mr. Fielder made his motion for papers, he would not have attempted to bring it forward again. But that proceeding altered the whole case. He considered that Mr. Fielder had acted very injudiciously in making that motion, and he thought that the directors had acted still more injudiciously in allowing those papers to be produced ; but, having been produced, it was fit and proper that those who felt that they were aggrieved should be afforded an opportunity to state their sentiments. His own opinion was wholly unchanged on this subject ; he thought that the rajah had been scandalously treated, and that the report of the commission, which was now for the first time laid before them, was not in accordance with the evidence. The improper and imprudent inquiry made by two official gentlemen in India into the acts of a proprietor in that Court, and which had been made public by the Court of Directors, rendered it necessary that further discussion should be permitted.

Mr. Astell said, the hon. proprietor who had just sat down had dealt very largely in condemnation of the conduct of an hon. gentleman (Mr. Fielder), whom he then had in his eye, and had also strongly censured the conduct of the Court of Directors ; but, in his judgment, without adducing any fair foundation for his attack. The hon. proprietor had brought forward an argument, which, in his (Mr. Astell's) view of the case, made directly against proceeding with this discussion. It seemed that this hon. proprietor did not want to argue the case of the ex-Rajah of Sattara, but he wished to have a discussion, because, as he

said, the Court of Directors had permitted their servants in India to make observations on certain proprietors. The Court of Directors had done no such thing. They had not permitted, and they could not prevent, individuals connected with the Bombay Government from defending themselves. There was a dispute between General Lodwick, Colonel Ovens, and Mr. Willoughby, and, in order to settle it, the hon. proprietor wished that Court to be converted into a tribunal to take into consideration matters of a criminatory and recriminatory nature. He thought that the injudiciousness, the impropriety, and the impolicy of such a proceeding, must be manifest to all. Great mischief, he was convinced, would result to the ex-rajah himself by raising discussion after discussion in the Court of Proprietors on this subject. The question on the last occasion had been discussed for five days, and they had now no new facts before them. All the authorities competent to decide on the question had decided against the ex-rajah. The Government of India, the Board of Control, and the Court of Directors had coincided in opinion. The Court of Proprietors had also thought proper to confirm their judgment, by declaring that it was a case in which they would not interfere. But the hon. proprietor wished that the opinion of the Court should go forth to the public. Why, the Court had long ago decided the question. They had come to this resolution, that the ex-rajah was most properly removed. (*No, no !*) He insisted that the fact was so. The Court of Directors decided that he was properly removed, and so did the Court of Proprietors, with the exception of two or three gentlemen who would not be convinced by fact or argument. Were they then to go on? Were they to have five days' more discussion? and if they did, what good effect was likely to be produced? If they did, it would be well to look at the circumstances under which they met. He held in his hand the requisition, signed by nine proprietors, under which the Court was made *special*, but he found that several of the requisitionists were absent. He saw that Mr. Norris, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Brown were in Court. Sir C. Forbes gave his countenance to the requisition; but he was absent in consequence of a domestic affliction. Mr. Miles was absent, Mr. Malcolmson was absent. He saw that Mr. Salomons was in Court, and determined to vote for discussion, though formerly he had expressed a hope that the question would not be reintroduced. Mr. Iveson was not in Court, neither was Mr. G. Forbes. So that *nine* gentlemen had called a *special* meeting, *four* only of whom had attended. Was that the way in which the Court ought to be treated? The Court had, he conceived, a right to complain of not having been treated with due respect. It was, in his opinion, a mere mockery of justice further to discuss the question which had been solemnly decided. (*Hear, hear !*) These were warm words; but, so long as he had a seat in that Court, he would raise his voice and hold up his hand against any further proceedings on this subject. (*Hear, hear !*)

Mr. *Fielder* wished to state the reason, why, as an honest man, he had moved for those papers. It was in consequence of the language used in that Court in the course of these debates, when the conduct of absent individuals was assailed. He had got a list of the expressions that were poured forth against those parties, but he would not trouble the Court by reading them. Had it not been for that language, never would Colonel Ovens or Mr. Willoughby have written a line on the subject. They would have remained silent, but for the use of language which, he would say, had disgraced the walls of the Court. His conduct was arraigned as injudicious and improper in moving for those papers, and he thought it was right that he should, as an honest man, state his reasons for having taken that course.

Mr. *M. Martin* thought that there were matters contained in these papers which imperatively called for discussion. An hon. member of that Court, Sir C. Forbes, whose fame and character were as dear to him as his own, was grossly attacked in the documents then before the Court. That hon. baronet was charged with having been guilty of sending forth "numerous and important misrepresentations and false accusations against Colonel Ovens," and various "misstatements and aspersions on the honour and rectitude of the Government." Could they consent to overlook entirely

such charges as these sanctioned by the Government of Bombay? Could those who had taken a part in this question sit down quietly and allow persons whom they honoured and esteemed to be thus treated, without bringing the matter before the Court?

The *Chairman*.—Where is this attack on Sir C. Forbes?

Mr. *M. Martin*.—In the second page of the third series. This was a question that could not rest here. The Court might adjourn the discussion to-day, but it would assuredly be renewed. Complaint had been made of the small number of proprietors that were present when these papers were granted. He, however, saw nothing in the objection. The House of Commons consisted of 658 members, and yet very important bills were passed when there were not forty members present.

The *Chairman* said, he was the last man who would tolerate any attack on the hon. baronet, to whom allusion had been made. (*Hear, hear!*) Every person who was acquainted with the hon. baronet, knew that he was a truly honest and honourable man. (*Hear, hear!*) If he heard any person say aught to that hon. baronet's prejudice, he would be the first to rise in his place and disprove it. (*Hear, hear!*) But no attack had been made on the hon. baronet. What was the fact? The observation alluded to had reference to the statements contained in a petition got up by an association; and no accusation had been made against Sir Charles Forbes. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Wigram* said, it ought to be recollected, that this Court was specially called, not to decide on any difference between General Lodwick, Col. Ovans, and Mr. Willoughby, but to discuss the case of the ex-Rajah of Sattara. That question had already been decided by the Court of Proprietors; and, if they would still persist in bringing the subject unnecessarily forward, in opposition to the wishes of the majority, their proceedings would become a mere mockery, and would be of no weight whatsoever in the opinion of the public. Therefore, in that point of view, and it was a point of very great importance, he thought that this matter should be pressed no farther. He was of opinion, that those who supported an opposite course, could not justify such a proceeding. It would do the Court no good in public estimation, if it were found that discussions were uselessly forced on by two or three individuals, who entertained particular opinions, after those opinions had been negatived and overruled by a large majority of proprietors. (*Hear, hear!*) Whatever might be said of a combination in that Court (and there was no foundation whatever for such a charge), still he conceived the proposition to adjourn was the best and most prudent that could be made. This question had been discussed many times, and the Court of Proprietors had no power to alter or revise what had been done. The measure complained of had been sanctioned by the government of India, by the Board of Control, by the Court of Directors, and by the Court of Proprietors. What good, then, could arise from farther discussion? He would prevent such discussion if he could; because, if they proceeded with it, the Court of Proprietors would be placed in bad odour with the public, and, on important questions, their opinion would not be treated with that respect which it ought to be their great object to command. (*Hear, hear!*) It was essential to their interests, when the Court of Proprietors were called on to support their directors, against any attempt at encroachment by the government of the day, that they should be enabled to give an effectual support. Now, if they wished to stand in that situation, they should be extremely cautious how they exercised the power which they possessed, and sanctioned repeated discussion, on questions already decided. He thought that enough had been done in that Court, and that gentlemen ought to be satisfied after all the discussions to which the case of the rajah had given rise. He conceived that they were only called on to look at the papers which had been laid before them, to decide correctly on this question; and, after considering those papers, the Court had so decided. This he stated deliberately and without prejudice, because he stood perfectly free from having, as a director, delivered any opinion on the case of the rajah of Sattara, for he was not a member of the Court of Directors when the subject

was under consideration there. A decision having been formally come to on this question, after much debate, his decided and deliberate opinion was, that they ought not again to open the discussion. It could be of no utility to the rajah—it would do no credit to themselves; but, on the contrary, it was calculated to do a great deal of mischief, by lessening the value of their opinion in the eyes of the public. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Norris* would maintain that there had not yet been a fair and proper discussion of the rajah's case, because the papers necessary for such a discussion, had been only just laid before them. Had the Court of Directors, as they ought to have done, laid all the papers before the proprietors, then there might long before this have been a full debate on the subject. But they all knew, that the great bulk of these documents was in manuscript—and he supposed that not twelve persons had taken the trouble to read them. Now, however, when they were produced, and were easily accessible to all, the subject could be effectively discussed. But they were told that they ought to have a respect for the majority. He, for one, must, however, say, that he had no respect for that majority, composed as it was of gentlemen within the bar. (*No, no!*) He felt that he could not look the Directors fairly in the face, and say that he had a respect for that majority. What had been done in this case? We say, that you condemned the rajah without a hearing; you say, that it was your duty to do so. Well, then, he wanted to see who had made it their duty so to act. Certainly, not the Proprietors, for the Directors had never consulted them, or asked their opinion on the question. All the proofs of the rajah's innocence of the charges made against him were met by mere assertions on the other side. Thus, when the Portuguese governor, Don Manoel, disclaimed any intrigue with the rajah, the opponents of the unfortunate prince said, "Oh! if Don Manoel countenanced the intrigue, he would, of course, deny it." But, not to enter farther into these points, he would ask, were they to be expected to pay respect to a majority composed in this manner?

The *Chairman*.—The Noes, on the division in February, 1840, were 56; the Ayes 26. There are only twenty-four directors, and, supposing they had all voted, which they did not, of whom was the remainder of the majority composed? Why, of proprietors. (*Hear, hear!*) There was a majority of thirty in a Court of eighty-two; and if a ballot had been demanded, the numbers against the motion of Sir C. Forbes would, he had no doubt, have exhibited a still greater proportion, as compared with those who supported it.

Mr. *Norris* said, he wanted something stronger than the mere law of the majority to guide him, although an hon. proprietor (Mr. *Weeding*) seemed to think that that law, unreasonable as it was, ought to prevail. He could not subscribe to such an opinion, nor could he be satisfied with such a majority as he had described, though others might be contented with it. He would still maintain that no real debate had yet taken place on this question. How could a proper discussion have come on in the absence of the necessary information? The evidence before the commission was full of discrepancies, and it was impossible properly to refer to them, and to point them out, until that evidence was laid before them. Now, however, it was in print; every one had read it, every one could refer to it. Now, for the first time, they were enabled to decide whether the rajah was fairly convicted or not.

Mr. *Weeding* said, as the hon. proprietor had referred to him, he would give him a very short answer. In the first place, he was sorry that he could not compliment the hon. proprietor on the judgment which he had shewn on the present occasion, when he declared, almost in terms, that he considered the opinion of the gentlemen behind the bar as good for nothing. For his own part, he thought that the opinion of the directors—the opinion of men whose whole time was occupied in devising means for the good government of India—ought to be received with the greatest respect. (*Hear, hear!*) He thought that their constant attention to the arduous duties that were entrusted to them ought to enlist in their favour every feeling of deference and respect that could be extended towards them. (*Hear, hear!*) He would say that he should,

generally, be inclined to acquiesce in any proposition coming from them, believing that they would propose nothing that was not the result of deep and earnest inquiry. When he said this, let him not be misunderstood. He would ever act as a free agent; as one who would ever vote according to his conviction; but as one, also, who conceived that the opinion of the Court of Directors was entitled to great attention and respect. And now as to the facts. The hon. proprietor had stated that the papers were only now, for the first time, laid before them; he, however, begged leave to say, that the mass of the papers was printed long ago.

Mr. Norris.—No, no! the commission was not printed.

Mr. Weeding.—The mass of the papers, he would repeat, was printed when the four or five days' debate took place. He (Mr. Weeding) at that time declared his opinion to be, that the conviction of the ex-rajah was just, and to that opinion, founded on the documents which they were then in possession of, he adhered. Nothing had since occurred to change his sentiments on the subject. The only fault he had to find with those who had removed the ex-rajah was, that they had treated him too well. He had been allowed to carry off £50,000, and he was in the receipt of £12,000 a year, which enabled him, by agitation and intrigue, to keep the country in a state of alarm. He could pity the weakness or the imbecility of the ex-rajah, but he could feel no consideration whatever for a prince who conspired against the Government of India. The man who wished to plunge India into a state of commotion and outrage deserved no pity, had no claim to forgiveness. As he had already said, he might commiserate weakness or folly, but it was their duty to take care that such weakness or such folly did not expose their Indian empire to mischief. With these sentiments, he hoped that the Court would acquiesce in the motion of the hon. Chairman, and adjourn.

Mr. D. Salomons wished, peculiarly situated as he was, to say a word in explanation. If gentlemen would look to the former debate, in the *Asiatic Journal*, they would find that he then said that it was impossible to treat this as an isolated question. He had given it as his opinion, that the whole of the matters connected with the case must be brought before the Court; he, in consequence, moved that the commission should be printed. He then stated that the debate could not be raised on isolated points; but if the papers then called for were granted, that the whole of the matters contained in those papers must be inquired into.

Sir H. Willoughby said, he could assure the hon. proprietor (Mr. Lewis) that he was not one of those who, the hon. proprietor alleged, had entered into a combination to prevent discussion; but if he supported the motion for adjournment, it was because he had heard from behind the bar powerful reasons, which operated on his mind, against farther discussion. For many reasons, he was extremely anxious, so far as his feelings were concerned, to have heard this question debated. Remarks had been made on the conduct of two gentlemen (Colonel Ovens and Mr. Willoughby), and they were very anxious that the part which they took in the proceedings respecting the Rajah of Sattara should be clearly understood. He could not avoid thinking with the hon. proprietor (Mr. Norris), that it was much to be regretted that the proceedings of the commission had not been sooner printed. (*Hear, hear!*) It was undoubtedly true that they might have been read by any person who chose to apply at that house; but the consequence of not printing them had been, that Colonel Ovens and Mr. Willoughby had been subjected to charges which he did not hesitate to assert were utterly unfounded. As to the discussion of the case of the Rajah of Sattara, the hon. proprietor (Mr. Norris) had fallen into a mistake; it had, no doubt, been discussed on several occasions, and at very great length. On the 12th of February, 1840, a resolution was proposed in that Court, recommending the Court of Directors and the Board of Control to withhold their sanction from the dethronement of the Rajah of Sattara until his case was fully inquired into. Those who took that step, before the Court of Directors had decided, acted rightly. That was the proper moment for the proprietors to interpose their advice if they had any doubt of the justice of the proceedings against the rajah. On that occasion, however, it was de-

cided, after a debate of *two days*, by 56 to 26, that the Court would not interfere with their responsible executive in the affairs of Sattara. The Court of Directors subsequently came to a resolution, "That the rajah had been justly dethroned." On the 14th of July, 1841, the question, on the motion of an hon. proprietor (Mr. Lewis), was again brought forward, and, after a debate which lasted *five days*, his proposition was defeated, by a majority of 27 to 10. An amendment, proposed by the then Chairman (Mr. Lyall), declaring the adherence of the Court to the resolution agreed to on the 13th of February, 1840, "not to interfere in the affairs of Sattara," was afterwards carried by a majority of 31 to 13. Therefore he conceived, that, with these transactions before their eyes, it was utterly impossible for them, with any fair regard to the dignity of the proceedings of that Court, to open this question again. (*Hear, hear!*) Therefore, in acceding to the motion of the hon. Chairman, he felt that he was obliged to give way to that which he considered the interest of the public. An hon. proprietor on his left (Mr. D. Salomons) had, however, made some allusions to a respected relative of his (Sir H. Willoughby's), because he had given an answer to certain statements that were made in that Court—statements which deeply affected the character and honour of that individual in the performance of his official duties. He thought that the hon. proprietor, when he made his remarks, was not aware of the course adopted with regard to the two gentlemen (Col. Ovens and Mr. Willoughby) by hon. proprietors who had, on a former occasion, inadvertently on their conduct. Now, so far from thinking that those gentlemen should have refrained from taking notice of such attacks, he should have blamed them, and considered them utterly unworthy of holding situations under the East-India Company, if they had remained silent. Three hon. proprietors had especially alluded to the course adopted by those gentlemen in the course of the proceedings relative to the Rajah of Sattara; but he would only allude to one of them, and in doing so, he would put it to any gentleman, whether he was for or against the rajah, if, being placed in a situation of great delicacy, he would allow such statements as had been made in that Court to be published throughout the world uncontradicted and unexplained? Whatever opinions on this subject might prevail in that Court, he hoped that gentlemen, both before and behind the bar, would be ready to support and vindicate the character of individuals who were entrusted with the performance of important duties under the Government of India. (*Hear, hear!*) It was obviously just and right that persons so situated should be protected (*hear, hear!*); and nothing could be more dangerous than to allow the floor of that Court to be made the *arena* for attacks on individuals holding important situations under the Government of India.

Mr. Lewis rose to order. He submitted that the hon. proprietor could not then discuss or argue the point which he had introduced.

The Chairman said, a motion for the adjournment of the Court had been proposed, and it was competent for the hon. proprietor to adduce any reason that occurred to him for or against that motion. But the hon. proprietor was just doing that which ought to be avoided. He was bringing forward matters of crimination and recrimination as to the truth or correctness of which the Court knew nothing. He did think that the Court of Directors and Court of Proprietors had no right to do more than had been done. A statement had been made on one side, and an answer had been given to it. It was now for the public and the parties to settle the matter. (*Hear, hear!*) For his own part, he would give no opinion on the subject; but he thought it was better to let the matter drop, since it was only opening the door to endless discussion. (*Hear, hear!*) In his opinion, it was a question more of a private than of a public nature; and if it were allowed to be discussed, other gentlemen might rise and proceed in the same way, and thus their time would be uselessly consumed. He, therefore, wished that the subject should be no further alluded to. They had not met for the purpose of considering this dispute. The Court had been made special with reference to a certain resolution, and he had felt it to be his duty to make a motion "That this Court do now adjourn." That was the question, and

he hoped that the Court would not be called on to give any opinion with respect to the matters introduced by the hon. proprietor. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir H. Willoughby wished to know whether he was not at liberty, on a motion of adjournment, to make a few remarks on what had occurred in that Court, particularly after the observations that had been made by the hon. proprietor on his left. If he were not allowed to do so, then he was extremely wrong in the idea which he had formed on the subject. If, however, the hon. Chairman decided that he must not allude to the opinions which had been expressed in that Court, he should at once bow to that decision. (*Hear, hear!*) He had only attempted to do that which he was perfectly ready and most anxious to do, namely, to repel the attacks which had been made on two highly honourable individuals. Nothing would give him greater pleasure than to have the question discussed from one end to the other. Surely, the hon. Chairman must bear in mind, that one of the hon. proprietors who indulged in these attacks had actually recommended that a gentleman should be suspended from his functions because, as the hon. proprietor asserted, he would not allow the cross-examination of witnesses—a statement that had since been entirely disproved. Still, however, his feelings might prompt him to pursue a different course, and, to defend the conduct of those who had been unjustly accused, he should refrain from proceeding, and would bow to the decision of the hon. Chairman. This, however, he must be allowed to say, that the Court should guard itself strictly against such attacks. Let them discuss their public questions, but let them steer clear of personal attacks. Let them take care that the responsible servants of the East-India Company were not unjustly attacked in the very place where they ought to be most strenuously protected. (*Hear, hear!*) Undoubtedly, the Government of India and the Court of Directors had nothing to do with personal questions. Therefore, the attack, to which he had alluded, on two honourable men, in that Court, ought, in the first instance, to have been prevented. However, after what had fallen from the hon. Chairman, he felt that it was impossible to enter into that subject, and, as good reason had been adduced for not again discussing the question of the Rajah of Sattara, he should support the motion for adjournment.

Mr. Murriott said that, in supporting the proposition of the hon. Chairman, he proceeded, amongst others, on this ground—namely, that they could not go further into the question of the Rajah of Sattara without mixing it up with the dispute between the gallant general below him (General Lodwick), Colonel Ovens, and Mr. Willoughby. Now, he could not see how it was possible for the Court of Proprietors to decide on a personal dispute between those individuals.

Mr. G. Thompson said, he understood that the motion was for the adjournment of the Court. He was exceedingly surprised at the conduct of the Chairman in making such a proposition, and he had tried, but in vain, to discover any satisfactory reason for it. There were now before the Court three sets of papers relative to the case of the Rajah of Sattara, since it was first introduced to their notice in 1840, and he could refer to the words of the hon. Chairman, printed and recorded, on that occasion, in which he stated, that the discussion of the case of the Rajah of Sattara could not be satisfactorily entered upon unless they were in possession of the evidence submitted to the Government of Bombay. Similar also were the words of Sir R. Campbell, whom he then saw before him—similar also were the expressions of Mr. Tucker, who was not present to-day—similar also were the sentiments of Mr. John Forbes, then a member of the Court of Directors, but now, unfortunately, snatched prematurely from his friends and the world. These directors declared, that the Court would be taken by surprise if it proceeded to the discussion of the question in the absence of important information. They felt it necessary that the consideration of the question should be postponed till the evidence given before the commission, the report of the commission, and other information of the utmost importance, was laid before the Court. Afterwards, a series of papers was given to the proprietors, containing sufficient, in his mind, to establish the innocence of the rajah. However, on the 14th of July, 1841, the Court, in the teeth of those documents—he would

call them exculpatory documents—resolved, on the motion of the then Chairman (Mr. Lyall), “That the Court of Proprietors, having had laid before it all the papers relating to the Rajah of Sattara, adheres to the resolution of the 13th of February, 1840, ‘That this Court deems it highly inexpedient, and accordingly declines, to interfere with the responsible executive in the affairs of Sattara.’” He (Mr. Thompson) had done that which other proprietors ought also to have done, if they wished to arrive at a correct knowledge of this question. He had studied these papers; he had studied them with care and attention; and, incomplete as they were, garbled, monstrously garbled, as they were, deficient as they were (and that they now knew) with regard to documents that were essential to the right understanding of the case; yet, he repeated, such as they were, garbled and prepared for a particular purpose, they furnished to his mind sufficient proof that the Indian Government had deposed, and that the Government at home had sanctioned the deposition of an innocent man—that they had sent an individual to exile, who, at that moment, ought to have been seated on the throne of Sattara. We moved for other papers; they were granted, and those additional papers strengthened in our minds, and in the minds of others, the conviction, that the rajah was an innocent, oppressed, and persecuted man.

Mr. Fielder.—No, no!

Mr. Thompson.—I say, in *our* minds, not *yours*. (*Laughter.*) I wish that the perusal of those papers had had the same effect on your mind that it had on ours. (*Laughter.*) I speak of those who had, from the first, considered that the rajah had been unjustly treated, and who remain unchanged in their original opinion; except, indeed, that it has been further strengthened and confirmed by every document that has been, from time to time, brought under their notice. Since the period to which he had been alluding, they had obtained the evidence laid before the commission, and the report of the commissioners founded on that commission. In the same volume were to be found several other very important documents, in connection with the case of the Rajah of Sattara. These documents having been laid before them, the Court was emphatically called on to proceed with the discussion. That evidence, having been up to the present moment, “a sealed book,” as Mr. Tucker had truly described it on a former occasion, it was now right, as they were in possession of it, not to withhold inquiry, but to promote investigation. Mr. Tucker, on the occasion to which he had referred, called on the Court not to attempt to decide in the absence of evidence; and he had, in his own emphatic manner, said, “I will do justice in the case of the Rajah of Sattara.” But, so anxious was the Court of Directors to proceed, without further inquiry, that, in the month of April, 1840, they sent out a despatch to India, bestowing the warmest commendation on the acts of the Bombay Government. Now, they had before them the proceedings of the commission, and the report thereon. The evidence now produced was never before submitted to that Court; and he would say, that it would be the grossest injustice, and would more than justify all that had been said against the conduct of the Court of Directors in the case of the Rajah of Sattara—yes, it would justify even much stronger language—if this motion of adjournment were carried by any influence which the Court of Directors could bring to bear on the Court of Proprietors. There was another and a powerful reason for not adjourning. In consequence of a motion in the House of Commons, various papers on this subject had been produced. He and others had looked into those papers, and he believed, considering their contents, that, as surely as the house in which they were then sitting had an existence, as surely as the hon. Chairman presided over that meeting, so surely did those papers afford an unanswerable refutation of every charge that had been brought against the rajah. He came to the Court that day to speak firmly in defence of the Rajah of Sattara, and to unveil the wickedness of his persecutors. He had no object in view but justice, and he was determined to do his duty. But there was yet another and a powerful reason against this adjournment. Not only had he procured documents from the Journals-office of the House of Commons, but he had had access to other documents of a most impor-

tant nature. He was prepared to state what they were; what was their history, what was their nature, and what was the conclusion to which they must inevitably lead. The conclusion was, that the rajah had been dethroned by the foulest machinations that were ever practised against any human being. He would give them a sample of the evidence, even on the question of adjournment, to prove that they were bound to go on with this discussion. The hon. proprietor over the way (Mr. D. Salomons) had referred to the altercation between General Lodwick and certain individuals in India. He (Mr. Thompson) had intended to state, that that dispute was, in his mind, a matter of trifling moment compared with the high and solemn considerations which entered into the discussion of this question. He, however, must say, that he owed the gallant general a deep debt of gratitude for the conduct which he had pursued on this occasion. He thought that the conduct of the gallant general was worthy of all praise. If an individual committed an error, he fully established himself in character and reputation when he stated that he had erred, and that he regretted it, as the gallant general had done; and he would find a rich reward in his own consciousness that he had done his duty, whatever treatment he might receive at the hands of the executive body. He did not mean to mention the dispute between Colonel Ovens, Mr. Willoughby, and General Lodwick. What the gallant general meant to do he was not aware of; but, feeling that the dispute was of a personal character, he thought it was better that it should not be mixed up with the question which they had been specially assembled to discuss. He had stated that he held in his hand—beyond all the evidence laid before the Court, and putting out of sight the blue book which had been laid on the table of the House of Commons—documents of the greatest interest and importance. Their authenticity he would put in the power of the hon. Chairman to ascertain. Those documents proved, beyond a doubt, that the Rajah of Sattara had been driven from his throne and sent to exile through the means of perjured and paid-for evidence. Yes; paid for by men who were his bitter enemies; one of whom was now sitting on his throne, and the other acting as the minister of the usurper. Good heavens! would the Court adjourn the discussion under such circumstances as these?

Mr. *Fielder*.—I ask, whether the hon. proprietor is in order in going into this question on a motion for adjournment?

Mr. *Thompson*.—I am endeavouring to shew cause why that motion should not be carried. I am perfectly in order. The question is, "that this Court do now adjourn;" and I am advancing reasons against the adjournment. All the attempts of the hon. proprietor to put me down will be vain and fruitless.

Mr. *Fielder*.—I don't mean to put you down—(laughter); but I wish to see order preserved. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Thompson*.—I have been too much accustomed to contend with injustice in high places, for thirteen years, to be easily put down; and I will prove to every impartial person that this Court should not now adjourn.

Mr. *Astell*.—Then the inference is, that those whom you do not convince are not impartial.

Mr. *Thompson*.—I do not mean exactly to say that; but the rajah has been dethroned by your servants, and you now endeavour to justify them, and to shut the door against all discussion. I hold evidence in my hand which I do think will induce every impartial man to proceed with the discussion.

The *Chairman*.—May I ask you, are those papers before the Court?

Mr. *Fielder*.—Not a syllable of them.

Mr. *Thompson*.—Let the requisition be read.

Mr. *Marriott*.—It has already been read.

Mr. *Thompson*.—I wish to have it again read, in consequence of the observation having been made, that I am not in order. Let us attend to the motion before the Court.

(The requisition was then read, which referred to "the papers 'recently laid be-

fore the Court of Proprietors,' relating to the case of the Rajah of Sattara, in connection with 'those previously laid before the Court.'")

The *Chairman*.—The reason I asked the question was to know whether the papers are among those recently laid before the Court.

Mr. *Thompson*.—I beg leave to ask another question of the hon. chairman. (*Hear, and a laugh.*)

The *Chairman*.—I only asked whether the papers upon which the motion is founded have been laid before the Court. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Thompson*.—I will not answer the question at this moment. You shall have it out of this book (pointing to a pamphlet in his hand). (*Hear, and a laugh.*) The hon. proprietor then proceeded to say he would now shew cause why this Court should not adjourn; and he begged the attention of the Court to the remark he was about to make. He had to apologize to the Court, as he had been labouring under physical indisposition, that would have justified him in relinquishing this or any other similar duty: he was suffering under the effect of previous application and illness, which entitled him to the most patient indulgence of those whom he had the honour to address. The reason why the Court should not adjourn—

Mr. *Marriott* rose to order. Was the question of the worthy Chairman answered?

The *Chairman*.—No.

Gen. *Robertson*.—He is going to answer it.

Mr. *Fielder*.—I will answer it for him. The papers are not before the Court.

Mr. *Thompson* (to Mr. *Fielder*).—I thank you' (*Great laughter.*) I wish you may be as ready to answer at another time as you are now. (*Hear, and cries of Order, order!*) How the hon. proprietor knows that the papers are not before the Court, I don't know—I am, gentlemen—(*Order, order!*) I say that the hon. proprietor has no proof that the papers I have in my hand are not before the Court. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Marriott* (to the Chair).—You have asked a question, Sir; you are entitled to an answer.

Mr. *Lewis*.—Really, Mr. Chairman, I think you can take care of yourself.

The *Chairman*.—If the question is not answered, I presume that it must be answered in the negative.

Mr. *Thompson* resumed. He understood the nature of that answer. The hon. Chairman was at perfect liberty to understand that was an answer to his question. This was his reason for urging that the Court should proceed to a discussion of the papers in the case of the Rajah of Sattara. Recently they had had an opportunity of possessing the grounds on which the authorities in India had proceeded in this case. He would say nothing of the facts or documents, though he had a right to question them (*hear, hear*); he had a right to do so as part of his speech against the adjournment: and it was not competent for any individual to ask the nature of the documents he had in his hand. But he ventured to say that in the collection of papers before the Court, they had facts and documents of a most important kind, and that in consequence of the important blue books, recently laid before the Court, they ought again to discuss the question. They had misspent the public money of the Company. They had mocked and laughed at the proprietors, if they first printed these papers and laid them before the Court, but then refused to allow them to be discussed. They had in pursuing such a course shewn to the public, they were afraid to go into the papers. He put that interpretation upon their refusal. (*Hear, hear!*) But in connection with the printed papers, they had other facts and documents of a most important kind, and it was under these circumstances that the Court of Directors was attempting that day to prevent their going into all those facts and documents, as far as they possessed them, as recently laid before the Court. His hon. and learned friend had brought forward the motion which had just been read, and had allowed him to explain the motives that influenced him (Mr. T.)—fictitious as they might think him, obstinate and impracticable as he, no doubt, was considered by the gentlemen on the other side of the bar—(*a laugh*), to address them against the adjournment, allow him

to do justice to his own heart. He had no other object than to shew that the rajah was, as he believed him to be, an injured man, and to satisfy his own conscience and his God. There was a deep conviction on his mind, that the rajah was an innocent man, entirely innocent. (*Hear !*) He believed him to be utterly guiltless of all the charges that were brought against him, and which were made the grounds of his deposal (*hear*), and it was his (Mr. Thompson's) firm belief, that if the rajah had had the means of vindicating himself, those means which were within the reach of the meanest offenders in these more favoured realms, he would have come forth with unspotted reputation, pure in proportion to the rigour of the inquiry, if to reason had been united righteousness. He had devoted no small portion of his time to the most minute examination of the papers before the Court, and from the whole of them, he came to an opinion opposite to that of many hon. proprietors and gentlemen in the Court and elsewhere. He did not wish to impugn their opinions, but he wished to bring hon. proprietors to his own opinion ; and he thought that a close examination of these papers would bring them to it. (*Hear !*) He conscientiously believed that the conclusion of the officers appointed to inquire into the evidence against the rajah was a false conclusion. He thought he could make that apparent, and he should be sorry if he did not convince those who heard him, that the rajah came out of this inquiry, as far as the evidence adduced against him was considered, perfectly unstained in his character, and that his acquittal would have been certain had he had the same opportunities which the commonest pickpocket had at the Old Bailey or the Middlesex Sessions. (*Laughter.*) He would say that, in addition to all these motives he had another, and that was that the documents he held in his hand had never before been printed : they were hitherto entirely unknown ; they were, nevertheless, of a most remarkable and important character, of the authenticity of which he had no doubt. Several of them were addressed to officers of the Company, and the history of every one of them he was prepared to give. There was nothing secret about them. He would give them the names and dates and places of the writers, and when and where they were written ; and all the substantial facts and circumstances connected with these documents. He had examined them with the greatest care, and they had shed a new light upon the subject. They had, if possible, strengthened the impression that before existed in his mind, of the rajah's absolute innocence of all the charges brought against him. They had compelled him to regard the rajah as the unsmiling victim of a foul conspiracy, and that the great error of their proceedings had been the secrecy with which they had been carried on ; which secrecy, involving as it did at every stage the ignorance of the accused, combined with the eager desire of the government to receive evidence of a prejudicial nature, had aided the wicked plans of the rajah's enemies. (*Hear, hear !*) He said enemies. He could shew that he had enemies. He could point to their names, and their abodes, and their deeds of darkness and iniquity. He could demonstrate the existence of a plot, long latent and concealed, but at last ripened into execution by the unhappy difference between the government and the rajah in reference to the jagheers. With such motives did he come before that Court to-day to bespeak their patience in the first instance, and their conscientious verdict in the last ; and what was his surprise to find that the motion now before the Court was, that they should adjourn ! Could they be surprised that the rajah should be found innocent ? (*Hear, hear !*) Was that the motive that operated on the minds of the directors in moving the adjournment ? (*Hear, hear !* from Mr. Fielder.) He supposed he should meet then with the support of the hon. proprietor on the question, that they should not adjourn. (*A laugh.*) Did they desire that the rajah should be proved innocent ? When he told them he had those evidences that he was innocent (*Hear, hear !*), why should they adjourn the Court ? (*Hear, hear !*) Was it like the conduct of honourable men who wished to do their duty ? Would not such men rather wish to prove that they had been in error, than that an individual had been guilty ? (*Hear, hear !*) If the Court of Directors felt as they ought, they would let it be shewn, if possible, that the rajah was innocent. (*Hear, hear !*) They would take every opportunity of saying, " give us all the evi-

dence you have ; give us all the knowledge you have acquired, which may, from circumstances, not have been given to us—we may have been in error—our servants may have misled us ; their excellent characters—their long services—the known sincerity of their motives, led us to believe they were correct : but if you can shew that our judgment was not sound—or was prematurely formed—or was not founded upon the real facts of the case—if you have any facts we have not heard of before—if those papers lead you to think that the rajah was unjustly dethroned, come before us with those facts—give us the benefit of them—give us the assistance of your patience and exertions, to compass the truth of this matter." Such did he think would be the feelings and language of gentlemen desiring to govern India upon principles of justice ; and to do justice to all alike, from the prince upon the throne, to the ryot. In order to prove what he had attempted, allow him to remind the Chairman, and all who heard him that day, that the practice in the courts of justice in this country was this : If any extraordinary patience was shewn by a jury, it was when any individual could appear in Court, and bear testimony to the character of the prisoner at the bar. That was the practice of the courts of justice—it was an honour to the administration of justice. But it was not the practice here ; every artifice had been resorted to, to prevent the development of truth. (*Hear !*) He came before them that day prepared to shew that it was morally impossible the rajah could be guilty of the crimes alleged against him. He would shew them that the rajah could not be guilty of the crimes that were attributed to him. He would demonstrate it out of the words of the Court of Directors themselves—he would shew that there was a *prima facie* case in favour of the rajah—his whole history—sketched by themselves, brought him (Mr. Thompson) to the conclusion that the rajah could not be guilty of the charges brought against him ; and when they wanted proofs of it, let them look back to the early history of this deposed prince. But before he glanced at his former history, let him refer for a moment to the nature of the evidence upon which they had professed to ground their belief in his guilt. If he were to believe them, and if he were also to believe Sir R. Grant, and Sir James Carnac, and Mr. Willoughby, and Colonel Ovens, to what conclusion was he brought ? That a man who, as he should presently shew them, by the confession of all who knew him, was incapable of falsehood—high-minded, and, above all things, attached to the English government and the English people—hating the Brahmins with a hatred that could not be exceeded—that that man leagued with some of the worst of the Brahmins in his dominions, to lessen the British government and bring the Portuguese government into its place, and that the Brahmins helped him to do that, to put down the English government, with all its tolerance, with all its power and might, and to put in its place the Portuguese government with all its intolerance. All this were they bound to believe and much more, if the rajah were guilty. It was too much ! When he looked into the history of the rajah, he was still more firmly convinced that they had been in error, and that they were imperatively called upon to re-consider the Rajah's case. And when he went into the charges themselves, and the evidence in support of those charges, and considered the facts and documents as they appeared in the papers which they had been constrained to lay on the table of the House of Commons, then, he said, he had no alternative but to declare before heaven that day, that he could not find one solitary fact that influenced his mind that the rajah was guilty of any one of the offences attributed to him. (*Hear !*) If he were the rajah's enemy, or desired to justify the sentiments of those who were opposed to him, and were anxious to see him still in exile, he declared that he had studied those papers night and day, and had not been able to establish one fact, one instance, that shewed the rajah had conspired to destroy their government, or had conspired with those whose treachery they were ready to believe. (*Hear, hear !*) That was the conviction in his mind, and that was the conviction in the minds of others. They came, then, that day to put out of their minds the evidence and papers before printed—the whole of the volumes previously laid before the Court of Proprietors, and to consider exclusively the evidence

contained in the last blue book. Now their last connection with the rajah was the reason why they should go into a most patient consideration of his case. In 1839 they deposed him, and yet from year to year, up to the year 1837, they continued to praise him, and attributed to him every virtue that could adorn the character of a prince or a man. (*Hear, hear!*) They seemed, indeed, never weary of the delight of praising him, and of holding him up as a model to the native princes of India (*Hear, hear!*); and now when they came into court to examine the evidence they had never seen before, upon which the rajah had been deposed, the Chairman moved "that this Court do now adjourn." It was the grossest injustice ever done to any human being. (*Hear, hear!*) There was nothing that would ever disgrace the East-India Company so much, or so greatly facilitate its annihilation, as the execrations of the people of this nation against conduct such as that. (*Hear, hear!*) The disgrace itself would be a proverb and a by-word. (*Hear, hear!*) They asked to be heard (*Hear, hear!*), and heard they would be, if there were nine virtuous men in the Court.

Mr. Goldsmid.—There were nine of them, but I believe only four have attended. (*A laugh.*)

Mr. Thompson.—He did not speak of those who had signed the requisition for that Court. There was a name there that was venerated by them all; he hoped the hon. proprietor did not mean to impute to Sir C. Forbes any want of virtue. (*Hear, hear!*) Now, he said, they were bound by their connection with the rajah through a long series of years, a long course of uninterrupted good understanding, and by their own shewing, to give those who supported his cause a fair hearing; and he would state why they should do so. When he looked back to the early history of the Rajah of Sattara, what did he find? The rajah's father died in 1808, when he was but eleven years old. His education devolved upon his mother. Now he wanted to prove to the Court that there was not room to believe that the rajah was guilty, and he wished also to remove some of the impressions existing in certain minds by the imputations that were cast on the early history of this prince. It was necessary, however, to travel back into the early part of the last century. It had been the policy of the Brahmin ministers, from the year 1749, when they assumed the reins of government, to keep the nominal princes in a sort of honourable, but not limited, confinement, and to circumscribe their learning as well as their liberty, by making their accomplishments to consist in horsemanship and the use of the bow, rather than in reading and writing, and the science of government. He was making these remarks not without motive. He wanted to shew them that the Rajah of Sattara was an extraordinary man; that when his temptations were great, he did not err, and that when his motives to virtue were strong he did, as it was said, err, and which his very youth gave evidence of his being incapable of doing. Notwithstanding the practice of the Brahmins, the mother of the rajah contrived to teach her sons letters, during the hours of midnight. Herself a hater of the Brahmins, she taught her offspring to cherish strong feelings of dislike towards those who had for many years monopolised the power of the princes of Sattara. Her eldest son, the man they had deposed, was, as his history shewed, not slow to profit by the lessons thus stealthily and secretly given to him by his mother; and, before he left the fort of Sattara and was delivered from the hands of Bajee Rao, he might be said to have received a tolerable education; such an education, considering that he had been shut up in a fort and had not been educated in the world, as entitled him to be regarded with the utmost indulgence by those who were placed over him. He was esteemed most favourably by those who were placed over him—by Capt. Grant Duff and the hon. and gallant proprietor whom he (Mr. T.) saw in the Court that day, and, considering his education, he was a prodigy of a prince, and he would defy them to produce a prince in India that surpassed him. They might find greater warriors, but they could not find a better prince, than the Rajah of Sattara. (*Hear, hear!*) He wanted to shew them that from his early youth the rajah was desirous of a connection

with the English. He had that week conversed with a gallant officer, who was at the battle of Ashta, which, as all who heard him knew, was fought on the 20th of February, 1818, and decided the fate of the peishwa. On the death of Gokla, the leader of the Mahrattas, and the dispersion of Bajee Rao's troops, the attention of seven or eight of the British cavalry was attracted to a female and several youths, who were at a distance under a tree. The soldiers galloped towards them, and one of the youths, who held a sword, was called upon to give it up, which, however, he repeatedly refused to do; his mother, in the meantime, calling out in great distress the name and titles of her son. The gallant officer he had referred to reached the spot just in time to receive, on his weapon, a blow aimed by one of the troopers at the life of the brave young man, who had resolved to die rather than yield up his sword. That youth was the Rajah of Sattara, and the officer was Colonel Pringle Taylor. (*Hear, hear!*) His friend said, "I could not help gazing with admiration on the calm dignity, the undaunted courage, and the perfect self-possession of the young prince. The impression produced upon my mind by the scene I then witnessed was most favourable. From what I recollect of the rajah on that occasion, I should be most reluctant to believe that he was capable of a mean or unmanly action. He seemed rejoiced to fall into the hands of the British, and I have no doubt had separated himself from Bajee Rao for that purpose." (*Hear, hear!*) He had witnesses to prove that the impression on the mind of the gallant colonel was, that this young prince rejoiced to find himself in connection with the English, though it was in the character of their prisoner. (*Hear!*) He had discovered nothing in the subsequent career of the Rajah of Sattara, after a careful study of his character, that belied the promise of his youth: dignity, courage, a high sense of honour, and an extraordinary degree of candour, combined, he was ready to acknowledge, with a lofty notion of his dignity and proud descent. He did not wish to make the rajah a paragon of perfection. He was ready to admit that he had faults, and to seek an apology for an infirmity in the rajah. His chief infirmity—and he admitted there was one—seemed to him to be the lofty notion of his own dignity and proud descent. These appeared to him to be the most obvious and controlling ingredients in his character (*hear, hear!*); a high sense of his dignity, considerable pride, tracing his high descent from the most ancient princes of India—those who stood highest in the records of that empire—these seemed to be the most controlling elements in the rajah's character, and they would see why that brought him to the conclusion that the rajah could not be guilty of the charges made against him. On the 11th of February, 1818, the fort of Sattara was taken, and the standard of his highness set up, and an assurance was given to the Mahratta people that, on the release of the prince from the hands of Bajee Rao, he should be placed at the head of an independent sovereignty. He was willing to admit the policy of that act. He had heard much of the generosity of it; but he said there was no such generosity; it was policy, he would admit, but he would go no farther. It was to conciliate the Mahratta people—not to be generous to the Rajah of Sattara. The Government took as much of the territory as they could well govern, and then they gave the rest to the prince, who was descended from the high and ancient princes of India. On the 11th of February, as he had said, the young prince was rescued, and came into our camp with dignity, confidence, satisfaction, and joy. On the 9th of May he made his entry into Sattara, surrounded by British officers and detachments from all our corps, and took his seat on the throne in full darbar. (*Confusion in the Court, some of the directors leaving.*) The hon. directors thought this not worthy of their attention, and they had retired. It was not worthy of their consideration that an individual should stand up and demonstrate that the Rajah of Sattara could not be guilty of the crimes for which they had robbed him of his throne and reputation, and exalted a villain, and put him in his place. And now he came to the conduct of this young man after he was placed upon the throne. Let them see how this young man of twenty-one, hitherto shut out from the affairs of the world, whose all of useful learning had been obtained during the stolen hours of the night, while his attendants

slept, conducted himself in his new, responsible, and trying circumstances. Captain Grant Duff was, as they knew, appointed over him, with the designation of political agent, and on the 25th of September, 1819, a treaty was concluded, securing to him, his heirs, and successors, perpetual sovereignty over certain districts, specified in a schedule annexed. He was aware that, in the seventy-fourth page of the last series of the Sattara papers, an attempt had been made (he could not help saying a most unfair one) to press the evidence of Captain Grant Duff into the cause against the rajah. But, to his mind, that evidence went directly to shew the readiness with which the prince corrected whatever errors he had been led into by his early education, when those errors were judiciously and kindly pointed out. Captain Grant Duff also said, with reference to the character of the rajah, that, instead of his being a man fond of intrigue, vice, and profligacy, as it was stated he was, it turned out that he was a man—as he (Mr. Thompson) would presently shew him to be—having strength of character, a love of virtue, an attachment to British rule, and a self-respect which forbade him (Mr. Thompson) to believe that the rajah could be guilty of those wretched artifices that had been attributed to him. Let him say that, according to the account given by Captain Sutherland (*Sketches*, p. 164), “The young rajah proved himself of good disposition, and sufficiently intelligent;” and although at first somewhat unreasonable with regard to the allowance which he deemed necessary to support his dignity, yet, upon being told by the agent what sum the Government had for the present assigned him, the year passed without any excess of expenditure. (*Hear!*) The agent reported, that “the good disposition of the young prince very much assisted him in arranging the affairs of the principality. I found no difficulty,” he says, “in obtaining his confidence, and he frequently told me things which I should otherwise never have become acquainted with.” His revenue in 1820 amounted to about £150,000 a year, with a prospect, on the improvement of the waste lands, of £180,000. Now, take another testimony. They had heard much of Mr. Chaplin in this case. In March, 1821, Mr. Chaplin, the commissioner at Poona, reported to the Bombay Government, that he had “personally witnessed the general prosperity and good order that prevailed throughout the rajah’s territories, and the satisfaction displayed by all classes of the people under his management. The rajah expressed his gratitude and respect for the British Government, and his determination to be regulated in every act of his administration by the wishes of that Government. (*Hear, hear!*) He was by no means eager to be emancipated from restraint, and intended, when his authority was increased, never to adopt any measures without consulting the resident at his court.” That was only three years after the rajah was released from prison; and yet he was the man who, they said, had become their enemy. Mr. Chaplin proceeded to say, “I left him impressed with a very favourable opinion of his good sense and judgment, and the respectability of the acquirements which his highness evinced, both at this interview and on the occasion of a visit at which I received and entertained his highness on the following day.” There, then, they found Captain Grant Duff and Mr. Chaplin both attributing to the rajah good sense—sound sense; both testifying to the fact of the rajah’s attachment to the British Government, in the strongest terms that could be used by one man speaking in favour of others. That stamped the Rajah of Sattara as a most able individual to govern his dominions, under the care of the British Government, and he had never forfeited that character. The last testimonial was in March, 1821. On the 5th of the following month, in the twenty-fourth year of his age, the entire management of his principality was committed to his charge, and the political agent became a resident at his court. While the rajah was under restraint, he kept his expenditure within the amount allowed, assisted the agent in the management of his principality, and at the end of three years was delivered from restraint, placed over his own principality without control, and the agent became resident at his court. What was the rajah’s future conduct? Such as most fully to justify the change in his condition; it was such as realized the most sanguine hope entertained respecting either his ability or his sincerity. The excellent advice given him by Captain Duff

was followed out with the most scrupulous attention, and his dominion continued to flourish for years under his wise, enlightened, and benignant sway. He considered, says Captain Sutherland, the laws and revenue regulations introduced by Captain Grant so like the laws of the Medes and Persians, that on the next political agent (Major-General Briggs) suggesting some alteration calculated to be beneficial, the rajah, like a true Hindoo, objected, saying, that they had so long worked so well, that he would rather continue them as they were than run the risk, by altering any portion, of injuring them as a whole. The Governor of Bombay, Sir John Malcolm, in 1829, describes the rajah's territories as "well governed," the rajah himself as "doing justice to the trouble that had been bestowed on his education;" describing also the towns and villages in many of the jagheerdars as "in a better condition than any under British rule in the Deccan;" and further, that "justice in most cases was administered in a way fully as satisfactory to the inhabitants as under our improved system." This Court, during the same year, in a political letter to Bombay, Aug. 19, 1829, declared that they were "impressed with a highly favourable opinion of the administration of the Rajah of Sattara. He appears to be remarkable among the princes of India for his mildness, frugality, and attention to business; to be sensible of what he owes to the British Government, and of the necessity of maintaining a good understanding with it; nor does he, in his intercourse with your officers, furnish any grounds of complaint, except an occasional manifestation of that jealousy of our controlling power which it can hardly be expected that any native princes, however well disposed to us, should entirely suppress." Again, on the 21st September, 1831, the Court said: "The information which your records supply, as to the proceedings of the Rajah of Sattara, continues to confirm the highly favourable opinion we had formed of his disposition, and of his capacity for government. His administration of a certain jagheer is described as having been distinguished for good sense and disinterestedness. His conduct to the dependent jagheerdars was just and conciliatory; and in his general government, while he appears to have seldom stood in need of your advice, he seems to have been duly sensible of its value on the few occasions when it was offered." And on the 11th of June, 1834, the Court wrote another political letter to Bombay, in which they said: "With respect to your suggestion, that we should confer upon his highness some testimonial of our sense of the public spirit and liberality by which he is distinguished among the native princes of India, it is for you to inform us what it should be." Again, as if never weary of expressing their admiration of the Rajah of Sattara, the Court addressed another letter, dated the 26th September, 1834. After describing him as "a prince whose administration is a model to all native rulers" (they should have said to all rulers), they said: "He appears to be most attentive to business, superintending every department of his government without the aid of a minister. He confines his own expenses, and those of all under him, within fixed limits. He pays all his establishments with perfect regularity; but when, in any year, his resources are inadequate to his fixed expenses, a rateable deduction is made from all allowances, not excepting his own. * * *

By his frugal and careful management, the rajah has kept free from debt; and as he does not accumulate, he is enabled to expend large sums in liberality and in the improvement of his country. We have read with great pleasure the following passage from Lieut. Col. Robertson's despatch:—'He also maintains a well-regulated school at Sattara, in which he has teachers of great respectability, both as to character and attainments. This seminary was closely examined in all its details last October, by a very competent judge, the Rev. Mr. Stevenson, of the Scottish mission, who, I am happy to say, expressed the highest satisfaction with it, and did not scruple to say, he considered it a far more useful establishment than the college at Poona. In this seminary his highness teaches Mahratta, Sanscrit, and the sciences usually taught in that tongue, Persian, and English, as well as arithmetic, surveying, and other kinds of knowledge useful in the transaction of public business. In this school his highness has a number of youths of his own caste, and relations of his (whose forefathers despised all such tuition), training up for his public service; and this is one of the

causes why the Brahmins are hostile to him.' " So the Brahmins were at the bottom of all. To that man whom they had placed upon the throne, aided by that Iago, that very devil at his right hand, Ballajee Punt Nathoo—and before he sat down he would shew cause for further inquiry—he would prove that Ballajee was guilty of forging documents, and attaching to them the seal of the rajah, for the purpose of bringing him to ruin—to the man they had placed on the throne—to Ballajee Punt Nathoo and to the Brahmins, was to be attributed the downfall of the Rajah of Sattara. (*Hear, hear!*) Then came the resolution of the Court on the 23rd of July, 1835, voting the rajah a sword, and then the memorable letter which accompanied it, of December 29, 1835. Why was the sword voted? What was the vote for? It was for eighteen years' exemplary fulfilment of the duties of his elevated situation. That sword the proprietors of India stock paid for; and it was voted by the Court of Directors, for the past eighteen years of exemplary performance of his duties. But of even that sword had they robbed him. (*Hear, hear!*) Strange to say, though voted for eighteen years of "exemplary fulfilment of the duties of his elevated situation;" for eighteen years of "conduct calculated to promote the prosperity of his dominions and the happiness of his people;" for eighteen years of "undeviating rectitude, reflecting the highest honour on his character, and justly raising his reputation in the eyes of the princes and people of India"—strange so say, this sword, voted, fabricated, jewelled, packed, directed, and transmitted (and, he supposed, properly insured), was never given to the rajah; and, of course, neither the letter, so carefully and beautifully written. The hon. the Court of Directors reaped the "high gratification"—the "unqualified satisfaction and pleasure;" they luxuriated in unalloyed feelings of "approbation," "respect," "applause," "esteem," and "regard," and subscribed themselves his highness's "faithful friends;" but his highness never got the sword. It seemed, indeed, to have cut their love. (*Hear, hear!*) It never reached the rajah; nor did the rajah know it was intended for him. He was insulted then. Why had he not that sword? Let it go forth to the public that, with the money of the East-India Company, a sword was voted to the Rajah of Sattara that cost a considerable sum, and yet to that hour it had been scandalously withheld from the rajah. But so late as the 22nd November, 1837, he found the same Court taking occasion to express "the pleasure" they felt—(it must be gratifying to them all, and to the rajah in particular, to find the directors enjoying so much pleasure)—the pleasure they felt from the resident's reports of the rajah's administration of his jagheers. Such had been the conduct of their faithful and loving friends, the hon. the Court of Directors. They owed the mention of this despatch to Mr. John Forbes; it had never seen the light. He was prepared to shew, that not only did the rajah deport himself as a prince and a man, but that he never could be persecuted into any act inconsistent with his early character and conduct. Would that all, when under misfortunes, could act with as much calmness and forgiveness towards their enemies as the rajah did towards those who had had the baseness to betray him! (*Hear, hear!*) Let him turn for a moment to the conduct of the rajah subsequent to his misunderstanding with the Government. How did he act when the resident at his court demanded some of his subjects, suspected of conspiracy in the matter of the sepoys? How did he give up Govind Row and Coosia? The rajah gave them up instantly. Did that in the rajah indicate guilt, or the confession of guilt? When, too, he was sent for by the commission, what was his conduct? In an hour from the time of the demand, they were at the residency. How did he appear before the commission? "I shall never forget the scene," said Gen. Lodwick; "he came in with the proud and high dignity of a sovereign. The whole people of Sattara had turned out—many of them were in tears." He would give them another proof of the magnanimity of the rajah. There had been a misunderstanding between Gen. Lodwick and himself. The rajah felt, no doubt—he would not say exasperated at the conduct of Gen. Lodwick—but hurt, that he never had heard any thing from him on the subject of the release of the jagheers. But the time came for Gen. Lodwick to leave; and what was his conduct towards the gallant general on that occasion? Did he shew any feeling of revenge

in his bosom towards that individual? What said Gen. Lodwick himself? "As the best means of evincing his desire to be reconciled to, and conciliate me, the rajah had placed at my disposal Rs. 19,000 for the formation of a lake on the Mahableshwur Hills, a work I had originally suggested to him, and he knew to be a favourite scheme of mine; observing, that I might apply the sum either to that work or to the completion of the unfinished road through his territory to Poona, and he would in that case assign Rs. 20,000 the next year to the lake. And when the news of my recall reached him, his highness begged me not to quit his court without receiving a public entertainment from him; and when that was declined, asked, as a last token of friendship, that I would permit his servants to bear the palankens of myself and family from Sattara, and his camels to carry my baggage, and that I would write to him from England." How, too, did he receive Col. Ovans, the man who was secretly instructed to be distant and reserved, and yet was to get out of him all he could? He received him with the dignity of a prince—with the frankness and kindness of a generous, high-minded, and unsuspecting man. In proof of this, let them read the letter of Col. Ovans to the Bombay Government, 24th June, 1837. (The hon. proprietor here read paras. 2 and 6.) While on the side of his enemies, leagued with the Government, every act was of a dark, stealthy, and feline character, on the side of the rajah all was open, undisguised, straightforward, and honourable. (*Hear! and a laugh.*) How did he deport himself in the first interview with the new Governor, Sir James Carnac? Let them mark the contrast between the new Governor and the deposed prince. Here was an extract from what purported to be a correct statement of the substance of the conversation. They were the minutes of his highness himself, and though long printed, their accuracy had never been disputed. (Mr. Thompson here read the minutes.) Such was the conduct of the Rajah of Sattara. It was conduct worthy of a prince. And now, having reached Sir J. Carnac, he came at once to the decision for the deposal of the rajah. He would, however, first bring to the remembrance of the Court a very interesting circumstance. An interview was sought by the rajah with the resident, to put into the hands of the latter certain papers. His highness went to the residency; there was only one individual present; but he then put certain papers, which he (Mr. Thompson) then held in his hand, into the hands of the Governor. The rajah said to the resident, "Read these papers—then come to your own conclusion." If any thing could induce this Court to proceed hereafter to a reconsideration of this subject, it was the nature of the documents he now held in his hand. Now what was the nature of the documents which the rajah gave to the resident? The Governor's account of the interview was contained in his minute, Sept. 4, 1839. (Reads it.) Then they came to the resident's (Col. Ovans') fourth and last interview with the rajah, 27th August, 1839. (Minute continued.) And what was the nature of these papers referred to? There was a letter from the Rajah of Sattara, dated Benares, 3rd April, 1842, addressed to Rungoo Bapojee, his highness's agent in London,—and having named the vakeel of the rajah, then sitting near him, he would say that never had a more upright, laborious, self-denying, or devoted man appeared on behalf of a fallen sovereign; he was a pattern to all placed in similar circumstances. There was the rajah's letter, and the narrative by Rungoo Bapojee himself. And now let them see what was the nature of these depositions. Be it known, however, that copies of these documents had been given to Sir James Carnac when at Sattara. The first was the deposition of Bapojee Anund Rao. "In the course of the last year (1837), after the Secret Commission had sat at Sattara, Haibat Rao, Atmaram Luksuman, and Viswanath Rao, the last being the head of the rajah's jamdarkana, or household treasury, and myself, formed a conspiracy for the purpose of bringing down the wrath and power of the Bombay Government on his Highness the Rajah of Sattara. To effect this, we resorted to the fabrication of papers and letters, by means of which we had no doubt that we should be able to accomplish our purpose. Our proceedings, however, having been prematurely discovered, I deemed it prudent to wait on the Rajah Bhosley Sennaputee, commander-in-chief of his highness's forces, and make an open confession

of all we had done, soliciting at the same time forgiveness for the past." (*Hear, hear!*) And here let him state that the only feeling of reluctance he experienced in bringing these papers before them, was a feeling of compassion for those who, if not shielded from the malice of their enemies, when these things should be known in India, might fall the victims of the enemies of the rajah. He threw on the Court of Directors the solemn responsibility of protecting these persons. He gave them notice that he should watch with the utmost care the treatment these individuals should receive. He asked for them safe conduct to Bombay, and an examination there before a judge of the Supreme Court. That was all he asked—that was all the rajah's friends ought to ask. If they let the mail depart without taking steps to defend these persons, on their heads be the guilt of any injury they might sustain. He firmly believed in the authenticity of every document he was about to lay before the Court. He believed they would be found to reveal a scene of iniquity, he would not say without parallel in India, but he would say of as great iniquity as had ever characterized the proceedings of the Brahmins in that country. The second was the deposition of Haibat Rao, a person employed in the rajah's household treasury, taken at Sattara, on the 16th November, 1838:—"Some time in 1837, Balajipunt Natoo, and Balajikasi Kibey (the resident's head native, and Natoo's intimate friend), sent for Atmaram Luksuman and myself, and taking us to a private apartment, asked if we were willing to forge some papers in the name of his Highness the Rajah of Sattara, promising us a jagheer of 10,000 rupees (£1,000), besides a lac of rupees ready money (£10,000). We agreed, and shortly after, we forged and took the papers to them. Balajikasi Kibey took a copy of them. These were letters we wrote in the name of the rajah, and only required his highness's seals to be affixed (to make them appear genuine). Balajipunt Natoo and Balajikasi Kibey then directed us to get the letters sealed; but before this was done, they took us to the resident, Col. Ovens. The resident addressed us and said, that if we would consent to the terms proposed by Balajipunt Natoo and Balajikasi Kibey, he would be responsible for the payment of the money. On this assurance being made by the British resident, we returned and got the seals impressed upon these documents by Janoo Bandaree, the jamdar (or keeper of the rajah's seals, called Sikkah and Mortuh)." Then came the examination of Haibat Rao, at Sattara, on the 23rd of November, 1838, with reference to the above deposition; then the declaration of Nana Gurao, of Bombay, made 30th of December, 1838, at Mahim, near Bombay, and then the narrative of Rungoo Bapojee, now in their presence. If they doubted it, call him to their bar and examine him: "The rajah's two agents, Eswunt Rao and Bugwunt Rao, and myself were at this time in Bombay. We received a letter from the rajah, instructing us to direct Haibat Rao, who was then at Mahim, on leave, to repair without delay to Sattara. There was also a letter addressed to Haibat Rao himself. We sent the letter and the messenger who brought it to Haibat Rao, and requested him to come to us at Bombay. He came that evening. We told him to pass the night there, and to set out early the following morning in the boat which had been ordered for him. The next morning he manifested great reluctance to proceed; protested that he had done nothing, and shed tears. A few days afterwards, we received orders from the rajah to proceed to the house of a person named Nana Gurao, at Mahim, and to obtain from him certain papers which Haibat Rao had left in his possession. We all three went to Mahim, found out Nana Gurao, and told him our errand. He acknowledged having certain papers, but refused to give them up, saying that Haibat Rao was indebted to him. We thereupon sent for Lukhsmun, the Brahmin, Haibat Rao's servant, whom he had left behind, and asked Lukhsmun whether this was the case. He said it was, and that he was desired to pay the money; on which we told him to pay Nana Gurao, and Nana Gurao then delivered up the papers, and made the above declaration, which was written by Govind Lukhsmun, an inhabitant of Mahim, for Nana Gurao. The two agents and myself carefully examined the three papers. One of them, inserted below, was filled up as a letter written by his highness, and as

if recognizing Haibut Rao as one of his agents. The two others were blank. To every one of them we found that the genuine seals of his highness had been affixed, the papers themselves being utter forgeries.—*Rungoo Barojee*. London, July 16, 1842." Now, take another deposition. It was the deposition of Atmaram Luksumun (abbreviated), taken at Sattara, on the 22nd of November, 1838. (Read.) The next was the deposition of Bhauri Leley, taken at Sattara, the 3rd of November, 1838. (Read.) Then came the deposition of Vishwanath Rao, the head of the household treasury, taken at Sattara, on the 28th of Nov. 1838. (Read.) And now, for one from Janoo Bhandari, the person having the custody of his highness's seals, taken on the 29th November, 1838. (Read.)

Mr. *Marriott* thought they had a right to ask whether these papers had been before the Court.

The *Chairman* said, it was the first time these depositions had seen the light. They were the depositions of natives, and he did not hesitate to say that he did not believe a single word of them. (*Hear, hear!*) He would ask the Court whether they would allow such depositions to be read without notice,—depositions reflecting on the character of as honourable a man as was ever in the service? (*Hear, hear!*) He should therefore again urge that the Court do adjourn.

Mr. *Thompson* said, he had no desire to implicate any British officer, but he must do justice to the innocent man who had been dethroned. As for motions of adjournment, they would have no effect upon him. He would stand his ground. (*Order, order!*) Gentlemen might cry "order," but he should meet the cry with "justice," "justice," though late, to a cruelly-injured man.

A *Proprietor*.—I could get fifty such depositions as these: I don't believe a word of them.

Mr. *Weeding* rose to order. Colonel *Ovans* did not want any defence from him or any one else, but he would say it was a libel to send these charges forth to the public through the press. (*Hear, hear!*) He wanted to know whether any gentleman possessed of only £500 stock was permitted to read libels in that Court. (*Hear, hear!*) He believed, indeed, that a gentleman possessed of £1,000 must hold that stock for one year before he could speak in that Court; should gentlemen, then, who have only half that amount, rise and occupy the time of the Court in this manner? (*Hear, hear! and cries of "order!"—great confusion.*)

The *Chairman* said that the question just raised by the hon. proprietor was one of the greatest importance. It was impossible he could take upon himself to reason that question, but he would say so far, that by courtesy at least, if not by law, a proprietor of £500 stock had for some time past been allowed to speak in that Court. But it did appear to him, and must appear to every one else, a most extraordinary phenomenon, that a proprietor of £500 stock should be able to move any question and speak upon it, and when it came to the vote, be obliged to walk out of the Court. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Marriott*.—Will you allow me, Sir, to remind the Court that the question now before it is a question of adjournment?

The *Chairman*.—I must say it is not treating the Court with that respect which it ought to receive, putting forth documents reflecting most atrociously on the character of Colonel *Ovans*. I cannot think that the Court will believe them. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Weeding*.—The hon. gentleman ought not to read any such papers. (*Hear, hear! and cries of "order!"—great confusion—several proprietors rising at the same time.*)

Mr. *Thompson*.—I am not making any charge against Colonel *Ovans*. I am here to shew reasons for going into a new examination of the rajah's case; to shew proofs that the case demands it; that justice requires it at your hands. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman*.—I must put it to the Court whether this should be allowed to go on. I put that question to the Court. (*Hear, hear!*) I think he ought not to be allowed to go on. These depositions accuse parties of perjury. I own I think the persons who make them are perjured. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Thompson.—What were the depositions upon which the rajah was deposed?

The Chairman.—They were upon oath.

Mr. Thompson.—And these are upon oath.

Mr. Twining rose to order. It was with the greatest reluctance that he did so. Hon. proprietors would admit that he was not in the habit of interrupting individuals, and he had never interrupted the hon. proprietor before; but having had the honour of attending the Court for many years, he must express his surprise at the course which had been taken by the hon. proprietor. It was most unusual. If he understood the question, it was a question of adjournment, and upon any such occasion he did think it would be very desirable if hon. proprietors spoke openly and fairly to the question before the Court. Because, if upon occasions of that sort any individual took the opportunity, upon a question of adjournment, of promulgating opinions, and really and practically going into a discussion of papers never before seen in that Court, and which they had had no means of considering, and also of taking that opportunity to comment upon those papers, he thought they would feel the benefit of the hon. Chairman keeping a little more within those rules of order which had hitherto governed the proceedings of that Court. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Thompson said, in answer to all those interruptions, he would again say, that he was speaking to the question of adjournment, and offering reasons why the Court should not adopt that course. His opponents had him at a disadvantage, but he would not degrade himself by having recourse to their weapons. He did not come to that Court for any factious purpose. He abhorred faction and cabal. But the Directors would not hear the documents which he was about to lay before them, although they had been given to their pet governor, Sir James Carnac, and ought to have become official. (Mr. Thompson then resumed his argument, when)

Mr. Fielder rose to order, and submitted that the hon. proprietor was departing from the only line of argument that was open to him, namely, that of shewing reasons why the question of adjournment should not be carried.

Mr. Weeding concurred in this view of the case, and contended that, according to the recognized rules and practice of the Court, the hon. proprietor ought not to be allowed to occupy its attention in this way. It was altogether irregular and an utter waste of time. He called upon the hon. Chairman to state his opinion upon the course which the hon. proprietor was pursuing.

The Chairman said he had already intimated his opinion as to the irregularity of the hon. proprietor's course, and he must again say that if the hon. proprietor persevered, he must put the question of adjournment. [Several proprietors here rose together to address the Court, and it was some moments before order was restored, and that only one could be heard at a time.]

Mr. M. Martin asked whether the papers which the hon. proprietor was quoting had been sent by Sir J. Carnac?

The Chairman answered in the negative.

Mr. Thompson again complained of those interruptions, but said that he would not be put down by them. They might annihilate the Court before they could put him down.

Mr. Fielder.—Well, and it would be much better that the Court were annihilated, than that it should be obliged to hear such stuff as this.

Mr. Thompson would ask the hon. proprietor who interrupted him to listen to documents which the Directors had supplied to the House of Commons, and which he had examined at the Journal office, in the hand-writing of the Directors' own clerks. To prove the authenticity of those documents, he would read a letter from an officer in the Company's service. It was from Captain Durack, a staff-officer, addressed to the very officer (Col. Ovans) referred to in the depositions. Will you (addressing himself to Mr. Fielder) give attention to this document?

The Chairman.—The hon. proprietor will address his remarks to me, and not to any individual member of the Court.

Mr. Thompson.—Sir, I owe you, as Chairman, no courtesy. You have not inter-

ferred to protect me against the many interruptions to which I have been subjected. I should have expected better things from the Chairman of this Court.

The *Chairman* said that he, as the organ of the Court, was disposed to extend its protection to every one of its members: but the hon. proprietor had himself set the example of irregularity, by persevering in a course which, he had been told, over and over again, was out of order.

Mr. *Thompson* denied that he had been irregular. He was told that it was competent to him, or any proprietor, to state any reasons which might suggest themselves to him against the question of adjournment. He was doing no more, and yet he had been subjected to all sorts of interruptions—such as no other proprietor had ever experienced. But he would pass these over for the present. He would now read the letter of Capt. Durack to Col. Ovans, resident at Sattara, dated “Sattara, Sept. 26th, 1837.”—(Read.) He would beg to ask whether the document which he had just read was not connected with those which he was about to read? (The hon. proprietor then proceeded to read the documents referred to, and accompanying the letter of Captain Durack. The first was a letter from Mr. Willoughby to Lieut. Col. Ovans, acting resident at Sattara, dated Poona, June 13, 1837, which Mr. Thompson read at length, as well as the reply of Col. Ovans, dated “Sattara Residency, June 23, 1837.”)

The *Chairman* asked, whether these documents were to be found amongst the Parliamentary papers?

Mr. *Browne* said, that the Parliamentary papers on this subject occupied sixteen large volumes. He understood that the hon. proprietor had extracted those documents from the papers in the proprietors' room.

Mr. *Thompson* then read the entire letter from Col. Ovans to J. P. Willoughby, Esq., dated “Sattara Residency, 24th June, 1837,” which has been cited in former debates. These documents (he continued) branded the Company's government in India with the broad black brand of infamy. He would read the translation of a receipt to Capt. Durack, for 150 rupees.

Mr. *Weeding* rose to order. He submitted that if the hon. proprietor was about to use these documents as grounds of attack on those who were not present to defend themselves, he ought not to be permitted to do so. Surely it could not be necessary to call upon that Court to protect its absent officers.

Mr. *Thompson* said he had again to complain of interruptions, such as any man had not been subjected to in a public meeting, who had gentlemen around him. This was in good keeping with the taunt thrown out against him—of being only a proprietor of £500 stock. Let his right as such proprietor be destroyed, and they might meet again at Philippi. He must say that, though only proprietor of stock to a small amount, he was as independent a proprietor as any member of that Court. He did not sit there as the nominee of any man. He had bought what stock he thought proper; but if he should find that £1000 was necessary to the exercise of his right of speaking in that Court, why it might happen that they should meet even on those terms. He would now read another statement. (Mr. Thompson here read a letter from Col. Ovans to J. P. Willoughby, Esq., “Sattara Residency, July 3, 1837.”) He (Mr. Thompson) was not one of those who would do the dirty work of any man. Let others do that. He stood there pleading for a libelled and most injured man, and on that ground alone no man was more entitled to the indulgence of the Court. He would now come to the deposition of one of the vakeels, one of the vakeels of the ex-rajah, who had attended the Court during the whole of the discussions on this question. Of that individual, he (Mr. Thompson) must say that he had not met one of his own colour, who had shewn more talent, more fidelity, more diligence in the service of his late sovereign and master, than did this man (pointing to him). Let it go forth to the world through the press; no doubt it would find its way to the prison of the poor exiled rajah, and place him in his confinement, to think that he had amongst his former servants some who stuck by him, and continued most faithful in all his changes of fortune. He would with permission read to the Court the de-

position of this faithful vakeel. Would any hon. proprietor say that he was not to be credited? He could not avoid again adverting to the taunt that he (Mr. Thompson) was a proprietor of only £500 East-India stock. There were many around him who could boast of a much larger amount; but let him ask, were they more attached to the interests of India than he was? Let them now hear the translation of this man's deposition, which he would read. See what hon. proprietors got by their interruptions! He had got thirty-six of those documents, and he would read them all. The next to which he would call the attention of the Court, was a letter from Col. Ovens to J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Secretary, with the right hon. the governor at Poona. (Mr. Thompson here read the letter, dated, "Sattara Residency, 7th July, 1837.")

Sir Henry Willoughby would beg to ask, whether the papers the hon. proprietor was reading, and about to read, were taken from those in the proprietors' room?

Mr. Thompson answered in the negative.

Mr. Weeding said, he must object to their being read. Here was a document read in the absence of Col. Ovens, whose conduct it impugned. He must call upon the Court to interfere and prevent this very unfair course.

Mr. Twining said that he took the same view of the hon. proprietor's proceedings. In common fairness, those attacks on the conduct of absent individuals ought not to be permitted. They would not be allowed in any meeting of any public body with which he was acquainted.

Mr. Hogg said that, in all the meetings of public bodies which he had attended, and more particularly in those of the House of Commons, which generally regulated the proceedings of all others, an intimation from the Chairman to any member, that he was taking a wrong course, was sufficient, in almost every case, to restore order; but if that intimation failed in producing the desired effect, the great body of those assembled supported the chair, and the disorderly member was obliged to submit. In all those cases, the opinion of the Chair was decisive; but as he had said, if it should fail in the first instance, the support of the great body of the assembly would be given to its president, in so unequivocal a manner, as to leave no doubt on the mind of the disorderly member, that he would not be allowed to proceed in his irregular course. He (Mr. Hogg) should like that the hon. Chairman would take some decisive step, to mark the sense of the meeting, as to the course of proceeding now adopted. There was no doubt of the right of the hon. proprietor to go on as long as he had physical force to enable him, but his course of argument was a perfect waste of time, as it was wholly irrelevant to the question before them. He hoped the Chairman would interfere.

Sir H. Willoughby would rather put it to the good feelings of the hon. proprietor himself, who must see that he was acting not only against the general wish of the Court, but against the ordinary rules of discussion.

Mr. Thompson said, it was useless to put the question to him personally. He had there an important duty to perform, and he must discharge it. It was quite useless to ask any man who had a regard for honourable consistency to forego his principles. He could not forego his in this case, for they were those which bound him to advocate the cause of the oppressed and injured. From that cause no power in that Court could turn him aside. As to those frequent interruptions, he would only repeat what he had said more than once that afternoon, that they should not turn him aside from his purpose. He would not sit down until he had said all that he at first intended to say.

Mr. Weeding said it was not the wish of any proprietor to prevent the hon. gentleman from saying what he thought proper in support of his argument, but then that right should be limited, at least to this extent, that he should not attack absent individuals. He (Mr. Weeding) felt it his duty to call on the Court to protect its absent officers from such attacks.

Mr. Fielder concurred with the hon. proprietor who had just sat down. The Court ought to mark its sense of those unjust attacks by refusing to listen to them, the

more especially as the hon. proprietor did not name the sources from whence those papers which he read were derived.

Mr. *Thompson* said, the history of those papers was simply this. They had been placed in the hands of Sir James Carnac by the Rajah of Sattara long before his deposition. As to the effect which the reading of those documents might have on particular individuals, it was a matter which he could not allow to interfere with his general arguments to shew the innocence of the rajah. It was objected to him that some of his arguments went to inculcate Col. Ovans. That was not the object of those arguments. His object was to establish the innocence of the rajah, not to inculcate others. He might say with Falstaff, "rebellion came in my way, and I found it." In the same way, he (Mr. Thompson) had found Col. Ovans; but he had not sought him for the purpose of attack. Yet, if he was attacked, he (Mr. Thompson) did not see why he might not be defended by those who thought the attacks unjust. He owned he could not see why people should be so thin-skinned on this matter. The reading of those documents which he quoted, and which were in print, would do as much mischief as any statement that he could make. Why, then, was all this nicety about Col. Ovans?

The *Chairman*.—The hon. proprietor had spoken of the letters sent to Sir James Carnac. How did he prove those letters came from the Rajah of Sattara?

Mr. *Thompson*.—There were proofs which would place that fact beyond all doubt; but he again begged that he might not be further interrupted.

Mr. *M. Smith* (a director) said, it would be much better to allow the gentleman to go on, and tell his story in his own way. His case might hereafter be quoted to shew that the constitution of the Court of Proprietors could not be allowed to remain as it now was, and that it might be necessary to apply to Parliament for some modification of it; such as that twenty-five or thirty proprietors be a quorum to constitute a Court, or that some change should be made in the mode of proceeding, which would prevent such an abuse as they now witnessed. It was too bad that men should be kept there from important public business, which awaited them elsewhere, by this great waste of time. However, by letting the gentleman take his own way, the Court would come with a much stronger case, should it be considered necessary to apply to the legislature for the purpose he had mentioned. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Hogg* said that, though he did not deny the cogency of the observations made by his hon. colleague who last addressed the Court, still he thought the hon. Chairman ought to express his sense of the course which the hon. proprietor was pursuing. In so doing he would find that he had the support of the great majority, if not the whole, of the proprietors present. Such conduct as that of the hon. proprietor was not to be borne.

The *Chairman* said, he had already expressed his opinion as to the conduct of the hon. proprietor in persisting to read those documents, and on the whole course which he had adopted; and he still remained of the same mind—that the hon. proprietor ought not to be allowed to waste the time of the Court in that way. (*Loud cries of "Hear, hear!"*) Relying on the support of the Court, he would again put the question, "that this Court do now adjourn." (*Cries of "Hear, hear!" repeated.*)

Mr. *Thompson*.—Sir, I dare you to adjourn this Court! You cannot do so legally while any proprietor remains to address you, and thinks proper to exercise his right.

Mr. *D. Salomons* said that, if the hon. proprietor wished to consult his own dignity and the respect due to the Court, he would not persevere in a course in which he must perceive the feeling of the great majority of the proprietors present to be decidedly against him. Indeed, for his avowed object he would gain nothing by pressing those papers on the attention of the Court.

Mr. *Fielder* concurred with the gentleman who preceded him. It was most disorderly and irregular to take up the time of the Court as he (Mr. Thompson) had done, to persevere in a course which was declared by the hon. Chairman over and

over again to be out of order. 'The Court ought not to permit this contempt of its authority, represented by the hon. gentleman in the chair. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman* would again observe, that unless the discussions of that Court were conducted with wisdom and prudence, and marked by order and regularity, the legislature might perhaps be led to think the Court of Proprietors a useless body; and the result of such an opinion might be the cause of placing the Board of Control, or some other controlling power, over the Court of Directors and Proprietors. Something like this had lately taken place in the House of Commons. If such conduct as the Court had that day witnessed were repeated, it might be necessary to resort to something like a similar course. No member of any public body ought to be allowed to go on as the hon. proprietor had done. The hon. proprietor had dealt in general aspersions on men who held high and important trusts in the service of the Company, and on the authority of documents of which no person knew any thing. To send forth such statements to the public, affecting the character of honourable men, was unworthy of any man, especially of one assuming to himself the character of liberality. The hon. proprietor had availed himself of what he looked upon as his right as a proprietor, to address the Court at such length. Upon the question of the hon. proprietor's individual right, he (the *Chairman*) would pronounce no opinion; but on the abstract question, he would admit that he could not put the question of adjournment while any proprietor remained to address the Court and the Court were willing to hear him; but then the hon. member ought to confine himself to the question before the Court, namely, whether it should now adjourn. The hon. proprietor had stated that he was acting, on this occasion, from a sense of justice to the rajah. That might be; but he might rely upon it, the course which he was now pursuing would do the rajah more harm than good. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Thompson* said that those interruptions would have, no doubt, the effect of protracting his address to the Court, but they should not turn him from his purpose. He would now beg the attention of the Court to a paragraph, the eleventh of the letter from Mr. Willoughby to Col. Ovens, dated Poona, June 13th, 1837, and which he had already read. Mr. Willoughby said: "Although, at this stage of the inquiry, Government would not wish that any direct promises of pardon should be held out to Girjabee for her son, the right hon. the Governor is of opinion that there can be no objection to your informing her that Government will be disposed to view his misconduct with comparative leniency, should the more guilty originators of the attempt to seduce our troops from their allegiance be, through her means, discovered." Who, let him ask, were those "more guilty originators of the attempt to seduce our troops from their allegiance?" Who was the guilty party here alluded to? Who was he who took this course for the purpose of entrapping the unfortunate rajah? It was no other than Mr. Willoughby, one of the Company's servants, one of the officiating secretaries of the Bombay Government. ●

Mr. *Weeding* rose to order. The hon. proprietor had no right to draw that inference, to the prejudice of an individual who was not present to defend himself.

Mr. *Lewis* contended that the hon. member had a right to draw the inference, and Mr. *Weeding* might reply to him if he pleased.

Mr. *Thompson*.—What next? as the frog said when his tail fell off. What would be the next interruption, he should be glad to know? The hon. proprietor had said that he had no right to blame Mr. Willoughby. He had not blamed that gentleman; he spoke of him only as the agent of the Bombay Government. ("Hear, hear!" from Sir Henry Willoughby.) Before he came to the other documents to which he had referred, he would again recur to the affair of Govind Row, who was a prisoner at Poona.

An *Hon. Proprietor* asked whether the hon. gentleman was to be allowed to occupy the attention of the Court during the whole day?

Mr. *Thompson* would repeat what he had said over and over again, that he would not sit down while he had strength to proceed, until he should have said all he intended to say; and he would now proceed to shew that documents had been kept

back for eleven months, which, if forwarded at their proper time, would have established the innocence of the rajah.

Mr. Lewis wished to know whether the object of moving the adjournment of the Court was to deprive him of his right to be heard on the whole question?

The *Chairman*.—Just so; I think—and I am sure that the majority of the Court think with me—that the subject has been sufficiently discussed already. (*Loud cries of "Question" by several proprietors.*)

Mr. Thompson said that he would proceed with his argument. He had to defend the character of an injured and innocent man, as well as to vindicate the honour of that Court and of the Queen's Government. He would shew the origin of this conspiracy against the rajah, and would prove it from the petition relating to Govind Row, which was a most important document, and on which a great part of the charge against the rajah hung. This document, containing, as was said, evidence of the rajah's guilt, he should shew was a forgery, for the forger himself had confessed his guilt to Col. Ovens, in September, 1837, and delivered up all his papers; but although Col. Ovens had before that given to the Bombay Government a totally different account of the authorship of that forgery, he nevertheless concealed the existence of those documents, which would prove the fact, for eleven months, and only then divulged them on the accidental discovery of the plot by the rajah. The first account of the petition of Govind Row's mother, criminating both her son and the rajah, was contained in a letter from Col. Ovens, dated July 7th, 1837; but although the deposition of the forger was given to Col. Ovens by the man himself personally on the 20th of September, 1837, Col. Ovens sent the deposition and the accompanying documents only on the 16th of August, 1838. Were not these facts which would shew the necessity of entering into the consideration of the whole case? What answer could be made to them? He would now read the document marked No. 7, Secret Department. (Mr. Thompson then read at full length that and various other documents, in succession, the printing of which would occupy many pages.* They were as follows:—A letter from Col. Ovens to J. P. Willoughby, Esq., dated "Sattara Residency, 7th July, 1837;" a letter from the Acting Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, to W. H. Wathen, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, dated "Ahmednuggur Adawlut, 24th August, 1837;" Translation of a *Yad* (statement) from Govind Row Wittul, as delivered to the Acting Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, dated 24th August, 1837; a letter from W. H. Wathen, Esq., Chief Secretary, to B. Hutt, Esq., Acting Session Judge at Ahmednuggur, dated "Bombay Castle, 4th September, 1837;" a letter from Mr. T. H. Glass, Session Judge, to the Secretary in attendance on the Honourable the Governor, dated "Ahmednuggur Adawlut, 10th Sept. 1839;" Translation of a Petition from Geerjba'hace, the widow of the late Wittul Row Dewanjee, and mother of Govind Row, Dewan to his Highness the Rajah of Sattara, now in confinement as a state prisoner at Poonah, to the Right Honourable the Governor, dated 5th of Marjshirsh Shord Shaker, 1758 (13th December, 1836), and received 6th March, 1837; Translation of a *Yad* from the mother of the Rajah's Dewan (Govind Row); Memorandum of the proceedings connected with the conspiracy which the Maharaj (his Highness the Rajah of Sattara) and other Sirdars raised against the Government of the Company; a letter from W. H. Wathen, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, to Colonel Ovens, acting Resident at Sattara, dated "Secret Department, 14th July, 1837;" a letter from Col. Ovens to J. P. Willoughby, Esq., dated "Sattara Residency, 21st July, 1837;" a variety of documents, signed "Sukharam Bullal" and "Madhajee Gungadthur," and Translation of a Letter from the Rajah of Sattara to Rungoo Bapojee, London, dated "Benares, 22nd December, 1841," as follows:—"I wrote to Govind Row to furnish me with information as to the deposition which his mother was said to have made before the resident. An answer has been received from Govind Row, dated 27th November last, a copy of which I send. Govind Row has also written to me, under date 19th November,

* The documents read in full by Mr. Thompson, besides those inserted in the report of his speech, would probably occupy from sixteen to eighteen of these pages.

1841. You are aware of the contents of these communications. The Brahmins have, from the first, sought my ruin ; but, at that time, there was a good understanding between the Company's Government and mine, and they therefore failed in their object. Subsequently, disagreements occurred between the two Governments, through the misrepresentation of Ballajee Punt Nathoo to Mr. Willoughby and Col. Ovens. Upon which I constantly petitioned the Bombay Government to make full investigation ; but my request was never granted. I have been in no respect to blame, but I have been wrongfully loaded with reproaches. On many pretences I have been charged with intriguing. Geerjab'haee (Govind Row's mother) made no deposition, but Brahmins have forged one, and palmed it upon the resident, and it has been transmitted to the Court of Directors, and the Court consider it genuine. The whole story of Geerjab'haee's petition is a fabrication ; make this known to the English Government and to the English gentlemen who are my friends.") But now he came to the Translation of a letter from Govind Row himself to his Highness the Rajah of Sattara, Mahowlee, near Sattara, dated 27th November 1841 :—" I have received a letter from the vakeel in London, requiring me to state, whether the story of my mother Geerjab'haee is true or false. I have sent an answer, under date the 19th of this month, stating that Geerjab'haee never made the deposition attributed to her, and that the deposition which I made is also as false as that stated to have been made by her. I have, however, received your Highness's orders to report, after questioning my mother, whether the story of her petition is true or false. Agreeably to your commands, I have questioned my mother, who denies all concern in that transaction. Hindoo women, moreover, never interfere in matters of state. The petition stated to have been made by my mother is entirely fabricated. I have further inquired as to the origin of the petition. It is the result of the intrigues of two Konkane Brahmins of Punderpoor, and some enemies of mine in Sattara, and the two fabricators of this false petition have been pensioned by Government through the agency of Ballajee Punt Nathoo. This affair of the petition requires to be investigated. My mother has made no deposition before the resident, or any one else. As to the deposition which I made at Ahmednuggur, I made it when suffering great hardship, and when ready to die, and persuaded that justice could not be got ; then it was that I wrote what Mr. Hutt told me ; but my evidence and that of my mother are both false. GOVIND ROW." That was accompanied by a declaration of Govind Row, of Sattara, who was imprisoned at Ahmednuggur :—" I do hereby solemnly declare, that my mother Girjab'haee did not prefer an *urzee* or application to the resident, or to the Government ; but, that it was given by Ballajee Punt Nathoo, through a Carcoon, in the name of my mother, and the said Carcoon now enjoys a pension under Ballajee Punt's administration in Sattara ; that the depositions which I gave were exacted from me, while I was imprisoned in a dark dungeon at Ahmednuggur ; that considering there was no justice with Government, and that, if I did not adhere to what the Sirkar (British Government) wished me to do, I would lose my life, I was therefore forced, in order to preserve my life, to give my statements in writing, according to the instructions of Mr. Hutt. I do now state that it is entirely false and extortion. (Signed) GOVIND ROW WITTUL NISBUT, dated Sattara, 8th January, 1842." There was also a translation from the Mahratta Original, of a *Yad* of Girjab'haee Mahajancee, dated Soorisun Teesa Sallasin Mayatin ; Va Alluff, or 11th June, 1838 :—" I know not of my son Govind Row, upon what reason he has been imprisoned or the circumstances ; neither did I say any word about, nor give petition on the subject ; but know not whether any person would have written on my part through enmity, like other vicious people who hire other people to preserve their cause. Such a thing I shall never do ; and for my case, if his Majesty is not satisfied, I shall, with my two sons Wamun and Mahadevee, take an oath on Gunga (water of the Ganges). I am a poor woman, what should I say more ? His Majesty is well-acquainted with my conduct ; but at fabrication cannot help,— (that I am incapable of fabrication.) (Signed) WAMAN ROW WITTUL, for his mother, GIRJAB'HAEE MAHAJANEK." And here again let him say that there was no necessity for concealing the real fact of this petition. Why did not Colonel Ovens

give earlier information to the Government as to who was the author of it? The documents he had read would shew that it was all a fabrication; that Girjabhaee had nothing to do with that petition; that Govind Row had nothing to do with it; that the confession was extorted from him—wrung from him by harsh treatment. That was proved by the correspondence with the rajah. Now let them mark the dates. How was the delay of Colonel Ovans to be accounted for? On the 13th of June, 1837, Colonel Ovans was charged in his instructions to get all the information he could with reference to the authors of this pretended petition, and he begged the friends of Colonel Ovans to put this down. He received instructions to take all means of discovering the authors: he received information that this petition was written by Krishnajeel Sudashur, and yet, although that was in September, 1837, the letter he was about to read was not dated until eleven months afterwards. The former letter, stating the interview of the B'hae with Colonel Ovans, was written in July, 1837. But he now came to this document written by Colonel Ovans to Mr. Willoughby on the 16th of August, 1838. He was sorry to have to mention the name of Colonel Ovans again. The letter was addressed to J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Secretary to Government, and dated "Sattara Residency, 16th August, 1838." (Mr. Thompson read this letter.) In August, 1838, Colonel Ovans sends for the first time to the government documents demonstrating the authorship of this petition—documents which he had had for a long time—eleven months—in his possession. In July he sends a letter saying that, "From what is above stated, it will probably be inferred, that though Girjabhaee says, that the *urzee* is not hers, still that as she, as well as those who accompanied her, positively affirm its contents to be true, it must have been written, if not by her consent, at least by some person intimately connected with her, and perfectly acquainted, as they themselves observed, with all these transactions: and as the handwriting is that of a person well used in business, it is to be hoped he may yet be traced out." And then he says, in this letter of the 16th of August, "To enable government fully to judge of the weight of this evidence, I beg to mention that Krishnajeel Sudashur Bidey, who is now proved to be the writer of this petition, came to Sattara as far back as September last, to claim the promised reward, and he was then brought to me and made the statement No. 4, and produced the papers described as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7, in the answer to the question which will be found at the end of his statement." So that Colonel Ovans had all this information eleven months before. Sukharam Bullal had declared that Mahdoo Sufay was the author of the petition: that had gone up to the government, and yet a disclosure was made in this letter, putting the authorship of the petition beyond all doubt, but Colonel Ovans did not send it up for eleven months after he received the information. What did they think of that conduct on the part of their own officer? But to proceed with this letter, which was amongst the parliamentary documents. (Mr. Thompson read the rest of the letter.) The documents mentioned in that letter Colonel Ovans had, as he had stated, kept in his possession for eleven months before sending the information to the government. What did they think of that? Their own Resident at Sattara concealing evidence, he would say, of the innocence of the rajah, because it discovered the villany perpetrated by his enemies! But let him proceed with the other documents; they were most important, though he supposed he should give rise to another interruption in the Court, ill-prepared as he was upon that occasion to hear it. He came there not for faction but for justice. The first document he would read was a 'Translation of the Deposition of Krishnajeel Sadasew Bhidey, inhabitant of Punderpoor, now at Sattara, Sun. 1247, or A.D. 1837. (Mr. Thompson read this long document; before he concluded it, there was a cry of "Question, question!") He was speaking to the question. (*Hear, hear! and continued cries of "question!" "divide, divide!"—and great confusion.*)

Mr. Norris.—I really think the hon. proprietor ought to have a fair hearing.

Mr. Lewis.—If this continues, Sir, I shall persist in my motion.

The Chairman.—Your motion is not before the Court.

Mr. Lewis.—We met here distinctly on the motion of which I gave notice—upon that motion you, Sir, proposed an amendment.

The *Chairman*.—Yes! I moved as an amendment that this Court do adjourn.

Mr. *Lewis*.—Will you allow me, Sir, to ask you a question? I wish to know whether the effect of your amendment is to prevent me from the right of entering upon my motion?

The *Chairman*.—Yes! certainly.

Mr. *Norris*.—I certainly thought I understood the Chairman to say that proprietors might speak upon the question and give all their reasons why the adjournment should not take place. I have to address the Court on this subject.

Mr. *Astell*.—The hon. proprietor says he is speaking on the question of adjournment.

Mr. *Thompson*.—Yes; I am speaking upon that question, and the Rajah of Sattara's case may be disposed of in the same way. (*A laugh, and renewed cries of "question, question!"*)

Mr. *Fidler*.—It seems the question is not understood. Can you not put it again from the chair, Sir?

Mr. *Thompson*.—I am speaking to the question. You cannot put it—you know it—and the Chairman knows it. I am safe whilst the Court lasts—until it is annihilated I can speak, and you cannot prevent it.

Mr. *Weeding*.—You are violating courtesy.

Mr. *Thompson*.—What courtesy have I received? (*Renewed cries of "question!" and "divide!"*)

Major-General *Robertson*.—"Order, order!" (*Question, question! The Court in a state of great excitement and confusion.*)

Mr. *Thompson*.—I shall not sit down this night until I have said all I have to say upon this question; and I give you notice I have as much more to say as I have already said. (*Oh! Oh! and groans.*) I give you honest notice of it. (*Question, question!*) You cannot put the question—I defy you to do it.

The *Chairman*.—It has always been my opinion that a proprietor should bow to the feeling of the Court, and I think that is pretty manifest now. (*Great confusion and noise.*)

Mr. *Thompson*.—You may call "question," but I stand here. Here I will stop till I am heard; and whether you knock with your umbrellas or the heels of your boots, I shall stay here and say all I have to say. I will stay here till I have gone through all, and I will not subtract one tittle from what I have to say. I am the last person to keep people from their dinners. (*Cries of "question, question!"*) You mis-judge me if you think I am to be moved. (*Question, question!*)

Mr. *Norris*.—I hope the hon. proprietor will not proceed until there is silence; because it is a very important subject.

Mr. *Thompson*.—I shall not proceed until the Court is silent; but proceed I shall. I give you fair notice, you don't put me down.

Mr. *Fidler*.—It is now only twenty minutes to five. (*Laughter.*)

Mr. *Thompson*.—If we are to have the act which the hon. gentleman on the other side of the bar had spoken of—an act, as he said, to get rid of these factious motions—why, then, I must submit; but I am now speaking on the question of adjournment, and shewing the reasons why the Court should not adjourn until all this new matter has passed under review. I put it to those gentlemen who have made the noise, whether this is not a vital question to the Rajah of Sattara? I put it to Gen. Robertson, to Gen. Lodwick, to all the gentlemen in this room, whether this question upon which I am now so uncourteously disturbed is not a vital question to the rajah and the administration of justice in India? The first interruption made me go more fully into the facts, and now, since I have seen so manifest a combination to prevent a re-discussion of this question, I feel bound to lay before you all the facts that you are unacquainted with. I am compelled to take this course much against my inclination. (*Question, question!*) You will hear me before you have done with me. (*"Go on, go on!"*) I shall not proceed while there is any interruption—my strength is not sufficient for it. I am now going on with this statement of Krishna-

jee Sadasew Bhidey, the writer of the pretended petition of Girjabhaee, the dewan's mother, which was said to be written by Mahdoo Snfrey, under the roof of Succaram Bullal; but which was actually written by this Krishnajee at Punderpore, and at the dictation of Luksumun Punt Shekdar. (Mr. Thompson resumed reading the document; after a time there was a renewal of the cry of "*Question, question!*") I will compel no gentleman to remain in this Court, but I feel bound to state what, in my mind, appear to be important facts touching the case of the Rajah of Sattara. If any gentleman will shew me that those facts are irrelevant, I will not proceed; but I have well considered every word in these documents, and I do not think your time is misspent in listening to this statement. (Resumed reading.)

Mr. Lewis.—Of course, Sir, as you are so anxious for an adjournment, I might suggest a division at once on your motion of whether we adjourn or not.

The Chairman.—No, no!

Mr. Fielder.—Let us adjourn to this day six months. (*A laugh.*)

Mr. Thompson.—Gentlemen have me at a disadvantage; I cannot pay them in their own coin. I have been interrupted by you—I never have interrupted any public speaker; my duty is to listen to what falls from others. Here are facts deeply affecting your interests and honour, and also affecting the interests of justice, and yet you interrupt me. Perish this hand ere it be employed in putting down the voice of truth in the cause of innocence. All their interruptions fall upon one whom they cannot move. You may drag me from the main thread of my argument—you may drag me into these parentheses; but you cannot drag me from my work. (*Hear, hear!*) (Mr. Thompson then read—Translation of a letter from Girjabhaee, mother of Govind Row, Dewan, to Krishnajee Punt Bhidey Shri; Translation of a copy of a letter from Krishnajee Sadasew Bhidey to Girjabhaee, mother of Govind Row, Dewan, dated 15th Magh Sood Sukey, 1758 (15th February, 1837); Translation of a letter from Girjabhaee Mahajunee, mother of Govind Row, Dewan, to Krishnajee Punt Bhidey, dated 25th August, 1837. (Cries of "*Question, question!*") These were original documents. ("*Question! divide, divide!*") He wished the natives of India could fix their eyes, in their congregate capacity, on the conduct of this Court—that those whose destinies they swayed could look in and see him there, an humble individual, endeavouring to lay before the Court documents of the greatest importance to themselves—and of how much importance to the people of India!

Mr. Fielder.—I beg to ask, Sir, whether this is speaking to the question?

Mr. Thompson.—It is speaking to the interruption. (*Laughter.*) It was most important that the question of the innocence of the Rajah of Sattara should be demonstrated; but how could it be done without a hearing? The rajah had not been permitted to be heard in India—he was not permitted to be heard here. Gentlemen might find this conduct convenient; but he would be heard. Here was a letter purporting to be an original letter from the mother of Govind Row to Krishnajee Punt Bhidey. It was either an original letter or it was a forgery, and if it were a forgery, then Krishnajee Punt Bhidey lied:—"To Rajashri Krishnajee Punt Bhidey, Gunga Bhageerthy Girjabhaee Mahajunee gives her blessing. Further, the happiness here, to the 10th of Shrawun Vud (25th August, 1837), is as it was before. The letter sent by you has been received and the contents understood. That the amount of reward was not stated in my former letter you hinted in an angry tone in your letter: as to this, when you have sent the lukota Rs. 250, and when an inquiry has been commenced, half of the large sum will be given to you, and the remainder will be given afterwards: have no fear. Having attended to us, you wrote the urzee putru regarding our case." Were they to believe that the mother of Govind Row was to pay the large sum of money mentioned in this letter?—that this lone woman in Sattara was corresponding with a wretch at Punderpore?—that she, regardless of her rank, and shut up in her house at Sattara, would undertake to pay that money? And all these documents were in Col. Ovens's hands eleven months before he sent information of them to the Government. Did they believe this letter? Did they believe that Girjabhaee proposed Rs. 250, when this Krishnajee had sent the lukota? 250

more when the inquiry was begun, and 500 when all the friends of the rajah were imprisoned? Could they believe it? If they did, they were of all men the most credulous; if they did not, the rajah was an innocent man. Here was the plot discovered: and if it were not a plot, how could they believe that two men could write the same document, one man writing it at Punderpore, the other writing it at Sattara, under the roof of Succaram Bullal? They had proof how it was written; and Col. Ovens had the proof, but never sent it to the Government until eleven months afterwards. (*Question, question!*) These were the facts they would not hear. Why, even the judges of England would sit with patience—judges and gentlemen at the same time—and think that he, bad as his phraseology might be, was doing justice to truth and to the cause of innocence. But when he read these letters in that Court, he received treatment which her Majesty's chief justice would not shew him in her Majesty's halls of justice. Gentlemen sat only per favour on the other side of the bar—the Chairman presided only per favour. He (Mr. Thompson) was equal with any man on the other side of the bar—they were all equal; but, admitting that it was so, it was a libel on morality to say he should not be heard. Let the Court be dissolved—let it not be a mockery. He hailed the suggestion of the hon. gentleman on the other side of the bar, that they should have an Act of Parliament to newly constitute the Court; and he would tell him that, in doing that, he would annihilate the Court of Directors at the same time. Let the natives of India hear that George Thompson rose in the Court of Proprietors—that all he asked was, to put the Court of Directors in possession of documents their ignorance of which they confessed at the time; tell them that George Thompson said he could prove the innocence of the Rajah of Sattara, him from whom they had taken £320,000 of private property, and that they would not hear him. Tell them also, that the directors wanted such an Act of Parliament as the hon. gentleman on the other side recommended them to apply for. Let them go to Parliament, let them get their Act, and let them know that, when they had obtained it, their existence as a company was annihilated; and he for one would tell them, that such was the specimen he had had that day of their proceedings, that nothing more did he desire for India than the dissolution of this body. (*Question, question!*) He was keeping to the question. That interruption was not more unfair than the other conduct he had met with that day. He should now read the other letters.

Mr. M. Smith hoped he might be allowed, after the exhibition that had just been made, to explain the observations that had fallen from him a short time before. He fully concurred in what dropped from the Chairman on a former occasion, that there was no member of the Court of Directors who was more grateful to the Court of Proprietors for their support and assistance than he was; and he entirely felt that if the Court of Proprietors were done away with, the Court of Directors would soon follow; but, far from agreeing with the hon. gentleman, he begged to state that in what he had said just before, he had not the least idea of saying any thing against the Court of Proprietors; but it was with reference to the proceedings of the hon. gentleman; and that, if individuals acted against the rules of the Court, some step should be taken to prevent it. If the hon. gentleman thought it was to do away with the Court of Proprietors, he was under a misapprehension. But now the hon. gentleman, contrary to all rule, put the Chairman at defiance, and he thought the general consequence of that would be hurtful to them as a body. If the hon. gentleman drew any other inference from what he had stated, it was not a just one.

Mr. Thompson.—Let them discuss the doctrine that had been laid down by the hon. director. He had searched their constitution. He had gone into the state of their Company. He had studied it from the time the English first landed on the Indian coast as humble suppliants to build a factory to the present moment, when they wielded a sceptre from the Berhampooter to the Indus—and now beyond. He knew that the Court of Directors had pared down the liberties of the Court of Proprietors; but that Court was a democratic body, and was not to be lorded over by the Court of Directors, who came out of their own homes and took their seats

there as a matter of course. There was not a single individual who had any right to be behind the bar any more than gentlemen on the outer side. They put hon. proprietors to an inconvenience that day by taking their seats as they did. They had given him no means of using the documents he held in his hand. They gave him no assistance. The Chairman did not support him as a chairman ought to do. No! the Chairman took the chair as a matter of course; but he (Mr. Thompson) said that that was a perfectly unjustifiable act. They had a right to select their own chairman on these occasions, and he should at the first general Court day move, that such or such hon. gentleman take the chair. (*Hear, and laughter.*) He should resist the hon. gentleman now in the chair from taking it, not because he thought him unworthy to fill it, but hon. gentlemen came there and taunted him in a supercilious manner of being a proprietor of only £500 stock. Why, he had not had the same opportunities of making money that they had had. He was in humble circumstances. He had carved out his own fortune, and he did not receive a penny that he had not earned by the energies of his mind and body. It was not every man who could pay more than £1,250 to qualify himself. But he came into that Court from his own conviction, and here he would be. Was he to be told that, "We have decided this question, and therefore it is decided; we don't want information; it is settled?" What was that doctrine? It was tyranny. He assailed it, then, root and branch. Was he to say, "I will speak ten minutes or five minutes, if it please your highnesses?" He told them they would make him their slave—virtually their slave—and that day, when he shrunk not from speaking out, they told him he was not acting by the rules of courtesy. He said the rules of courtesy were just, and that the rule of doing right would dictate a different course of treatment from that which he had received. (*Knocking of sticks and umbrellas on the floor. Cries of "question, question!"*) Some gentlemen had much better use their umbrellas for their proper purpose out of doors than employ them in disturbing him. (*Great laughter.*) He was an East-India proprietor, and he had as much right as the Chairman to be heard—(*hear, hear!*)—and much more, for that was the only influence he had—let him then use it. "In this case,"—he was now going on with the letter of Girjabhaee, the mother of Govind Row, to Krishnajeet Punt Bhidey. (*Laughter.*) (He then resumed reading the document, which was followed by a translation of copy of a letter from Krishnajeet Sadasew Bhidey, to Girjabhaee (mother of Govind Row, Dewan), dated 31st August, 1837; then came a translation of a paper in Mahratta, being pieces of paper pasted together; then translation of the examination of Krishnajeet Sadasew Bhidey, inhabitant of Kshetra Punderpoor.) Why, that corresponded with the receipt of that letter or petition at Bombay. Here, then, was Col. Ovens, in September 1837 (for that examination was dated the 20th Sept. 1837, and signed by Krishnajeet), examining this man, who, with unwonted ingenuousness, produced all the documents. Here he produced the two papers said to come from Girjabhaee, and said he received them through the hands of Wittul Punt. And then the petition and the yad were shewn to him, and he said "These are in my handwriting." Interesting documents these! Could they have come from Govind Row's mother? He stated decidedly that they could not. But here was a discovery. On the 7th or 8th of July, 1837, Succaram Bullal came to Col. Ovens and said, that he got a man to write the petition with his own hand, in his own house, and that that man was Mahdoo Sufrey: and, if he mistook not, the petition was said to be sent from Sattara by the way of the Poona post to Bombay, and got here on the 20th Sept. 1837. Krishnajeet declares to Col. Ovens that he wrote the petition. What was the duty of Col. Ovens directly he received that testimony? To write either by the post the same night or the next day to the Governor-General of India in this manner: "I have the honour to inform your excellency, that a man of Punderpoor, who stated his name to be Krishnajeet, came and testified to me as follows: 'I was employed by Luksumun Punt Sheldkar to write a copy of the petition.' He exhibited the original; I compared it with the copy, and the handwriting exactly corresponded." But no; Col. Ovens kept these papers for eleven

months. The next thing was a translation of a letter from Succaram, residing at Petta Punderpoor, to Captain St. John, dated 21st December, 1837; the examination on oath of Naique of Runners, Ragoo Succaram, lately employed as a Karcoon at Punderpoor; and translation of the interrogation of Succaram Bullal Mahajunee Soor Sim Suman Sullaseen Myantyn Oulf. (All read.) Then he asked, with all that testimony before them, was there not room for further inquiry into the case of the Rajah of Sattara? (*Hear, hear!*) The pamphlet he held in his hand was full of information; he entreated them to read it. All this referred to evidence never before them in that Court, or in Parliament. Now, then, he came to state some further reasons why they should not adjourn this debate. (*Cries of "Oh, oh!" and laughter!*) He should go into it, in order that he might not hereafter have the reproach of having foreclosed this question, and of preventing them who were far distant from that Court, and who were lying under the infliction of their power, from being heard. When he was brought to the consideration of the documents which he had recently laid before the Court, he was endeavouring to establish to the Court, that the rajah was from his nature and character for eighteen years incapable of the acts attributed to him. It was stated that he had been an object of British compassion—that his guilt was known—that it was demonstrated by the statements of Mr. Willoughby and Col. Ovans. But he did not wish to go into those statements. He had intended to illustrate the truth of this by another circumstance, which was a most cruel act; but he now came back to shew them that it was impossible that the Rajah of Sattara should have been the man to mix himself up with those who were stated to be his confidants, and his only confidants, in his hostile intentions. The rajah was something like a proud man standing, as it were, upon his heels—careful in the selection of his friends—putting far from him Ballajee Punt Nathoo and others, whom he found very busy in their proceedings. He wanted to shew them that the rajah was not the man likely to give an audience to the two soobahdars in his palace—to make signs to them in the front of his palace when he was examining two brass guns, as was stated by one of the witnesses, simply because Govind Row went and whispered something into his ear. The rajah was not the man to do that. He was not the man to suffer the two soobahdars to be introduced to him in his palace when there was a woman in the room with him. He wanted to establish that from evidence the most undoubted and impartial. Let them listen to him for a moment whilst he did that. He had already referred to the encomiums passed upon his highness's character by those who watched his conduct on the spot, down to the retirement of Capt. Grant Duff. He had also quoted from the Court's despatches. Let him remind them that on the floor of that house, on the 13th of February, 1840, the following was the language of Major-General Briggs:—"I have no hesitation in saying that I received a letter from one of the Governors of Bombay, who stated that he was a pattern for native princes; and, during the whole time I was resident at his court, the rajah's conduct was most exemplary, and worthy of a prince." That was drawn from Gen. Briggs, in consequence of a speech from a venerated individual whom they did not see in that Court on this occasion, and who said that the rajah was incapable of telling a falsehood. A year and a half later, his gallant friend, when standing by his side, in that place, said: "He had looked to the whole of the correspondence and the papers; he had heard all that had been said in favour of the rajah; he had heard all that had been said against the rajah; and his firm conviction, as far as the papers went, was, that the Rajah of Sattara was an innocent man." He would now read a few extracts from the speeches of hon. gentlemen in a former debate, with reference to their opinions of the character of the rajah. He would quote these to shew that it was morally impossible the rajah could have been the guilty party he was represented.—(Mr. Thompson then read passages from the speeches of Gen. Robertson and Gen. Lodwick at former debates.)—It was for the information of the British public, as well as to leave that Court without excuse, that he brought those testimonies forward. Here, then, was an overwhelming mass of evidence in favour of the character of the rajah. Let them look at it—let them weigh its value. They knew the witnesses—their station, their

standing, their disinterestedness, their opportunities, their intelligence. The Court would at once concede that the men whose testimony he had quoted were men utterly incapable of stating that which they did not feel—which they did not believe. At all events, the Court could not reject the evidence of its own minutes and recorded letters. It could not be prepared at once to falsify its own reiterated assertions; or to confess to the belief that they were imposed upon; or to make the still more humiliating confession, that they had acted the part of hypocrites. What judgment would the world pronounce on the evidence which he had brought before them? This—that it was morally impossible that the man to whom all those testimonies applied could be the same hereafter described in the evidence accumulated to destroy him. Here was evidence in favour of the rajah of the highest possible character, which he would beg leave to oppose to that which he would presently refer to. He had adduced the evidence of British officers, revenue commissioners, four successive residents at the rajah's court, several governors, and the whole Court of Directors. Let it be borne in mind that this evidence was not confined to a brief period; it spread over a period of nineteen years, and it described the rajah, when seen for the first time in the field of battle, as firm, courageous, dignified, and sincere. Then, yielding implicitly to the advice of his early advisers—assisting them in their arrangements for the settlement of his principality, and improving the condition of his subjects; displaying good sense, sound judgment, and respectable acquirements; making most honourable mention of all his English friends, of those especially behind the bar (the directors), as remarkable among the princes of India; eminently gifted with the capacity to govern; full of public spirit and liberality; scrupulously attentive to the most minute affairs of business; frugal, careful (yet most liberal), free from debt, and of the best domestic character; a pattern of veracity; devoted to the prosperity of his dominion; deeply interested in the happiness of his people; firmly attached to the British Government; sincerely grateful for their kindness, and, above all, in love with the English,—such was the character of the dethroned Rajah of Sattara. Against the authorities he had adduced, we had to place Appa Sahib, Ballajee Punt Nathoo, Seegolam Sing, and Goolja Missur, the menial and slipper-bearer, Kooasia Maloo, the gang-robber, Balkober Kelkur, the Brahmin, Untajee, and his nephew, the perfumer and brothel-keeper, Pureshram. Certain it was, if they believed these, they must abandon their previous opinions of the rajah, and send him a halter instead of a sword; however painful the conviction, they must believe that the rajah was a monster of ingratitude, an incarnation of hypocrisy, the basest of dissemblers, and the demon of mischief; they must believe that his life was spent in weaving webs of intrigue; that he was incapable of one generous feeling; in fact, that the world had not produced a man more skilful in the arts of deception, more lost to every sense of honour, or more resolutely bent on effecting his own ruin in the prosecution of his wicked and traitorous designs. “Sir (said Mr. Thompson), you laugh while I thus speak. Would that the eyes of the people of India—of the hundred millions whom the fortune of war has made your subjects, could be fixed on the proceedings of this Court, and the conduct of those whom I now address!”

The Chairman.—The hon. member objects to my laughing, or rather smiling. I did smile, for it is impossible to preserve one's gravity while listening to such absurdities as the hon. proprietor gave utterance to. Let the hon. proprietor speak as he ought, and confine himself to the question, and he would receive that attention which was due to him.

Mr. Thompson went on to say:—“Would that these millions could mark the impatience, and ridicule, and scorn, with which a man is treated in this house, when he pleads the cause of those millions, or of one of their most illustrious princes, whom you have unrighteously deposed! (*Hear, hear.*) But your demeanour, during discussions like the present, will open the eyes of the world, and hasten the period when the tremendous power, which you so grossly abuse, will be either effectually controlled, or altogether taken out of your hands. Be assured, however, that no decision shall prevent me from proceeding straight forward in the discharge of my duty. I

repeat what I have said ; it is impossible to believe that the Rajah of Sattara—the man who, down to the time when these testimonies end, and the machinations of his enemies began to take effect, was the confederate of the abandoned wretches who bore testimony against him. I would as soon believe that the heavens could fall as that the man who had displayed, through nineteen years, the virtues which you yourselves have attributed, could suddenly take to his councils the loathsome creatures who combined to plot his ruin. (*Hear.*) I now proceed to a most important part of the subject. (*Loud cries of "Question, question."*) Gentlemen may call, "Question, question," but I give them due notice that they whistle to the winds. If you want your dinners, by all means go and get them ; take your time—eat them, digest them, and come hither again, and you will find me still upon my legs. Yes, gentlemen, I can assure you it will be so. Those who use the heels of their boots and their umbrellas to annoy me, exert themselves in vain. I will be heard, and I will be heard in silence too. Here I stand for justice. Call me factious if you please ; my conscience accuses me not. It is not to serve the ends of faction that through three sleepless nights I have devoted myself to the patient investigation of your own papers. It is not to gratify the love of faction that I have come here to day in a state of health the most weak and disqualifying. It is not to annoy you that I continue standing in your presence with scarcely enough of physical strength to sustain me. Perish faction ! Let justice be done. But, though you should do no justice to the rajah, you *shall* do justice to me, in spite of yourselves. You may call me rude and ungentlemanly ; be it so. Let the world judge between us." Let him now call the attention of the Court to the commission sent to Sattara to investigate and report upon a conspiracy alleged to have been formed at Sattara and other places, with the view of seducing the native troops from their allegiance, and ultimately subverting the British power in India (p. 64). The sixth paragraph purported to give a general outline of the case. On the 11th of July, 1836, a soobadar of the 23rd N.I., named Seegolam Sing, was accosted by—whom? The Brahmin, Untajee. This was the first scene, and these were the first actors in this eventful drama. In the streets of Sattara two men meet, strangers to each other. A native soldier, a purdasee (stranger), and Untajee, of whom he should say no more at present, than that he was described by the commissioners, in page 72, to be a man of the most worthless and unprincipled character.—(Read the passage.)

Sir H. Willoughby here rose, and said he would beg to call the hon. proprietor's attention to a passage in page 68, in which the commissioners state :—"We consider the second meeting between the soobadar and the brahmin in the camp, on the 21st of July, and what then occurred, as proved ; 1st, by the evidence of Soobadar Sewgoolam Sing ; 2nd, by the evidence of Soobadar Goolja Missur ; 3rd, by the evidence of Havildar Chunder Sing ; 4th, by the evidence of the Brahmin Untajee ; 5th, collaterally, by the evidence of Major Wilson and Lieut. Stock, the one the commanding officer, the other the adjutant, of the 23rd regiment."

Mr. Thompson did not doubt that there existed a conspiracy, but it was a conspiracy against the rajah.

Sir H. Willoughby begged to call the hon. proprietor's attention to another paragraph in the same page, where the commissioners say—"His highness the rajah was downcast in consequence of the receipt of a letter from a friend at Sholapore. In conclusion, the brahmin consented to meet the soobadars at a chokee in the vicinity of the cantonments. Accordingly, on the 1st of October, the two soobadars and the havildar proceeded to the place of rendezvous ; and the brahmin not appearing, the havildar was sent in search of him, and finding him at the perfumer's shop, sent a man to call the soobadars, being afraid to lose sight of him. The soobadars immediately joined him, and a long conversation, of a most treasonable nature against the British government, occurred between them."

Mr. Thompson said he had no wish to keep back or conceal any portion of the evidence on either side ; and if he stated only the substance in some cases, it was to save time. He would now proceed with his narrative. In page 76, the commissioners

say—"That no punishment could exceed the measure of this Brahmin Untajee's guilt." The brahmin binds his new-found friend by an oath. This is confessed to be a false oath. A good beginning truly! Untajee has found a most worthy accomplice, who at once perjures himself. Confidence being established, the secret is unfolded. A vakeel from Scindia has arrived, and all the native states have combined for the purpose of expelling the English from India. The interview is under a tree. They separate, and the soldier keeps the story to himself. This is the beginning. On the 21st the brahmin comes to the house of Seegoolam Sing; converses in the same strain; asks for the native adjutant, and a havildar, named Chunder Sing, is introduced as that officer. The havildar disappears to report to Lieut. Stock what is going on, and that officer directs that the soobadar shall take with him to Govind Row's house the havildar, and also Goolja Missur, another native officer, who is palmed upon Untajee as Seegoolam Sing's particular friend. They proceed from the cantonment to the town, distant about a mile, and are amused by the way with the information that emissaries had been sent to the different stations to gain over the native troops. Reaching the Adawlut, Untajee goes in search of Govind Row. He then returns, and takes them to Govind Row's house. They are conducted into a room looking out into the street. The resident passes by, and, under pretence of being alarmed, the soobadars run away, followed by Untajee, who brings them to the front of the rajah's palace, where the rajah, the resident, and Govind Row are examining two guns. The resident departs; Govind Row goes to his own house, the conspirators follow; the havildar remains below; up-stairs they converse with Govind Row, who tells them they must gain over their regiment, and that they shall be made great men of. Scindia's vakeel is announced, upon which Govind Row orders pawn for the soobadars, and leaves the room. The pawn is given by Koosia Maloo, the servant of Govind Row; they are then taken by Untajee to the front of the palace; Govind Row whispers something into the ear of the rajah, who turns towards the soobadars, who make two salaams, and receive two signs of recognition. They return, report to their officers, and make their depositions in the morning before Capt. Liddell. Two days after, 23rd, the Brahmin Untajee visits the soobadars again; tells them the rajah is much pleased with them, and has ordered Govind Row to give them a dinner. He tells them also that Mahrattas in the Carnatic are presented with pawn. The interview terminates. They return to the perfumer's—put off their disguise—go back to the cantonment—deliver the pawn (a device, as he should by-and-by shew). The next morning their depositions are taken in writing. On the 14th September, Untajee comes again; tells the soobadars the rajah wishes to give them a dinner in a garden near the town; the dinner is declined. Did the dinner affair look like treason? If they should needs go in disguise to the palace, did it look like the caution which treason usually observes in its first movements, to give a dinner in a garden? The soobadars ask a token to shew to those they gain over. They are promised a turban and shela (shawl) at the dussera (religious festival). Untajee does not return for several days; therefore, on the 27th (thirteen days after the last interview), the havildars and the two soobadars go to the perfumer's in search of him. From what occurred, it appeared that Untajee was desirous of avoiding a meeting. When found, he said he had been directed by Govind Row and the rajah not to meet them frequently, lest suspicion should be excited; yet they were invited to take a dinner in a garden near the town. They converse near a nullah in the vicinity of the perfumer's shop. The soobadars asked to be taken to Govind Row's. Untajee left them, and returned in about a quarter of an hour, saying he was engaged. Again Untajee went out, and sent a boy to the perfumer's, to tell him to tell the soobadars to come again on Thursday. The soobadars went home, and reported all; went again to the perfumer's; told that Untajee is at Wae (country); go to his house, and hear a different story; can't find him. On the 30th, Lieut. Stock sends Chunder Sing alone to find Untajee; the havildar succeeds; they go to a retired place; Untajee says the rajah is downcast, in consequence of a letter from Sholapore; consents to meet the soobadars. On the 1st of

October they go to the place of meeting; no Untajee. Chunder Sing goes in search of him; finds him at the perfumer's; sends a man for the soobadars; a conversation of a most treasonable nature takes place. They return, and report. October 7. Untajee enticed into the lines, and seized; Govind Row and the perfumer demanded from the rajah; given up without demur; Koosia Maloo recognized and seized. Brahmins had gone to the different stations, in order that each native state should gain over the soldiers in its territory. Between the 24th and 31st, another meeting takes place between Untajee and the soobadars, at the house of Untajee's nephew, Pureshram, a vender of perfumes, and an entertainer of dancing-girls; this interview was sought by the soobadars, who were instructed to enter into the plot (see p. 65). On the 31st, Untajee again visits the lines, tells the soobadars they are to go in disguise to the rajah, and fixes the 5th of August (p. 66). The Brahmin Untajee forfeits his word; does not return for many days; is reproached by the soobadars; pleads the heavy rains, and the rajah's distress of mind on account of the death of a vakeel from Oodeypoor. On the 8th of September the brahmin comes again, tells them they are to see the rajah that night, and they go together to the house of Pureshram, the perfumer and brothel-keeper, whose house is near Govind Row's. Untajee, after going out three times, at last conducts the sepoys to Govind Row's house, having previously disguised them in woollen hooded cloaks. They are first closeted with Govind Row in his sleeping apartment. They are instructed by Govind Row to state, on their introduction to the rajah, that they are ready to obey his orders. At nine o'clock Govind Row goes out to see if the rajah is ready to receive them. The Brahmin Untajee follows with the soobadars disguised; they reach the palace; the guards allow them to pass; Govind Row is in waiting, and takes them into an upper room, where the rajah is seated smoking a hookah. A woman is present, and is immediately ordered out. Rather strange, that when the rajah knew these men were coming he should have the woman present. Seegoolam Sing asks what his highness's orders are, who mentions four events by which the soobadars might know that he was a party concerned: 1, disturbances in Bombay; 2, arrival of an army from Hyderabad; 3, disturbances at Belgaum; 4, army from Hindostan. Seegoolam Sing takes off his turban and beseeches the rajah not to betray them to their officers. This is sheer hypocrisy. The commissioners thought the first meeting under the tree proved. They considered that the incautious revelations of Untajee, and the concealment of the soobadar suspicious. The commissioners could not explain the former fact; the latter they deemed not so unaccountable. The meeting in camp on the 21st proved. They considered the interview with Govind Row proved; they considered it prearranged with Govind Row, though there was no evidence but that of Untajee, whom they had declared as utterly destitute of principle, a prevaricator, and perjurer. There was proof that the meeting was secret; therefore they said they believed it to be for no good purpose. "We do not consider the conversation literally reported, yet we believe the substance to be correct." He begged the Court to mark the phraseology of that particular part of the report,—remember, the commissioners, in their letters of defence, express their desire to see the rajah come out of the inquiry clean. They considered the fact proved, that the soobadars were taken to the front of the rajah's palace, and hence recognized by him. There was nothing to prove this but the evidence of the soobadars, who were already instructed to report to their officers, and who, if he had not read human nature in vain, were likely to desire to have something to narrate on their return. Consider the third meeting in camp on the 24th proved. Consider the fourth meeting sought under the instructions of the superior officers proved (this also was with Untajee). Here the commissioners kindly stated that the perfumer's shop was probably selected for ulterior proceedings owing to its contiguity to Govind Row's house (page 69). They went on to say, that they consider the meeting at Govind Row's house proved. The evidence referred to is solely that of the soobadars, Pureshram, Koosia Maloo, and Untajee. The reasons assigned were as follows. (Reads from p. 70.) The commissioners were constrained to believe that the interview at the palace took place, and that the rajah talked treason.

They stated they were constrained to believe—whom? Untajee and the soobadars—not Govind Row, because his countenance changed. The commissioners should speak for themselves: “It would have afforded us unbounded satisfaction to have been able to arrive at a different conclusion, but, although we are not prepared to give full credence, we have no doubt that this clandestine meeting took place, and that its object was of the same nature as those which had previously taken place at the Dewan’s, and the following are the chief grounds of our belief.” It amounted to saying, “I do not believe the evidence, and yet I believe in the fact; but it would give us unbounded satisfaction to be able to arrive at another conclusion!” Let him, however, fairly state the grounds they assign. (Read the passages.) The plain English of this appeared to be, “had the evidence of these men referred only to unimportant matters, we might not have felt ourselves constrained to receive it; but, as it referred to the guilt or innocence of a prince, who, for eighteen years, had maintained an unsullied reputation, and had been held up as a model to the princes of India—as it was likely to affect his continuance on the throne—as believing it would inevitably lead to his disgrace and ruin—therefore, though it would have given us unbounded satisfaction to have come to a contrary conclusion, we could not reject *in toto* evidence as to the most important part of the whole transaction.” He should be ready to hear any other opinion. The commissioners undertake to explain the reason why the disguise was assumed. It appeared to him that there was much ambiguity here. The rajah was to be met, and therefore they were to be disguised. The commissioners did not condescend to tell them why. In all the other proceedings there had been a remarkable want of caution. The rajah had made signs to them in front of his palace; one witness said they attracted the attention of all assembled—promised them a dinner in a garden, but though the interview was after sun-set, they must needs be muffled up in woollen hooded cloaks. The commissioners here took it kindly in charge to think for the witnesses, and whenever they were at fault, aided them with their own superior intellects, though it would have given unbounded satisfaction to have come to an opposite conclusion. (4th Paragraph.) The evidence was confirmed by Untajee in a very remarkable manner. Untajee “the prevaricator,” the “perjurer,” the man on whom “it was impossible to place reliance,” who is “totally undeserving of consideration,” the “worthless and unprincipled” villain, for whom “no measure of punishment could be too great.” Untajee confirmed this evidence in a very remarkable manner. It would have given unbounded satisfaction to have believed the rajah innocent—but, although we are not disposed to give full credence, and although Untajee is the impersonation of falsehood, deceit, and villany, yet as his evidence confirms in a remarkable manner the evidence of the sepoys, we deem we have an additional reason on that account to receive it, and to pronounce the rajah guilty! What did they think of logic like this? The account of the soobadars corresponded in a remarkable manner, “with one or two exceptions.” There were four accomplices, influenced, as he verily believed, either by revenge, or hope of rewards, or both, and because their evidence tallies, “with one or two exceptions,” it is “providential,” “very remarkable,” and “so remarkable.” Really, it struck him as being remarkably remarkable. Suppose the interview had taken place, would it have been remarkable that the account of those who were present should correspond? He would not there anticipate the proceedings of the commission; he merely paused to remark upon the language of the commissioners. This interview was ultimately sought with earnestness and importunity, and even reproaches, by the soobadars, who were under the instructions of their officer. They reported on their return. They gave their depositions in the morning. They knew that their meeting with the rajah was the circumstance the most important. What was there then in the circumstances of the case calculated to lead to even “one or two exceptions?” They would not fail to notice that those exceptions were not explained. They were left in ignorance of their nature. They were passed over as trifling. The conviction was produced on the minds of the commissioners that it was a real scene they described. What if he shewed them that those exceptions were most important? that they completely destroyed the whole

evidence of these soobadars? that their testimony was contradictory, and irreconcilable on points of the simplest, and yet most important kind, and those likely to make the deepest impression on the natives of India? He beseeched them to sit in judgment with unprejudiced and impartial minds, and not to be led to any conclusion that the evidence itself did not warrant. Those exceptions referred to dates, on which subject there were discrepancies involving a space of sixty-three days. Whether the meeting with the rajah was up stairs or down—whether he was alone or in company—whether the pawn he gave them was the pawn used at the palace, or of a totally different kind,—whether he gave it the officers himself or it was given by some one else,—whether the rajah wore a turban or not—these are the exceptions which were thus lightly passed over, but which in any Court in England would at once deprive the evidence of the slightest degree of worth or credibility. No two persons in this country going into a house, and having an interview under the most ordinary circumstances, could so contradict each other as did those same native officers. The next important passage in the report was worthy of their special attention. It was this:—“The delay which occurred in bringing about the meeting with his highness suggests the following remarks:—1st. That on the 31st July his highness had not consented to the meeting. 2nd. That he intermediately became the dupe of the brahmin, aided by the influence of his dewan. 3rd. That the brahmin was urged to bring about the meeting by the native officers, acting under the orders of their superiors.” He beseeched them to bestow their calmest consideration on these particulars. Let them refer to page 66 of that Blue Book; they would there find, “On the 31st of July the brahmin came to the lines, and informed the soobadars that he had been directed by the dewan and the rajah to bring them in disguise to his highness, and that the following Friday (5th August) had been appointed for the interview.” He would entreat them to read with equal care the paragraph which immediately followed:—“The brahmin, however, did not return for many days, and during the month of August only one meeting occurred between the parties, when the soobadars reproached Untajee for having violated his promise, and he excused himself on account of the heavy rains, adding that the rajah had been much distressed on account of the death of a vakeel, who had arrived on a mission from Oodeypoor.” When did the alleged interview take place? On the 8th of September, thirty-nine days after this meeting on the 31st of July, and thirty-four days after the appointed time. What did the commissioners say with reference to this? They openly proclaimed their belief that the rajah was utterly ignorant of the proceedings of the atrocious demi-devil Untajee. And yet they were told, and commanded to believe, that on the 21st of July, thirty-nine days before this alleged interview, they were at the house of Govind Row, and that the same evening he took them to the rajah's palace, and there whispered in the rajah's ear, on which the rajah turned round and received the salaams of the soobadars, and twice returned their salutations by signs, which all present witnessed; and yet these same commissioners deliberately told them in the preceding paragraph, that it was impossible to conceive that Untajee was at any stage of the proceedings in league or collusion with the soobadars against the rajah! What their conceptions might be he could not tell; but at this early stage of the inquiry, he was free to confess his heart bled for the prince whose character he had described, who already appeared entangled in the meshes of one of the most diabolical conspiracies, from which no efforts are made to extricate him by English functionaries, who, on the contrary, employ every art to draw the net around him, while they profess that it would have given them unbounded satisfaction to have arrived at a conviction of his innocence. What did the commissioners next say? “Between the 31st of July and the 8th of September the rajah became the dupe of the brahmin, aided by the influence of the dewan.” Here again the rajah's innocence was asserted down to a certain period. “He became the dupe of the brahmin, aided by the influence of the dewan.” Most extraordinary! If in his heart he cherished and had long cherished the feelings and designs imputed to him, how could he be the dupe of the brahmin and Govind Row? The charge sought to be established was, that the

rajah desired to overthrow the English; that it was his ambition that was the main-spring; yet, now they were told that he was the dupe of a miserable and abandoned brahmin, and his courtier Govind Row. But did it never occur to them, that the unprincipled wretch who is said to be the ensnarer of his highness might falsely state that he had done so? Alas! this seemed to have been absent from their minds. This is a most important part of the inquiry. This charge is mixed with others. They had been told that the rajah was, for twelve years, intriguing with the viceroy of Goa; that it was his own ambitious views that led to all the mischief; that others were but the mean and servile agents and instruments he employed; that there had been a settled purpose in his mind to overthrow our government, and that this intrigue with the native officers was a part of his long-concocted plan. Had they not heard all this again and again? Had not Grant Duff and General Briggs, and others, been quoted to shew this? But now he is the dupe of a lying, thieving, mendicant brahmin. Listen, however, to what follows:—"The brahmin" was urged to bring about the meeting by the native officers, acting under the orders of their superiors." What did they think of this revelation of the plot? Without travelling the breadth of a hair from the contents of these seven pages of the Report, how stood the fact? Thus—the Brahmin Untajee meets a soobadar, and reveals the pretended designs of the Rajah of Sattara. The whole is a lie. Confessed. The soobadar takes a false oath, and proves himself a villain. Confessed. The adjutant commands Goolja Missar to act that most hated of all parts—the part of a spy. Confessed. They go into Sattara, and see the rajah, and are subsequently told he is pleased with them, and will give them a dinner. A lie from beginning to end. Liars one, and liars all. The only true man is their victim. They meet at the house of a brothel-keeper named Pureshram, the nephew of the demon, Untajee; this in obedience to the instructions of superiors, who have entered into the plot. The rajah still innocent, and in darkness. They are told to meet the rajah on the 5th of August. Another lie. The brahmin absents himself—is found—is reproached—invents excuses, and finally fixes the 8th of September. Another lie. On the 14th, they are told that the rajah is much pleased with them, and will give them a dinner in a garden. The rajah, who they visited then in disguise, asks them to dinner. This was the story down to the point they had then reached. What did they think of it? What was their opinion from the evidence in the Report itself? Did not the scales fall from their eyes even now? Did they not see that this was an infernal plot? Did they not burn with indignation against the branded blackguards who are plotting the ruin of the rajah? The rajah is all the while in his own palace, as ignorant of these hellish contrivances as he and they were of what was then transpiring in the palace of Sattara, where the deep-dyed, self-convicted traitor, Appa Sahib, is revelling in the plunder to which they had helped him. Did they not see these bloodhounds on the scent hunting down their royal game? Yes, they must see it. Let them act the part of honest men. Let them be just and fear not. According to the account of the commissioners, the conspirators were in the following order.—1. Untajee, the dissembler, prevaricator, and perjurer; 2. Segoolam Sing, who takes a false oath on the instant; 3. Chunder Sing, who plays the part of native adjutant; 4. Goolja Missur, who plays the part of friend; 5. The Dewan (as he is called) Govind Row, who knows nothing; 6. The perfumer and procurer of dancing girls, Pureshram. Here they had it, plot and counterplot. The Brahmin Untajee and Pureshram, his nephew, versus the native and English officers—but all versus the rajah—the rajah himself innocent, ignorant, unsuspecting—while these vile wretches were contriving his ruin, and urging one another to perform with greater celerity the work on hand. The conduct of all these parties filled him with disgust. Why was not the villain Untajee seized, and the whole thing blown up at once? But every effort was made to ripen the plot and ruin the rajah. The Report then proceeded as follows. (Reads the Report, and the letter of Capt. Hand, referred to in it.) They would be good enough to go back to p. 71 in the Blue Book (3rd series), and see what comments the commissioners make on this document. It would be seen that every circumstance was construed

into a proof of the rajah's guilt. The commissioners demand "who began this proceeding, the brahmin or the maharaj? as it tends to the impression we had previously entertained that his highness had become the brahmin's dupe. The change in his highness's spirits, which took place during the interview, is also singular. At first he was greatly depressed: latterly he was quite the reverse. As stated in our minute, his highness appealed to Colonel Lodwick regarding the improbability of his using such language as that attributed to him by the soobadars, as to sending him to Calcutta, &c., and about the removal of the lines at Mahableshwur; but his having used such language is not more improbable than that part of his proceedings of which we consider the evidence conclusive, and that it is unworthy of further remark. There is one only other remark which it is here necessary to make, namely, that neither at this interview, nor at any stage of our proceedings, did his highness evince the slightest interest in the fate of his servant, Govind Row Dewan." He would venture to say, that the annals of the Inquisition and the Star Chamber combined, would not furnish anything more artful than that paragraph. Every inference against the rajah that could by human agency be drawn from this transaction was made out. The conspiracy was taken for granted. The backwardness of the brahmin was on this hypothesis "easily accounted for." Balla Sahib is a "cousin" of his highness (mark), and commander of his forces, and as Capt. Hand's replies are dated the 16th of October, the letter he addressed to Balla Sahib must (pray let them mark the word *must*) have been written about the time alluded to in the brahmin's conversation with the native officers. A month before the 16th of October carried them back to the 16th of September. On the 27th of September the soobadars meet Untajee at the perfumer's, but he says nothing of this letter, no, not a word. On the 30th of September, and 1st of October, Untajee mentions that the rajah is downcast in consequence of a letter from Sholapore. This is the "highly important" exception to the whole of what the brahmin said, it being expressly admitted by the commissioners that there was no proof that anything besides was authorized by any other person. And where was the proof that this was authorized? There was not a tittle on the record. The brahmin stated his highness was downcast. Be it so. This the subtle brahmin might have learned in a thousand ways, if true, for the rajah had enemies in his palace; and if true, what did it amount to? It was not unlikely that such a report would cause the rajah to be sorrowful, well knowing the implacability of his enemies. It therefore followed, say the commissioners, the veracity of the native witnesses is proved by one of the circumstances they related. This was, indeed, a godsend to the commissioners. It proved, too, that intercourse and communication existed between Untajee and some one at the palace. Most marvellous this. As to the appearance of the brahmin and Mahratta at Sholapore, he left the matter where he found it, and the letter of Captain Hand to speak for itself. There was nothing whatever in the affair which in the smallest degree affected the rajah, yet these upright commissioners deemed it highly important. The commissioners next proceeded upon the verbal and written statements of the rajah, and here without anticipating the fairness of the Report, with regard to the evidence of the witnesses, he must express his astonishment and indignation at the manner in which that part of it was drawn up which followed the present point. It would occupy too much time to go fully into that portion of the subject, but he could not pass it by. Let him remind the Court that they had in their hands the instructions to this commission, dated Poonah, October 10, 1836 (p. 135, para. 5). Let them turn to that document; they would learn that "the sole object of the government is to discover the truth, through the medium of a just and impartial investigation, and that the commissioners were to prosecute their inquiries with this object and in this spirit." This the Governor in Council relied on them to do—and (the instructions added) "he (the Governor) wishes you to conduct it in such a manner as, in your conscientious conviction, shall be best fitted to answer the purpose." He would now call the attention of the Court to the Minute made by Mr. Willoughby of his conference with the rajah, and which, on the 13th day of the commission, he requested might be recorded on

the proceedings. (Reads the Minute). The report of the commission then went on to describe what took place at the interview. (Reads.) Mr. Thompson then proceeded: We go back to the Report (p. 71), and we are told by the commissioners that they had considerable difficulty in drawing his highness's attention to the charge against himself, and it was long before he gave a distinct denial. We turn to p. 123, where the interview is described at length, and we find nothing of the kind. (Reads.) Again (p. 124), throughout the whole of this interview, which lasted about three hours, "his highness evinced the utmost readiness and self-possession." Turn to the Report, and you read, "the change which took place in his highness's spirits was singular. At first he was greatly depressed; latterly he was quite the reverse." Now turn to page 124, and read—"He was at first embarrassed; but it was only the embarrassment natural to a person in his situation." So what was natural on the 26th of October, was singular on the 6th of November. Putting these two things together, they read thus—his highness's behaviour on the occasion was singularly natural. But he read them separately, and he said that this passage, taken with others, stamped the Report as a dishonest one, and proved that it was dictated by a feeling most unfriendly to the rajah. Suffer him to remind the Court of the extra-official Report of one of the commission: "The rajah came in; I shall never forget the scene; he came in with the proud and high dignity of a sovereign. The whole people of Sattara turned out, many of them with tears in their eyes." Think of that—there is the evidence of one of the commissioners. (*Hear, hear!*) "He was at first embarrassed;" it was natural enough for a person in his position, spurned and set at nought as a prisoner. He came before the commission—was it extraordinary he should exhibit embarrassment? Beware of judging men, accused of a crime, by their countenance—you know not what influence the charge itself may have on their minds. But the rajah came as a prisoner. "I protested," said Gen. Lodwick, "against his being dragged before the commission—I said he never could hold up his head again—that was my opinion; but what did I get?—a reprimand!" Take another specimen:—"His highness appealed to Col. Lodwick regarding the improbability of his using such language as that attributed to him by the soobadars, as to sending him to Calcutta, &c." On page 123, we find the response to this appeal. Col. Lodwick observed, "he was on his oath, and he could decidedly say that he never had had such conversation." But, say the commissioners, "his having used such language is not more improbable than that part of his proceedings of which we consider the evidence is conclusive, and that it is unworthy of further remark." What think you of that for Commissioners? was there nothing partial there? We shall look presently at the conclusiveness of the evidence affecting the rajah in the matter of the sepoys. At the end of the conference his highness took pawn and departed. He said, "I put myself in your hands." He had no doubt that they were honourable men! Take another proof of the *malus animus* of this Report.—"At no stage of the proceedings did his highness evince the slightest interest in the fate of Govind Row." This is a cruel and unwarranted imputation gratuitously cast upon a noble-minded man. Govind Row had been arrested, charged with taking part in the conspiracy in which the rajah himself was the most important personage. The rajah knew full well that he was the mark aimed at. He felt convinced, that if the evidence of the base fabricators of the plot was rejected, and he did not doubt (as would be shewn) that it would be, that he himself would stand absolved, and that all his friends would be safe. This was seen in the manner of the rajah after his examination before the commission. He understood perfectly the nature of the conspiracy, and he gave the commissioners credit for similar sagacity. From the time he was made acquainted with the nature of the evidence, his mind seems to have been at ease, for he felt confident he could shew the motives in which it originated, as well as the unworthy character of those who had given it. Therefore, after the conference had terminated, his highness's spirits increased, and he laughed and joked at some observations in regard to the pawn (and well he might), and after the usual courtesies, the meeting concluded. Yet this confidence in his own innocence and the consequent acquittal

of his friend, is tortured by the commissioners into evidence of a want of proper interest in the fate of his minister, Govind Row. But this is not doing full justice to the rajah, for if, while conscious of his own innocence, he considered the minister, Govind Row, guilty of taking part in the conspiracy, there was truly no special reason why he should betray any kindly interest in the fate of one who had wickedly leagued with his bitter enemies to betray him. However, therefore, you view the matter, you see no justification of the wanton insinuation thrown out in the Report. This, then, is another proof of the *malus animus* of the commissioners.

Mr. Fielder.—And yet he was satisfied with the conduct of the commissioners.

Mr. Thompson.—He had no doubt that when they looked at the evidence, they would reject it as wholly unworthy of belief. Why, Sir, it appears that several men of the 23rd regiment were incensed against the rajah; and that accounts for a great deal of the bad feeling against him. He had no doubt that that would be seen by the commissioners. He was convinced that every one of those persons was inspired by a malicious feeling, and that when he proved that to the commissioners, they would never dethrone him.

Sir H. Willoughby.—I beg to call the attention of the hon. proprietor to a most important paragraph which he has omitted. It begins with the word "Unwilling," page 71.

Mr. Thompson.—I am coming to that,—but with regard to that point of his being confronted with the witnesses, it must be remembered that General Lodwick told the commissioners that to drag the rajah before the commission would degrade him in the eyes of his subjects, and I dare say, that from his knowledge of the rajah and the people, he felt that it would degrade him, and therefore said, "let him have an advocate, vakcel, or agent to assist him in his defence." I commend him, then, for objecting to come into contact with those crawling wretches, who had been dragged through the common sewers of vice and perjury, and had come out steeped to the very lips in all that was base, and rank, and false. (*Hear, hear!*) I shall come presently to the question, "Who began this conspiracy, the brahmins or the maharaj?" The next paragraph in the Report disposes of the rajah's written evidence, for the insertion of which they almost fear they may be blamed. Some of the papers they deem irrelevant. I have gone through the papers thus cavalierly and sneeringly dismissed by the commissioners. I have given them my best attention. I have risen from the perusal of them with profit and instruction, and I cannot help thinking that Mr. Willoughby would have done well to have studied them with care, and given the readers of his report the benefit of an analysis of them. I own that, had he done so, the rest of his report would have gone for nothing. That may have been the reason he did not do so. I own that such is my opinion. "The paper recorded on the 29th ultimo is the only one deserving of much attention. In many parts it is very obscurely expressed, but its general purport is to point out the extreme improbability of his highness engaging in a contest with the British Government; the great benefit he has derived from, and the friendship he feels towards, the British Government; the frequency of intrigues and conspiracies in this country; and it concludes by making three proposals as a test of the sincerity of his feelings, which we interpret to signify that his highness is prepared to place all he possesses at our disposal. It is, however, remarkable, that all direct attention to the specific charge against his highness (namely, the interview with the native officers at his palace) is studiously avoided. With reference to this paper it may be further observed, that had the case entirely depended on the testimony of the native officers, we should have felt ourselves compelled to deliberate upon presumptions and probabilities. Our remarks, however, on the evidence will shew that we are not obliged to have recourse to such an uncertain mode of determination; and inexplicable as we admit his highness's conduct to have been, and ignorant as we confess ourselves to be of the object he had in view, we cannot resist the strong body of evidence by which the case against him has been to our minds established." Thus they most summarily dispose of his highness's written defence. You have seen how they got rid of his oral defence; now, then, to deprive him of the benefit of this. His not

consenting to be confronted with the witnesses is turned against him. Let him speak for himself:—"After a long conversation of this kind on the part of the rajah, his highness was earnestly pressed by the commission to allow the evidences who were in attendance to be introduced, that he might hear their history from their own lips, and was informed that his not doing so might be interpreted to his disadvantage: but he declined, observing, that he had perfect reliance upon the commission, and that hearing it from the commission was the same as hearing it from the witnesses. On the subject being afterwards urgently pressed on his highness, he at last observed:—"They will repeat what they have already said, and I shall say, No; therefore of what use would it be?" A noble answer that! I admire him! I deem him one of the finest men of the present age. (*Hear and laughter!*) You ought to have kept him on the throne.—If he could get into your places, he would have been one of the greatest blessings to the people of India. Such was the ruler of Sattara. His country was an oasis in the Deccan. They laid great stress on his unwillingness to be confronted with the witnesses. Let the hon. directors be put in the place of the rajah—or suppose they were called before the Lord Mayor—let them ask themselves whether they would not feel degraded by coming into contact with such men as Untajee? But he has not in the Report the benefit of the answer he made. Then again, speaking of the report of his conspiring for the overthrow of the English, he said (123), "What friend have I here that could induce me to act as stated, or what force? Myself saw, when I was rescued from the hands of the Peishwa by General Smith, a large body of Mahrattas fly from a few sepoy; therefore what could I do?" I will now read the passage to which the hon. gentleman just now referred. "Unwilling as we are to construe any doubtful point to his highness's prejudice, we pass over his having declined our repeated offers and advice of hearing the statements against him from the lips of the witnesses themselves. He may have been influenced in this by feelings that he might be degraded by this proceeding; but it would certainly have been more (I think this word 'more' ought to be 'better') had he waived such feelings on such an occasion. We consider the question he requested might be put to the Brahmin Untajee as very remarkable, namely, 'Who began this proceeding, the brahmin or the maharaja?' as it tends to the impression we had previously entertained, that his highness had become the brahmin's dupe." The circumstance is thus related, p. 124:—"His highness then wrote the name of the Brahmin Untajee. He inquired what was his caste; and on being told that he was a Chitpaun brahmin, his highness observed with some warmth, 'That is the Peishwa's caste. I shall never be able to remain in this country: I must go elsewhere;' referring to the intrigues of these brahmins against him. He also requested the commission particularly to ascertain from the Brahmin Untajee who first began this conspiracy (*fitloor*)." There is nothing here about the brahmin or the maharaja. That question does not so stand in the evidence. The words would seem to be interpolated to bear out the inference, and, to say the least, are very suspicious. The question seems a most judicious one as it stands on the record. Who began this conspiracy? Let it be traced to its source. Let me know the first mover. But no, the commissioners will have it that it tends to the impression that the rajah found he had been duped. The manifest design of this forced induction is to shew that the rajah was personally concerned; that he had entered into the plot, and was at last part and parcel of the conspiracy. Nothing in the proceedings warrants this. His highness's spirits are referred to. In close connection with this we have what is not reported. The commissioners, doubtless, knew their own reasons well enough. "His highness evinced throughout the whole of this interview, which lasted about three hours, the utmost readiness and self-possession. He was first embarrassed, but it was only the embarrassment natural to a person in his situation. Latterly, he argued with clearness and acuteness, took notes and asked questions, and certainly did not evince the slightest appearance of aberration of mind. He requested a Mahratta copy of so much of the depositions of the two soobadars and the brahmin as affected himself," which was not at the time objected to, but which he never got.

After the conference had terminated, his highness's spirits increased, and he laughed and joked at some observations that were made in regard to the presentation of paun." Does this look like guilt? Is there any thing in this interview that speaks to the prejudice of the rajah? For myself, I say, I find nothing. Now for Untajee's answer to the question put to him the next day (p. 125), but not put as dictated by the rajah, unless that is left out in the statement of what he really did say, which we find here and in Mr. Willoughby's Report.

Sir H. Willoughby.—I rather object to the hon. proprietor calling it Mr. Willoughby's Report. (*Hear, hear!*) It is the Report of the commission.

Mr. Thompson.—Well, I know it. I am not speaking of it in a parliamentary sense; legally, the commissioners were one; but Mr. Willoughby is the man who framed the minutes of Sir R. Grant. However, be it so. It is the report of Col. Ovans, Mr. Willoughby, and Gen. Lodwick. The brahmin Untajee is recalled and interrogated by the commission as follows:—(*Reads.*) What is the effect which this statement is calculated to produce upon every unprejudiced mind? Comment is needless. I leave it to produce its effect upon the consciences and verdict of those who hear me, and upon the minds of the public of this country. How triumphant is the case of the rajah at this point! The very question which was put, not as the rajah requested, "Who begun the plot?" but as a leading one, "Did you or the maharajah?" The answer to this question exonerates the prince, and places the witness before us as the very worst of men. But I shall presently prove to you that even this confession of Untajee's is rejected, in so far as it is calculated to be of benefit to the rajah. Bear what I have read in mind, as it is referred to in a subsequent part of the Report of the men who would have had unbounded satisfaction in coming to a different conclusion. Among the papers handed in by the rajah is a series of depositions illustrative of the atrocious character of Untajee, which proves him to be a man with whom the rajah could have no intercourse in the remotest manner, without belying his whole life. (See p. 160, also 126.) The rajah's defence, referred to so very briefly in the Report, is well worthy of consideration. His highness is evidently impressed with the opinion that the commission will have sagacity enough for him to refer to the characters of the originator and the actors, and to his own circumstances and past life, in order at once to dispel the last lingering idea of his being a party in the business. (*Reads.*) Why, when that goes out to the world, and is contrasted with this Report and the evidence against this man, what will be the opinion of the public? (*Cries of "Question, question!"*) I feel that this is the legitimate arena for discussing this question. I never have displayed, and I never will display, a factious spirit in this Court. This is the only opportunity I have of discussing this case. I am bound to make these things known to you; and I feel I have justified the claims I have made upon your time. "The witnesses who appeared on the part of his highness may be divided into three classes. 1st. Persons to prove that conspiracies are of frequent occurrence in India. These may be passed over without remark, because the fact may be admitted without affecting the merits of the case; since not the slightest proof has been adduced to prove that, in the present instance, a conspiracy of any kind has been formed against his highness. 2nd. Persons to prove that the brahmin, Untajee; and the servant, Koosia, are men of bad character, and consequently unworthy of belief." The bold assertion at the end of the first paragraph is somewhat startling, in the face of Untajee's declaration on p. 125, that the whole was a plot concocted from motives of revenge; that it occurred to him that by hatching a conspiracy he could bring his claim under notice, and that heaven threw the soobadars in his way. In the face of what the commissioners say, that "intermediately between July 31 and September 8, the rajah became the dupe of the brahmin, aided by Govind Row"—in the face of what is the impression of the commissioners, that "the rajah had become the brahmin's dupe"—in the face of what Untajee declares, that the rajah "never talked treason at the interview alleged to have taken place,"—yet, in the face of all this, we are told by the commissioners, who would have had unbounded satisfaction in believing in the rajah's innocence, that there is "not the slightest proof of

a conspiracy against the rajah." Now, let us see what they said about the witnesses. First, for Untajee: "With regard to the accomplice, Untajee, we are quite ready to admit all his highness has urged against him; for, on the face of our proceedings, he appears to be a man of the most worthless and unprincipled character. He was under examination on three different occasions; twice at the instance of the commission, and once at his own request. He was guilty of the grossest prevarication and deceit, and we have attached no weight to his uncorroborated testimony. On his first and third examinations, although we believe him to have been guilty of concealment and evasion, we are of opinion that his statements are mixed up with a considerable degree of truth; but we do not give entire credence to the story he gave at his second examination, that he himself had concocted the whole affair out of revenge, in consequence of his not having obtained redress in some dispute which occurred several years ago regarding a well." With what unswerving consistency do these impartial inquirers after truth reject whatever has a tendency to demonstrate the innocence of the rajah—with what ingenuity do they bring into prominence every circumstance that could, even by the most malicious ingenuity, be tortured into proof of the rajah's participation in the affair, or of evil designs against the government! Koosia comes next. We admit, say these honest reporters—the upright searchers after truth—these generous English special secret inquisitors into the conduct and character of "the model of Indian princes"—we admit that Koosia committed a petty thing sixteen or seventeen years ago. We admit that he had a motive for revenge, in consequence of the violation of a pledge of pardon to a brother-in-law, who was executed. Nevertheless, the reasons urged against him by his highness can in no way affect his testimony; and in the evidence of Koosia we place the most implicit reliance. (See pp. 72, 73.)

Sir H. Willoughby.—Are no reasons given for that reliance?

Mr. Thompson.—I am stating the facts according to their order. I say that this man was proved to be of bad character, but, nevertheless, they received his evidence.

Sir H. Willoughby.—But there are reasons given, I presume, for receiving it. I cannot say I remember the paragraph, but, as far as I recollect, there are reasons given for that reliance.

Mr. Thompson resumed. The commissioners are next called upon to look at the evidence of the soobadars. The rajah, as will be seen in the Appendix, had furnished evidence that the testimony of the native should be rejected, on the ground that, in consequence of circumstances therein narrated, the 23rd regiment entertained feelings of dissatisfaction and dislike. Any individual who will take the trouble of looking carefully into this part of the proceedings, will be satisfied that the rajah assigned very strong grounds why the testimony of the sepoys should be received with great caution. See how the commissioners deal with this:—"We think it very probable that some feeling of dissatisfaction may at the time have been excited against his highness, on account of the removal of the huts of a detachment at Mahableschwur, under the circumstances stated in Col. Lodwick's evidence. (Page 75 of our proceedings.) We think this, however, was most likely confined to the detachment itself; that it never extended to the body of the regiment, although it is in evidence that Soobadar Gooljar Missur, who was then commanding the escort of the right hon. the governor on the spot, wrote to his adjutant on the subject. But we do not attach much importance to this circumstance, and cannot conceive that it could have influenced the conduct of the native officers." How strangely these "we think," and "most likelys," and "cannot conceive," contrast with the maxim laid down in our own country, that the judge should be on the prisoner's side, and always allow him to have the benefit of the doubt! Now, mark what follows:—"Before we proceed to the remaining branches of our Report, we beg to state, that the leading facts of the case having been established to our satisfaction, we do not deem it necessary to enter into an analysis of the evidence of the two native officers and the havildar, or to compare it with that contained in the depositions taken by their officers. A

process of this kind would undoubtedly detect various discrepancies, omissions, and additions, on the part of the witnesses; but only such as, we think, might be expected from persons narrating events occupying a period of nearly three months, and consequently not, in our opinion, affecting the general merits of the case. We think it much more likely, that a suspicion will arise in the minds of persons not present at the inquiry, by the great similarity, extending even to the most minute details, which exists in the statements of the two soobadars. Our own suspicions were, in fact, excited by this circumstance, but they were finally removed," and there was good ground for it, "in the progress of the investigation, and more particularly when we discovered that one of the officers had kept a journal"—a journal is a very worthy thing; I wish I had time to go into this—"in his own language, of events as they occurred, which, with a translation, will be found in Appendix J." I shall leave to others, who are fully prepared to shew the nature of these discrepancies, omissions, and additions, the task of shewing what they are, and of proving that they refer to circumstances which men in all countries, but more especially in India, could not be guilty of if speaking the truth. Let me now draw your attention to another specimen of the unwearied labours and strict impartiality of the commissioners, who would have had unbounded satisfaction in coming to another conclusion. The passage I am about to read is one intended to set forth the circumstances in favour of the rajah, that they may come under the notice of Mr. Willoughby's superiors. This is a generous task, as well as a plain duty. Now mark how it is performed. When reading it, I was strongly reminded of a certain person in sacred history, who, when he was compassing the ruin of a just and innocent man, led his enemies to the spot, and discovered him by saying, "Hail, master!" and kissing him. "Although we have been reluctantly compelled to declare our conviction of the rajah's guilt, to the extent specified in the preceding remarks, we deem it necessary here to notice circumstances apparently in his favour, not only to shew that they have not escaped our own observation, but that they may be considered by our superiors. These are, 1st, the insanity of the attempt, and, as far as can be seen, the absence of any definite plan or object by which his highness could benefit from the seduction of one regiment of native troops, and this regiment about to leave Sattara. 2nd. His highness's delivering up, without any demur, his dewan and the perfumer, and so readily attending the commission. 3rd. His highness's former good character. On these points the following remarks occur to us. 1st. Although we have failed to elicit any proof of communication between his highness and other native powers, it would not be therefore safe to conclude that none has actually occurred. His highness has of late been governed by men of bad character; and it is impossible to say how far they may not have succeeded in persuading him that other powers are engaged in similar attempts to seduce our troops, and thus have led him into making the same attempt. It may also so happen that his highness's designs have been discovered almost as soon as they were formed, and consequently that they have been crushed in the bud, before they had time to be sufficiently developed." "It may have been discovered!" Why, it may have been that Mr. Willoughby wished to get a good slice of the rajah's property. (*Hear! and loud cries of "Order, order!"*) Why, then, are these things said of the rajah? "With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." (Mr. Thompson resumed reading the document.) Here Capt. Grant Duff is called in to condemn the rajah for what he wrote within a few months after the rajah came into our hands. Now let us look at the honesty with which the quotation is made, and we shall have fresh evidence of the *malus animus* which actuated the commissioners in writing their Report. In the extract they have made, they tell you, that "both the rajah's family and himself entertained," &c. What if I shall shew you that it was not the rajah, but others, who exhibited the propensities referred to: and that it was the rajah who curbed those propensities, and acted implicitly upon the rules of economy laid down by the resident? The ungarbled text reads thus:—"The rajah was in his 27th year, intelligent and well-disposed, but bred amongst intrigues, surrounded by men of profligate character, and ignorant of every thing except the etiquette and

parade of a court." Now, then, who was it entertained the views referred to by the commissioners? Was it the rajah? No; for Capt. Grant Duff says it was his family who "entertained the most extravagant ideas of their own consequence, and their expectations were proportionate; so that, for a time, the bounty which they experienced was not duly appreciated." But respecting the rajah, we are told that "on being informed what his allowance would be, the first year of his administration ended without the expenditure of a single rupee in excess of the amount assigned him."—(Cheers.)—Here, then, you have a direct evidence of an intention, on the part of the commissioners, to misrepresent the character of this distinguished prince; by omitting to record what he actually said, and by attributing to him qualities which he never displayed, they bring the readers of their Report to a false conclusion, and compromise the duty they were called upon to discharge. But you must be prepared for far more proof than I have given you of the disingenuousness of the men who sat in judgment upon the rajah. "Perhaps in this passage a key (a false key) to his highness's conduct may be found," &c. (Resumes reading.) The Report now proceeds with the utmost gravity to discuss the question whether the conspiracy extended beyond Sattara. There is something sublimely ridiculous in this. After the most wretched plot that ever called for inquiry had been fully traced to a beggarly brahmin, already branded as a perjurer, a prevaricator, and a purloiner, of twenty-five years' standing, and in constant and full practice, Mr. Willoughby pompously advances to the consideration of whether Scindia, Holcar, the Rajah of Nagpore, Chintamin Row, Kolpoorkur, and the Governments of Goa, Oodepoor, Tanjore, Russia, and the Hubshec, were in league with the Rajah of Sattara. The Governor in Council had written to say that, "with the exception of what the soobadars had said, they had no information that could induce them to suppose that any native powers were engaged in the plot." Mr. Willoughby himself says—"We have not been able to elicit the slightest direct evidence that the conspiracy extends beyond Sattara," and owns to the utter absence of any documentary evidence on any part of the subject. Nevertheless, the subject is entitled to some share in the unwearied industry of the political secretary. You have heard one story of may-be's, and may-have-been's, and probables, and possibles—take another: "A reference to our proceedings will shew, that we have not succeeded in eliciting the slightest direct evidence that the conspiracy extends beyond Sattara," &c. (Reads.) I should use strong language (perhaps so strong as to fall again under your censure), if I attempted to characterize such writing as this. There it stands, a scandal and a disgrace to our political administration in India. It shall not be my fault if it excites not the public abhorrence of the people of this country. Happy should I be to close this black book upon this page; but there is more, and, however loathsome and sickening it is, I will go through with it. "Our colleague, the political secretary, will disclose the name of our informant." This is Ballajee Punt Nathoo, who had not to rob for his living, because pensioned for his service to us in the betrayal of a former master, and who is the Iago of the play—should he be required to do so, the same under us, the instructions of government (vide Appendix H) not having been recorded. (Continues to read, with comments.) On the 5th of October, 1837, one year subsequently, Col. Ovans receives a letter from Appa Sahib, who criminales himself, while he, at the same time, extenuates the act, and plainly points to himself as the future ruler of Sattara. This man is now the rajah; Ballajee Punt is his minister, with another pension of £1,000 a-year from the British Government, and Col. Ovans is the admirer and vindicator of both. Let us now examine this letter. (Reads the letter, paras. 7 to 10.) Every right-minded man would have spurned such a wretch as this. Yet this is the man who is said to be "grossly abused both here and in India." Let us see if he is this pure and spotless creature. Look at him when a boy. Capt. Grant Duff has been quoted against the ex-rajah; most unfairly quoted. A garbled extract has been cast into the witches' cauldron, to "make the medley slab and good." I will give you one complete in all its parts. "The name of the younger brother (of the rajah) is Sevajee, familiarly, Appa Sahib. He is an obstinate, ill-disposed lad, with very low, vicious habits, which all the admo-

nition of the rajah (mark that, gentlemen), cannot get the better of." 'Tis said, as the twig inclines the tree will grow. So it has been shewn to be in this case of your protégé, Appa Sahib. What says the gallant director, Gen. Robertson?—"In the number of his highness's enemies, I am sorry that I am obliged to class the personage now on the gadee at Sattara." (Continues to read.) What says Gen. Lodwick?—"With respect to the rajah's brother, it is impossible to use terms that would sufficiently express my contempt for him; he wanted both dignity and common decency of manner, and was universally despised." (Continues to read.) Now look at the part he took in his brother's dethronement. Here is a letter, dated Sattara, Oct. 2, 1839; it is as follows: (Reads.) The Report now draws to a close. The parties are re-assembled on the stage. The punishment of the rajah is modestly left to the government. Govind Row is to be removed from Sattara, and so he was: Untajee is to be imprisoned during pleasure; he was soon at liberty: Pureshrum, pardoned and set at liberty: Koosia, to have fifty rupees, and a supernumerary peonship: the havildar and soobadars high praise and honourable distinction, and the curtain falls. Here ends the Report. Well might Gen. Lodwick express his regret at signing it without a protest. I would not be the author of that Report for all the wealth of which the rajah has been plundered, nor for all the honours you have in your power to bestow. Is it possible that this document can have passed under the review of the Court of Directors without censure? Is it possible that the man who wrote it can be still political secretary at Bombay, and possessed of power to blacken and destroy others as he has done the Rajah of Sattara? Alas, it is so, and more! He has received thanks for the zeal, ability, and industry with which he compiled this and other documents of a like nature, and for the opinions and conclusions to which he has helped successive governors. What shall be said of this Report? In style it is below contempt; in argument it lacks the least approach to honesty or fairness. Its design, from first to last, is to prove the rajah guilty. In special pleading it out-does the Old Bailey or the Middlesex Sessions. Instead of being a fair unvarnished statement of the leading facts of the case, as brought out by evidence, it is full of perversions, suppressions, interpolations, strained inferences, far-fetched conclusions, feelings, surmises, possibilities, probabilities, and insinuations. It is not what it professes to be—a Report; or if one, it is a Report almost exclusively of the speculations, opinions, and views of the writer, instead of being what it should have been, a simple and connected narrative of the main facts of the case. That part of the evidence which, beyond all comparison, is the most defective, which is full of fatal discrepancies and contradictions, is the part which directly implicates the rajah. You have already seen, while I have travelled through a series of disgusting examples, the studied and careful (I cannot say ingenious) manner in which every word and fact likely to tell in the court in favour of the rajah is sought to be explained and reasoned away. But look on the other side. Is any notice taken of the up-stairs and down-stairs contributions of the soobadars?—None. Of their turban, or creed-turban, off-statements?—None. Of the most important fact respecting the peon, said to have been given?—None. Of the contradiction between the written notes and the spoken evidence?—None. These, and as many more facts, which justice and truth required to be noticed in the Report, are left to be found out by laborious examination and comparison afterwards. Sir, appoint a committee of three impartial men in this court to prepare a report of the proceedings of that commission, and I venture to say that they will find themselves compelled to prepare one in almost every respect the opposite of the one we have before us. In speaking thus I speak of the commissioners as public men, whose acts are open to public animadversion. There were three signatures to that Report, and the three men represented by those signatures were responsible for the document. I have specially named Mr. Wilmoughby, because that gentleman had avowed himself the writer, and because he was particularly referred to by Sir Robert Grant as his chief adviser, and by Sir James Carnac also; but setting aside men and motives, and judging the Report by itself, I give it as my deliberate opinion that it was unfair, unjust, grossly partial,

and calculated, if not designed, to leave an impression on the mind exactly the reverse of that which an impartial examination of the evidence would warrant. Mr. Thompson proceeded :—The commission was appointed to investigate and report upon the conspiracy alleged to have been formed at Sattara and other places, with the view of seducing the native troops from their allegiance, and ultimately of subverting the British power in India. He said that the Report, tested by this its object and its end, was from beginning to end a false Report. He would now release them from the painful necessity of longer hearing his voice. He had detained them to a length which nothing could excuse but the importance of the subject and their own unworthy conduct. (*Oh, oh !*) He should offer no apology for the part he had taken in that debate. When what he had said appeared in print, he should be amply justified in the eyes of every lover of justice and humanity. (*Laughter within the bar.*) In what he had done he could appeal to his own conscience, and the all-seeing One above us, that he had been influenced only by a humble and dutiful sense of what he owed to the claims of everlasting virtue. (*Renewed laughter.*) They laughed. Be it so. They possibly reasoned from themselves. He knew himself, and he spoke what he did know. When he sat down, others would follow him. He knew the nature of the statements they had to make, and he fervently trusted they would renew the debate, and continue until morning dawned. (*Cries of "Hear, hear!"*) He had sat up himself three previous nights, patiently dissecting the papers then before the Court, which others, he was sorry to find, had not given themselves the trouble to read ; and he declared, upon his honour, that he had failed to discover in them the slightest trace of the alleged guilt of the prince they had deposed. But what was his reward when he undertook to inform them on that subject ? They turned a deaf ear, and he was met with taunts, and epithets, and threats, and every species of annoyance which the most unscrupulous and obstinate upholders of injustice could employ. (*Cries of "Oh, oh!" from Mr. Fielder.*) Yes, he had been met with taunts and threats, and every species of interruption. (*Great laughter within the bar.*) It was something to be able to excite their merriment on such an occasion. Yet it was, to his mind, most melancholy and affecting that, in this place, whenever a man appeals to the higher feelings of our nature—whenever he appeals to truth and justice, and to the immutable law of Jehovah—he is met by laughter and derision. It was well that in him they had one in whom these excited only pity and contempt. The hearthen man and the publican, coming into that Court, would be shocked at the levity with which every thing solemn and sacred was received. Were their conduct beheld by the people at large, they would, as a body, be a by-word and reproach. They forced from him these expressions of his feelings and opinions. He came there with no desire to be factious, or personal, or tedious. His time had been filched from him by the most unworthy artifices, and his feelings lacerated by every insinuation which opposition could suggest. (*Hear, hear !*) But no more. He once more commended to them the cause which he had advocated. If they were wise, if they were just, they would even then yield to the dictates of justice and generosity, and the demands of truth and equity. His part had been undertaken at the promptings of his judgment, without fee and without reward, and without either the expectation or the hope of a higher compensation than he should find in witnessing the success of his humble efforts. He would not yet despair. If they did not succeed there, they would go elsewhere ; and from the Queen upon her throne to the meanest of the land, whose voice could swell the tide of public opinion—a tide which, when it set in, was powerful enough to sweep even them from their seats,—they would make their appeal for the restoration of the prince who adorned the throne of which they had deprived him, and they would look for the day when what they would not yield by entreaty should be taken from them by authority. His prayer, his only prayer, had been, that they would give the Rajah of Sattara the benefit of the new facts and evidence which he had it in his power to lay before them ; and if they were still determined to rob him of his throne, that they would, at least, restore to him his honour. (*Mr. Thompson then sat down, after having spoken upwards of eight hours.*)

Mr. Norris next addressed the Court, but for a short time was inaudible, owing to the impatience of many proprietors to bring the discussion to a close. He said that, notwithstanding the very unusually late hour to which their proceedings had been extended, he (Mr. Norris) felt it to be his duty to trespass for some time on the attention of the Court. He should do so for as short a period as circumstances would permit; but still it was but fair to say in the outset, that he feared his observations would occupy their attention to a much later hour than he could otherwise desire. Never did a more important subject come under their consideration, and he meant to offer to the attention of the Court various reasons which presented themselves to him why the motion of adjournment should not be carried, and why a full debate on the case of the deposed rajah should be allowed to take place. In doing so, he meant, in the first instance, to refer to the Report and proceedings of the commission, which had already been largely commented upon by the proprietor who had just sat down (Mr. Thompson). Upon this branch of the subject, there were one or two points on which he was desirous of offering a few observations. With respect to the paun (betel-nut given on occasion of taking leave), which the two soobadars declared that they received from the hand of the rajah, after these treasonable interviews with his highness, they both positively swore that they did so receive it, and they sent the paun, which they stated they had so received, to their officer, by whom it was sent to Gen. Lodwick. It seemed to him most remarkable that the commission, in mentioning in their Report what they considered proved in respect to the interviews of the soobadars with the rajah, did not include this presentation of paun. The soobadars, as he had said, swore to it, and they forward to their officer the paun which they said they had received. There is, therefore, no possibility of mistake here. The evidence of the soobadars on this point was either true or absolutely and wilfully false. The commission did not include the presentation of paun among the circumstances proved, and he supposed, therefore, they considered that it was not established. The evidence against the soobadars on this point was that of Balajee Punt Nathoo, who positively declared that the rajah with his own hand never gave a single packet of paun to any one; while the soobadars declared they each so received it; and that of Gen. Lodwick, who, in a letter (Appendix E to the commissioners' proceedings, pp. 152 and 153, vol. iii. Sattara Papers), also declared that the rajah never presented a single packet of paun to any one; and further declared, that the packets sent to him by the officer, to whom the soobadars had delivered them, were three times the size of those given at the court of the rajah, and were not loose, as was usual at the court, but made up with particular care. "At the time," he says, "Lieut. Stock gave them to me, I attached no great importance to these circumstances, and, from the perishable nature of the leaf, I did not attempt to keep them. The leaves were fine, and even superior in appearance to those above submitted; but the peculiar circumstances attaching to them consisted in the great size of the bundles, and the extreme nicety with which they were done up; and, to the best of my recollection, this was contrived without being tied with plantain-leaf, as in those before the commission" (then produced by the general, as having been received by him the night before, Oct. 17, 1836, at the palace). He must say, he considered this evidence as prodigiously strong against the averment of the soobadars, and he presumed that the commission so considered it, inasmuch as that averment was not stated by the commission as established; yet how so material a circumstance, regarding which there could be no mistake, could be disbelieved without utter destruction to the credit of the soobadars, he found it difficult to conceive. For his part, he must say that, if he believed the rest of the story of the soobadars (the commission says, S. P. iii. 70, "We do not consider ourselves at liberty to reject, *in toto*, a statement proceeding from interested witnesses thus corroborated; we cannot believe one part of their evidence and disbelieve altogether another part; this latter part also being the most important of the whole transaction, &c., deposed to by them"), he should really, he thought, feel himself constrained, difficult as it would be, to believe also this asser-

tion, so positively made by the soobadars, and confirmed by their transmission of the paun to their officer. However, he was in no such difficult situation. He considered this evidence utterly unworthy of credit on other grounds, and believed that their assertion regarding the paun was only one falsehood among many. To place a parallel case before gentlemen who had not been in India, let them suppose a person, who might not be expected to enjoy that honour, to declare to us that he had had an interview with the Queen, and further, that her Majesty had presented him with her portrait! We might surely be expected to doubt the truth of his statement; but then let us suppose him, by way of proving the truth of his assertion, to produce a portrait of Madame Vestris, or any other lady! Then, surely, the only question for us to decide would be, whether such person was a madman or an impudent impostor. Such was the condition in which the soobadars seemed to him to stand, and he considered them to have wilfully given false evidence. There were other points, also, in which their evidence appeared to him to be beyond measure weak, and unworthy of belief. First, with respect to the important point of the spot where the treasonable interviews with the rajah took place. They found the soobadar Sewgoolam Sing saying (p. 92, vol. iii. Sattara Papers): "Going on a few paces, we arrived at a narrow staircase, which we ascended. The dewan went first, Untajee second, I third, and Gooljar fourth, and entered a good-sized room, where we saw the rajah sitting and smoking a hooka with a long snake, and a woman on his right hand. When we entered, the rajah smiled, and told us to be seated." Gooljar Missur again (Sattara Papers, vol. iii. p. 97) says: "We passed by some servants sleeping in a room, and first turning to the right and then to the left, we came to the apartment of the rajah, who was sitting on a cushion, smoking a hooka. He was not in an upper room." (The witness is here specifically asked whether they ascended a staircase, and replies, "No.") Now, first, he would observe that the natives of India had a just aptitude for remembering correctly places, directions, and any peculiarities in their path; but, secondly, these men had been deputed by their officers to this visit, under special orders to observe carefully, in order that they might report correctly; and he did, therefore, think it impossible that such a discrepancy as this could have occurred in their story, had it been a true one. The commission, in a subsequent part of their Report (S.P. iii. 112), most justly called this "a discrepancy of importance," and said that it "at the time attracted the attention of the commission." He did not wonder at that. He was only surprised that the utmost distrust of the veracity of the soobadars was not at once engendered in the minds of the commissioners, and that they did not instantly take measures for keeping them strictly separate, and proceed to that further cross-examination of them which would, in all probability, if they had wilfully sworn falsely, have produced a disclosure of still wider and more desperate discrepancies. Indeed! Let us reflect where was this commission sitting? At Sattara, within, probably, three-quarters of a mile from the rajah's palace. Why, might not the one soobadar have been required at once to conduct one of the members of the commission to the upper room, where the treason, he said, was committed, and the other one then, in like manner, have been required to point out the lower room, which he alleged to be the scene of the treason? Nothing, however, of this kind was done; on the contrary, every facility to falsehood was given. That important discrepancy, which at the time attracted the attention of the commission, occurred on the fifth day of the commission's sitting, and on the ninth day we find that the soobadar Gooljar Missur, when called before the commission to be confronted with Govind Row, "repeats generally, and with great minuteness, what he had before stated to the commission, and corrects, of his own accord, a discrepancy of importance between his and Sewgoolam Sing's evidence, which at the time attracted the attention of the commission, by stating, as Sewgoolam had in the first instance done, that the meeting with the rajah occurred in a room up-stairs!" There is no mention of any precautions taken to prevent these men from communicating with each other freely, from the fifth to the ninth day; and he found, on the other hand, that in page 3 of General Lodwick's

letter to the Court, dated 13th June, 1842, it is stated that the senior soobadar (Sewgoolam Sing) "was allowed full liberty to communicate and compare notes with the other native officers, until the limited and imperfect cross-examination that was gone into did take place;" and this cross-examination, we find from the proceedings, did not take place until the sixteenth day. Under these circumstances, he would ask, what was this voluntary correction of his evidence by Gooljar Missur worth? In his opinion, nothing; indeed, he was disposed to consider it an additional ground for suspecting the collusion; it would have looked better, he thought, had he made no voluntary correction at all. Before quitting this topic, he would state that Govind Row, who subsequently confessed, under circumstances to which he would hereafter allude, that he was a party to the treasonable interview with the rajah (if it did occur), stated that it took place in the "*chok*" of the palace. In vol. iii. p. 28, there was a plan of the palace by Col. Ovens, from which it would be seen that Govind Row's account of the scene of this mysterious treason differed from both of those given by the soobadars. He must seize this opportunity of observing, that though he took the liberty of commenting freely on the Report and proceedings of the commission, nothing in the world was further from his intentions than the design of imputing to the members of the commission—all of whom, he believed, to be men of honour, and one of whom was his most valued friend, of many years' standing—any thing but honest and well-intentioned error, if error shall be thought to have been committed. It was also far from his intention to separate the three commissioners. It had given him much concern to see their differences brought so prominently forward. He considered them to be such only as might arise from the association of three men of honour, circumstanced as they were. They commenced the inquiry, all of them believing that there was ground for suspicion that the rajah was guilty; as the inquiry advanced, two of them found their opinion strengthened, and the third found his weakened. It was probable that they did not succeed in truly representing to each other the state of their minds; differences became greater without being comprehended, and the difficulty of accounting for them constantly augmented. With these few words he should take leave of the subject. In commenting upon the Report and proceedings of the commission, he must view it of course as the production of the three gentlemen whose signatures it bore; and it was a satisfaction to him that one of these gentlemen was present to hear the remarks which he had felt and might feel himself bound to make. And here he must observe, there was a fundamental objection to the proceedings of the commissioners, as being a trial or hearing of the rajah. This was no trial, for one of the requisites of trial was wanting, inasmuch as the person accused was not allowed to be present from the commencement. He had seen many judicial trials. He had heard many military trials. He had been acquainted also with miscellaneous trials by commission; but he never yet heard of one, of any kind whatever, in which the person accused was not allowed to be present from the commencement; or, if he were a person of rank who could not with propriety himself attend, to depute some competent person to be present on his behalf from the commencement. There might, of course, be secret commissions for investigating supposed occurrences, and ascertaining to whom they were probably attributable; and at this stage such matters might be known to the commissioners alone; but when the trial, or hearing, of a certain individual for a certain act is undertaken, he could not but conceive that that individual had a right to be present from the commencement. Now such liberty was not given to the rajah. He found that on the second day of the proceedings, Gen. Lodwick proposed that the rajah should be allowed to appoint a vakeel, or advocate, to conduct his defence, as he would probably not desire to attend himself. This proposition was overruled by the other members of the commission, "as being premature, and inconsistent with the instructions under which they act, and calculated to defeat the object for which the commission is assembled;" and then the matter was allowed to rest for the time, the general not requiring, he supposed, the immediate transmission to Government of the paper containing his proposal; and the commis-

sion continued their labours without making any communication to the rajah until the ninth day, when it was resolved by all the three members, that the rajah must be communicated with, and the reasons for that not having been done previously are stated to be, "that it would have been premature to make any communication to his Highness the Rajah of Sattara, until sufficient evidence had been obtained to criminate his highness, and to render it necessary that the commission should call upon his highness for a defence; and, secondly, because the effect of acting on Gen. Lodwick's suggestions would have been to give immediate publicity to the commission's proceedings, and to have defeated the object for which it was constituted by Government." He must frankly say, that these reasons did not appear to him by any means conclusive. In truth, he could not conceive any reasons satisfactory for not allowing a person on trial to be present at the trial from the commencement. The commission certainly had, on the very first day of its assembling, sufficient evidence to criminate his highness, if it could be depended upon. They had before them the whole of the papers contained in Appendix A. to their proceedings, which contain the statements of the Soobadar Sewgoolam Sing, and of the Soobadar Gooljar Missur. Surely, here was evidence sufficient to criminate his highness. If he were answered that these statements were not on oath (on which point he was not sure, for though the word "defence" is used in five statements out of the six, yet there is no further intimation that the party was sworn), and that it was requisite that they should first be so taken, then he would say, the appointment of the commission to try the rajah was premature. The depositions should have first been duly taken, and then the trial have commenced before the commission, the rajah having the privilege of attending or sending a substitute from the beginning—for no reason of this kind should have arisen to deprive the person accused of so essential a right. The second reason alleged, *viz.* the desire of keeping their proceedings secret, appeared to him, he must say, in like manner, quite inadequate to justify the departure from an obvious principle of justice; nor was he at all clear that the secrecy, if suggested to the rajah, would not have been maintained—for he thought that the rajah would have lost far more than he gained by the publication of the fact that he was under trial for treason to the British Government. He must clearly express that he did not consider the commissioners to blame, as regards the Government, by whom their proceedings were entirely approved; but it was clear that the rajah's rights, such as they were at this crisis, could not be justly affected either by the commissioners or by the Government; and he considered that they were most seriously infringed by his not being allowed to be present personally or by substitute during the whole of the proceedings of the commission for trying him. In principle he was deeply injured by this proceeding, and in fact so deeply, that he was inclined to attribute to this circumstance alone, the condemnation which the commission passed upon him. His highness attended, when first permitted to do so, on the eighteenth day; difference of opinion, which required a reference to Government, having prevented until then the communication which it was resolved on the ninth day to make to his highness. How momentous to him were these twelve days! During this period, the examination of the whole of the witnesses against him, with the exception of four questions put to the Soobadar Gooljar Missur, and further examination of the worthless wretch Untajee, had taken place, and all the discrepancies, incoherences, and improbabilities of the evidence of the principal witnesses had been disposed of, got over, well or ill, and certainly without being subjected to such scrutiny as would have been applied by a bold and talented advocate of the rajah, British or native. He firmly believed that if his highness had had the advantage of the attendance of such an advocate during this period, the result would have been the detection of the collusion which he believed existed, and the paying of the soobadars. He now turned to the few remarks which he had to make on the evidence of the witnesses. On the tenth day of the proceedings, Sewgoolam Sing was cross-examined. (Mr. Norris read the cross-examination of Sewgoolam Sing and also of Gooljar Missur.) It is evident that the

witness (Gooljar Missur) could not have thought that he was asked whether he had described "*tusweer*" (persons), or whether he had written "*tufseel*" (particulars). He was asked simply how he came to remember dates. He answers the question very intelligibly, and, if he made a mistake in saying that he did not write particulars, when he meant to say that he did not describe persons, the mistake is his own, and is rather surprising in a person speaking a language with which he is familiar. However, the journal will be found not to be deficient in descriptions of persons. The evidence of the soobadar, in regard to the two interviews at the Dewan's house, is stated by the commission to be corroborated almost in a providential manner by Coosia Inloo, the Dewan's slipper-bearer. He must say that he thought this person required himself to be corroborated by Providence, which had not yet interposed in his favour. His evidence before the commission was nothing to boast of, but, such as it was, he had subsequently entirely destroyed it. In his evidence before the commission (S. P. iii. 105), he says, after relating the second interview at the Dewan's house, "When I left the house (of the Dewan) to return home, they were still in the sleeping-room, and my house is a considerable distance from the Dewan's house." And in a deposition made by him on the 22nd of September, 1837, and transmitted to government by Col. Ovens, on the 24th of Nov. 1837, we find him stating, in direct contradiction to the foregoing—"Afterwards, the Rao Sahib went into the Wara (rajah's palace) after him; having called the Gharia (Brahmin Untajee) and the soobadars, I took them into the Wara." And then followed a detail of what he saw at the palace. He had doubtless discovered, subsequently to the sitting of the commission, that he had limited his evidence very foolishly; and it was far from improbable that, by this time, he had remembered that he was a witness to the whole of what passed between the rajah and the soobadars on their interviews at the palace. He should not think that much faith could be reposed safely in Coosia Inloo. He should now lay before the Court such arguments as occurred to him arising from a general review of the features of this case—why the motion for adjournment should not be carried, and why a full debate on the case should be allowed. The deposed Rajah of Sattara was raised to the throne by the British Government in 1819, and from that time, to the year 1832, conducted himself so admirably, that he was the theme of constant applause to the four successive residents at his court, to the Bombay Government, and to the Court of Directors, as an able and benignant ruler; while his fidelity as an ally was so undoubted, that the government of Bombay, in the time of Sir John Malcolm, voluntarily relaxed the provision of the non-intercourse article, so as to admit of his corresponding with the chieftains in his neighbourhood. His administration was just, liberal, and enlightened, but he had enemies, not from faults of his own, but in some measure in consequence of his very excellencies. The first of these was Appa Sahib, his unworthy brother. That this person was the rajah's bitter enemy no one can doubt. Their disagreement was a matter of public notoriety, though the rajah never failed to treat Appa Sahib with kindness and attention. This ungrateful man, early in 1835, and once previously in the time of Sir John Malcolm, made an attempt to induce the British Government to confer on him half of his brother's raj, and we find him, by Ballajee Punt Nathoo's evidence before the commission (S. P. iii. 119), giving information six months previously, or about April, 1835, which no one can credit, that "his highness had written to his aunt at Bombay, that if he fails to obtain redress there—(in England, whither he was sending an embassy)—he would go over to the Russians; tell them that his kingdom is one of fifty-six crores of rupees; that they must bring an army and reinstate him in his raj, and that he will ultimately repay their expenses by instalments." Ballajee Punt Nathoo, his confidant, says, "The rajah has seduced his brother's wife, and therefore they are on bad terms." He could only say, if this were true, Appa Sahib would be, in his eyes, an infinitely greater wretch than he had believed him to be. He lived in the palace, and he lived in the employment and on the revenues of his brother; and what should they think of the enormous hypocrisy which he must have practised while so living, if suffering under this cruel wrong? He must

say, however, that he disbelieved the assertion of Ballajee Punt Nathoo. Appa Sahib's elder wife, who fled to the rajah, it was said, in consequence of Appa Sahib's misconduct, was stated by the residents to have always borne an irreproachable character; and if she had been treated by the rajah otherwise than it became him to treat his brother's wife, he could not imagine that, either through complaint of Appa Sahib, or dissension in the rajah's family, the thing should not have become known to the resident, who would scarcely have failed to urge his highness to terminate so disgraceful a connection. Was it to be credited that this person, who so ungenerously strove on two occasions to deprive the rajah of half his territories, would not have contrived that a fact should come to the knowledge of our Government, which could not fail to lower the rajah in its estimation? He thought badly of Appa Sahib, on the ground of information placed on record when there could be no object in misrepresenting him; but he did not think so badly of him as he should if he believed the evidence of his confidant, Ballajee Punt Nathoo. The second of the rajah's enemies was Ballajee Punt Nathoo. This person, a leading and bigoted brahmin, of great talent and art, cunning, ambitious, and worldly-minded, was possessed of considerable influence with all the British authorities in the Deccan. That he was the rajah's enemy is sufficiently apparent from his evidence before the commission, wherein he stated that, six months previously, he had reported to Mr. John Warden, that the rajah contemplated, if he had not committed, a breach of his engagements with the British Government. The same evidence shews him also to be Appa Sahib's confidant, and the willing hearer, if not utterer, of his slanders against his brother. We find, too, from General Lodwick's letter to the Court of Directors, dated Oct. 9th, 1840, that this artful enemy, in Nov. 1835, observed "that there were some rumours of a plot formed by the neighbouring feudal chiefs subordinate to the British Government, and particularly by the Chief of Sangleo and the Rajah of Joudpore, and that the Rajah of Sattara might be talked over to join in it; but that he should be enabled to establish the truth or falsehood of his report of the rajah's being about to join in such conspiracy by his highness intimating to me his intention to join a hunting party on the borders of those states, or his visiting those chiefs in his annual tour, during the next four months." "I ascertained," continues Gen. Lodwick, "that this information came from the rajah's brother, and I attached proportionately less credit to it." But what an artful intimation was this! Ballajee Punt had but to induce the rajah to make one of the harmless excursions above mentioned, and then he was at once entangled in a conspiracy! His highness, however, fortunately had not made either of them, and the resident, in consequence, set down the information as false. The following are proofs of the enmity existing between both Chitnavees Row and the Joudpore rajah on the one hand, and the Rajah of Sattara on the other—and that enmity must have been known to Ballajee Punt Nathoo:—Extract of a letter from Mr. Dunlop, dated 12th April, 1837, par. 6:—"With regard to Chitnavees Row's friendly intercourse between him and the Sattara rajah, it seems to be highly improbable, for several reasons. He is a jealous, I may say bigoted, brahmin, and feels extreme enmity at the rajah for his encouragement of the Probhoo caste in the performance of brahminical ceremonies, which he has taken up and written against in the spirit of a polemic. The Sunkeshwur's long-established high character should also protect him from suspicion, except on strong grounds, neither do I think he would trust the rajahs, if all their other motives were wanting." With respect to the Joudpore rajah, the Chitnavees was reported, when in confinement, to have stated, "I believe that the fact is upon record that, such were that rajah's feelings against the Rajah of Sattara, that he declined to receive a visit which the latter wished to pay him, and that this was in consequence abandoned." He observed that his excellent friend Mr. Willoughby stated that neither himself nor Colonel Ovans knew Ballajee Punt Nathoo previously to the assembling of the Sattara Commission. He considered this much to be deplored, for, he could not but think that if they had known him, they could not have considered him the rajah's friend, even though he should have appeared such. The evidence given above, together with his own evidence,

seemed to shew that he was not so, nor did he observe that he even stated that he endeavoured to reclaim the rajah from the dangerous course which he represented that he was pursuing. So much towards shewing that he was the rajah's enemy. The following were reasons why it might be expected that he should be so. 1st. Because the rajah had rejected him as his dewan, a place which he was desirous of filling, and which he now occupies under Appa Sahib. 2nd. Because he was a leading brahmin, and belonged to a caste which was never at peace with the rajah, and because he was a connection (the son of the one being married to the daughter of the other) of Nil-hunt Shertree, of Poore, who, with the Swamee of Sunkeshwur and Chitnavees Row, of Sangleo, was at the head of the brahmin league against the Probhoo and other castes, on a question of religion, in which dispute, whether rightly or the reverse, the rajah opposed the pretensions of the brahmins. The rajah's feelings towards Ballajee Punt Nathoo he should imagine partook largely of fear; but if he thought him his friend, he should consider the fact merely a proof how egregiously his highness was deceived by his artful enemies. This, however, is Ballajee Punt Nathoo, of whom the Bombay Government, in a letter to the hon. directors, said: "To the zeal and integrity of that individual we may, in a great degree, attribute a knowledge of those proceedings which rendered so imperative the deposition of the late Rajah of Sattara." The third party hostile to the rajah were the Brahmins generally. The rajah himself did not disguise his dislike and distrust of the members of this caste, and instituted schools avowedly with the design of instructing Mahrattas, and by this means destroying the predominant influence of the Brahmins; and the violent religious dispute which arose between the Brahmins on the one hand, and the Probhoos and other castes on the other, and in which the rajah was considered to wrong the Brahmins, engendered a feeling of hostility on the part of the Brahmins towards the rajah, the strength of which it was difficult to conceive. The following extracts from General Robertson's speech at the Court of Proprietors, on the 10th July, 1841, may give some idea of it. (Mr. Norris here read the extract.) These were the enemies, Appa Sahib, Ballajee Punt Nathoo, and the Brahmins, whose acts and unwearied malignity, aided by the too ready belief of the British authorities, in charges against the deposed rajah, and their refusal to give him a hearing, had occasioned the condemnation and dethronement of that much-injured prince. It had been stated that up to the year 1832 the utmost harmony, cordiality, and confidence prevailed between the Bombay Government and that of his highness. In that year the rajah's jurisdiction over a portion of the jagheers of the Punt Suchew, one of his highness's jagheerdars, was questioned on the ground that such portion lay beyond the boundary line of the Sattara territory. He believed that he was right in saying, that from 1819 to 1832 his highness's jurisdiction over this tract had always been exercised without dispute; the claim to the jurisdiction on the part of the Company was, however, more advanced by the deputy agent from Scindia, in the Deccan, who in noticing it observed, "I am supported in all I have said by the opinion of Ballajee Punt Nathoo, who, as Mr. Elphinstone's confidential native agent, superintended at Sattara the preparation of the treaty and schedule, on which the rajah founds his pretension." The Bombay Government decided the question against the rajah, who, therefore, like an honest, straightforward man, deprived, as he considered, without just cause, of that to which he was entitled, and which he highly valued, addressed letters, in 1833, to the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone and Captain Grant Duff, and General Robertson, two of the residents at his court, requesting that they would state their sentiments upon the point. These he transmitted to the Bombay Government, and that government forwarded them to the Court of Directors. The Court, in September, 1834, returned these letters, with an intimation that they did not desire to be the medium of the rajah's correspondence with gentlemen in England, though there was no objection to such; they, at the same time, applied themselves to a consideration of the matter in dispute, and passed a decision which might be interpreted in his Majesty's favour, though it was not so precise as to make it certain that the Court had seized the material points of the case. This decision was made known

to the rajah in April, 1835, and the resident, Gen. Lodwick, received orders to furnish Government with a list of the jagheers to which this decision of the Court applied; this was done in July, 1835. Nothing followed upon this. The rajah did not receive an acknowledgment of what he thought were his rights, nor knew why he was kept out of it. In the spring of 1836, his highness had a meeting with the Governor, Sir Robert Grant, and immediately questioned him earnestly upon this subject, which he had most deeply at heart. It was certain that the Governor informed his highness that the matter had been referred home, and it was equally certain that this was a mistake on this very question; and the resident's letter of July, 1835, had not been brought to the Court's notice, though the Governor thought it had; but a reference had, it seems, been made regarding a jagheer in Khandesh, held by a jagheerdar subject to his highness as his liege paramount, which case might very well be imagined to differ materially from that of the jagheers of the Punt Suchew. It is positively stated, by the rajah's vakeel, and he (Mr. Norris) thought he heard the thing stated in India long before the unfortunate occurrences of 1835 and succeeding years, that Ballajee Punt Nathoo had advanced considerable sums of money to the Punt Suchew, the recovery of which would, of course, be much facilitated by the transfer of a portion of the Suchew jagheer to the British jurisdiction—should this be so, a pecuniary interest would be superadded to the feelings of disappointed ambition, wounded vanity, and irritated sectarianism, to induce him to use his best endeavours to effect that which could not but deeply mortify the rajah. The rajah discovered or was persuaded, that the question had not again been referred home, and felt deeply mortified. He found himself curtailed in rights which he much valued, and after a decision in his favour by the same authorities, he found even this apparently disregarded to his disadvantage, and no intention shewn to submit the matter again to those authorities. If he knew his enemies, and most men did, though fear or policy may often prevent this being shewn, he would not fail to attribute his mortification to their machinations; but he fairly intimated to the resident, that his confidence in the Bombay Government was much impaired; and the resident himself fell under his displeasure, from an idea, doubtless, that the neglect which he experienced was, at least, in part attributable to that officer. Finding, therefore, that he could not recover from the equity of the Bombay Government, the right of which he had, he conceived, been unjustly deprived for four years, he resolved on sending an embassy to the Court of Directors, a step neither necessary nor wise, but certainly not indicative of any treasonable intents, and he should say quite inconsistent with the idea that the rajah's mind could be occupied with any such scheme. Treasonable plots, when entertained, usually occupy a man's mind pretty completely. He should not expect to see an attentive political intriguer engage in a Chancery suit. It was at this period, when the rajah's mind was agitated by a feeling that he had been neglected and wronged, when he was dissatisfied with the Government and the resident, and when the Governor felt displeased with his highness for saying that the Governor had not informed him that another reference had been made to the Court regarding the jagheers, that the charge was brought against the rajah of his having attempted to seduce the soobadars of the 23rd N.I. from their allegiance. It was not his intention to dwell at length upon that case. He had stated that he thought the commission's proceedings could not be considered as a leaning to the rajah, and, independently of this objection, the evidence against his highness seemed to be weak in the extreme. The result was, as we know, that his highness was declared to be proved guilty, though the transaction altogether was not deemed of so much importance as had at first been thought to attach to it. "The attempt to tamper with our native troops," says Sir R. Grant, in his minute, 30th May, 1839, par. 3 (S. P. i. 235), "viewed as an isolated act, appeared so monstrously wild and extravagant, as to induce this Government to think that, unless some more distinct and intelligible act of impropriety could be brought home to the rajah, it would not be expedient to adopt extreme measures against his highness." However, while the measures of Government in this

matter were under consideration, a petition to Government, dated the 13th of December, 1836, was received in Bombay, by post, on the 6th of March, 1837, purporting to have come from Girjabhaee, the mother of the titular dewan, Govind Row, then in confinement, as a state prisoner, at Poona, imputing various plots and conspiracies of a treasonable nature to the rajah, and confessing to the guilt of her son, as an agent under compulsion. A dark chapter followed:—Gen. Lodwick was removed from the residency in a manner certainly betraying great disingenuousness. He was told that he had not the rajah's confidence, and that "a new person was required to ascertain whether he might not succeed, by the reciprocities of a free and friendly intercourse, in winning from his highness that confidence which he had, however unreasonably or ungratefully, withdrawn from" the general; and then it appeared that in the first instructions to the new resident, he was directed "to be distant and reserved in all his communications with the rajah." The reason given for the general's removal was not the real one. Others appeared in the Governor's minutes of the time; and in Sir R. Grant's minute of the 18th June, 1837 (S. P. i. 84, paragraph 4), it was stated that the delay which had taken place in instituting an inquiry into the matter of the petition of Girjabhaee "originated in our conviction that this inquiry could not with safety be entrusted to the late resident." Those reasons intimated that the general had fallen under the displeasure of Government, and the concluding para. of Sir R. Grant's minute of the 27th April, 1837 (S. P. i. 183), wherein he stated that he considered two only, out of the three commissioners, entitled to an acknowledgment "that Government are in the highest degree satisfied with the zeal, judgment, ability, and activity which they evinced in the prosecution of the highly important and equally delicate investigation entrusted to their charge," confirmed that impression. There was nothing in the proceedings to account for that. Col. Ovans in his letter said, speaking of Gen. Lodwick, "He either could not or would not give us any assistance regarding the rajah's case." He knew not what he could have beyond the depositions; but that was what he said. He knew not whether any impression of that sort reached the Government, that Gen. Lodwick was not so zealous in prosecuting the case against the rajah; but the whole fact was, that there was a disagreement between the general and his colleagues, who were all perfectly honourable men, and whose difference of opinion might be accounted for. They all set off with the belief, as far as honourable men could do so before hearing the evidence, that the rajah was guilty. One saw reason to doubt it—circumstances confirmed him in that opinion; and most unquestionably Gen. Lodwick thought better of the rajah's case than the other two. Under such circumstances, he must say, he could not but consider the removal of Gen. Lodwick, who was undoubtedly inclined to take a more favourable view of the rajah's case than either of the other commissioners, at the moment when further inquiries into the rajah's alleged treasons were to be instituted, as unfortunate. He should have thought that liberality of feeling towards an individual so entirely within the grasp of their power as the rajah, would have suggested the continuance of Gen. Lodwick, if he was more favourable to the rajah than the other two. However, he was removed. And who was appointed to succeed him? Col. Ovans, who had taken strong views of his highness's guilt. He confessed he could not but think this a strong measure. And who was placed in his full confidence, with the view of assisting him in unravelling the supposed intrigues? Ballajee Punt Nathoo, whom, for so many reasons, he believed to have been his highness's implacable enemy; who, by his own evidence before the commission, was shewn to have been the ready bearer of every slander against the rajah; the confidant of Appa Sahib, the intriguer against his brother, and who betrayed, by that evidence, an evident desire to injure the rajah. He was bound to say, that he did not think that this step could be defended. He was not surprised at what followed, and which appeared to him much to be regretted. A system of espionage—or, more properly speaking, a political inquisition—was established in Sattara. Liberal rewards and indemnities for evidence touching the rajah's supposed intrigues had been offered, on the receipt of Girjabhaee's supposed petition. The system continued to be acted upon;

conclusions were formed as to what was wanted; evidence was procured in various ways; some gave it at once, others more unwillingly. Nor could any person, from what occurred, fail to draw the inference, that to be a witness against the rajah was to have a title to the favour of the Bombay Government. Detentions were resorted to in cases where parties refused to give the evidence which it was supposed they could furnish, and after no very long time, the resident summoned and imprisoned the rajah's subjects and servants in the rajah's capital, without his highness's intervention. But, he should be asked, "May not Government take the necessary measures for procuring true evidence touching the intrigues of traitors?" He would answer, that considerable risk must attend the measure when a Government, so vastly superior as the British, had recourse to these steps to procure information as to the supposed treason of a prince so weak and powerless, in comparison, as the Rajah of Sattara. People would form the opinion, and in India more readily than in most places, that the matter under inquiry was one in which the Government was a party, and that its interests were on the side of the conviction of the accused, and would expect to be benefited or injured according to the evidence which was furnished. But, in regard to Sattara at the time then in question, there could be no mystery in the mind of any native. That Ballajee Punt Nathoo was the enemy of the rajah, and the confidant of Appa Sahib, could not be unknown; and if it were, Ballajee Punt would have himself promulgated it, and all who had any hatred to gratify, or who wished to procure the favour of the British Government, would enlist themselves as witnesses against the rajah. It was said that this would be the case, however carefully the Government and the resident might guard against procuring any but true evidence. But even this did not always appear to have been done. On the 24th of June, 1837, Col. Ovans recommended the removal of Govind Row to Ahmednuggur in the following terms. (Reads paras. 11, 12, and 13.) Govind Row was, accordingly, removed on the 5th of July, 1837, from Poona, to be transferred to the gaol at Ahmednuggur. On the 7th of July the resident reported that he had been visited by the ras and two persons in his confidence, and that, having read to them the papers purporting to have been sent by Girjabhaee, they all agreed that the contents were true, though none of them knew the writer. On the 21st of July the resident sent up a statement of Sukaram Bullal, uncle of Govind Row, one of the two friends of Girjabhaee above alluded to, in which he declared that he had caused the petition to be written by the hand of Mahdoo Sugree, who, Col. Ovans stated, was "a brahmin, living in their own house," viz. that of Govind Row. Sukaram Bullal, however, in an additional paragraph to his statement, says that he had come as a visitor, and that he then went off immediately to a distance. Medhoojee Gurgadhur, the Row's other confidant, on the 25th July, made a declaration to the same effect. On the 30th July, Sukaram Bullal being pressed to produce the person who wrote the petition, said that he was an Oomedwa (candidate for employment), and that when he left the house, he said that he was going to Hindostan (the northern part of India), and that it was on this account that he was employed to write the petition, for fear of the Maharnj. On the 24th July, the Government, at the recommendation of the resident, that the Judge of Ahmednuggur be instructed to admit Sukaram Bullal to Govind Row, who Ballajee Punt Nathoo, in his evidence before the commission, says, "is not a very wise man, and will do as he is bid," directs the judge to admit accordingly any agent whom the resident may depute. And on the 4th August, Colonel Ovans reports that Sukaram Bullal left Sattara the day before to visit his nephew, Govind Row. The resident at the same time stated that he had received a petition from Girjabhaee, requesting "that her son, Govind Row, may be released from the gaol of Ahmednuggur, and allowed to occupy quarters in the town;" and he suggested that this step "should not be taken until the arrival of Sukaram Bullal at Ahmednuggur, and that he should be consulted as to the proper time for granting this indulgence," and corresponding instructions were accordingly issued to the Judge of Ahmednuggur on the 16th August. Now, surely here was a great mistake, if they allowed that the Bombay Government could derive true evidence only—if they allowed that the resident could derive true evidence

only—if they allowed, and it would be more than he thought could reasonably be asked, that Ballajee Punt Nathoo could derive true evidence only, there could be no doubt about the situation of Sukaram Bullal. He had declared that Govind Row had admitted the existence of the rajah's intrigues; therefore, when he was sent to confer with Govind Row, what was this but to strive to constrain Govind Row to confirm the statement of Sukaram Bullal, whether it were true or false? for it cannot be supposed that that individual would consent to Govind Row's making any statement which conflicted with his. And when they found, as they did, that Govind Row's liberation or continuance in a strict imprisonment was made to depend upon Sukaram Bullal's pleasure, the case became worse still. Surely no value could be placed on evidence so got, nor on any procured by any inquiry in which such things were done; for the effect of this step could not be limited to Govind Row, it would spread all over the country, and there would not be wanting agents without orders to take care that it did so. He begged explicitly to state that he had no desire to cast any imputation upon Colonel Ovens, beyond that of error in judgment, in taking the steps above mentioned, which, it will have been seen were fully approved by the Government; but an error he thought it was, and one that could not but shake far better evidence than had been produced against the rajah. The next papers in this history were the letter from the Acting Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, dated the 24th August, 1837, and an enclosure. (Reads both these documents.) Now did Sukaram Bullal, whom they had vested thus with power to make Govind Row confirm his evidence, make himself a true deposition? He did not. When he went to Ahmednuggur, to caution Govind Row to give evidence similar to his, he went with lies, important lies, in his mouth; in his evidence, at least, he himself so declared; for on the 12th May, 1838, he admitted that instead of his getting the petition written in Govind Row's house, by Inchdoo Faquer, a candidate for employment, that petition was written by Krishnajeew Sadaseew Bhidey, a brahmin of Punderpoor (a special sect of brahmin sanctity), in the Gawnpoore, at the instigation of Lukshumun Punt Bhagwunt, and that it was not put into the post at Poona, as he had stated, on the 17th July last, at Punderpoor. On the 20th September, 1837, Krishnajeew Sadaseew Bhidey stated to Colonel Ovens that he wrote the petition at the desire of Lukshumun Punt Bhagwunt, and with the cognizance of Wittul Punt Anna, and that when people were apprehended, in consequence of the petition being sent to Government, he was to receive 1,000 rupees, though he insisted on having 1,200. He did not mention the name of Sukaram Bullal in his statement. These papers were transmitted by Colonel Ovens to Government on the 16th of August, 1838. The measures taken to procure evidence of the rajah's intrigues produced the fruits that might have been expected, and information of various plots, including a multitude of small states, was received, but of these none were considered apparently worth pursuing, except alleged intrigues with Appa Sahib, ex-Raja of Nagpore, then a prisoner at Joudpore, and with the Viceroy of Goa. The discoveries were reported from time to time to the Government of India, from which a letter of rather a discouraging tendency was received, bearing date the 7th August, 1837. After alluding to the rajah's desire to employ Dr. Milne in preparing a statement of his case to be laid before Government, which the Governor-General was inclined to sanction, the letter proceeds thus. (Reads para. 6.) Notwithstanding this precaution, the Bombay Government persevered in the investigation, and further reports of the progress made produced two letters from the Governor-General, dated 2d and 16th Oct., 1837. (Reads them.) It was remarkable that the course recommended in the former of these letters was very nearly that which Sir James Carnac, in 1839, determined in the first instance to adopt, and which there could be little doubt would have been by far the best way of disposing of this unfortunate and painful case. Those letters, particularly that of the 2d of October, 1837, made a deep impression on the Bombay Government, and no one could be surprised. It felt itself on its trial as well as the rajah, and did not like being called upon to abandon so unpromising and unsatisfactory an investigation, which it had deemed so important. (Reads the minutes by the Governor, Oct. 19, 1837,

and of October 30, 1837, subscribed to by Mr. Farish.) The government accordingly proceeded. The resident at the same time was desired to complete his inquiries, and send up a statement of the evidence to be communicated to the rajah, who was to be heard in his defence. It had been sometimes alleged that the rajah had been satisfactorily tried on the first charge, but that seemed to be disproved by the fact that in the statement of evidence transmitted to Government by the resident, in January, 1838, preparatory to the intended hearing of the rajah, appeared the evidence of the first charge, as well as that of the others; and he might here add, that when, subsequently, another statement of the evidence was penned by the resident in November, 1838, for the same purpose, agreeably to the Governor-General's minute of September 23, 1838, that statement also was made to include the evidence on the first charge, together with that on the other charges. The following extract from the public papers also conclusively proved that it was intended to give the rajah a hearing or trial, upon all the charges which had been brought against him, and which were maintained. (Reads Sir R. Grant's minute, 15th August, 1837, par. 12, S. P., i. 931; Sir R. Grant's minute, 20th September, 1837, par. 13, S. P., i. 104; Colonel Ovens to Governor, 15th Aug. 1838, par. 9; Mr. Anderson's minute, 2nd May, 1838, S. P., i. 207; Sir R. Grant's minute, 31st May, 1838, S. P., i. 247; Mr. Farish's minute, 4th June, 1838, p. 4, S. P., i. 251; and Sir R. Grant's, Sept. 23, 1835, June 8, S. P., i. 335.) The resident's reports (continued Mr. Norris) upon the several charges being before Government, Sir Robert Grant recorded in the course of the month of May, 1838, minutes, amounting in all to nearly 600 paragraphs, to prove the rajah's guilt. Now, he would just ask any one whether there could be a reason worth thinking of, that required 600 paragraphs to prove it? He never heard of such a thing. Nor could it, he thought, be deemed any thing less than lamentable self-delusion in Sir Robert Grant, to have believed that he could calmly sit down to try impartially an alleged treason which he had composed 600 paragraphs to prove. However, let that pass. This step, which he must say he could not consider free from objection, of recording his full conviction of the rajah's guilt on the three charges finally maintained against his highness, was followed by the members of council of Bombay, and the Governor-General, having these voluminous papers transmitted to him when Afghan politics were about to occupy so much of his attention, followed the example of the Government of Bombay, under the express understanding that a fair hearing would be allowed to the rajah. It might be here mentioned that at a subsequent period, the members of the Government of India recorded in like manner their opinion that the rajah was guilty. Two of them stated that they did not think it necessary to give him a hearing, and the third seemed not to have alluded to that point. The decision of the Governor-General on the long debated point of the rajah's guilt reached the Bombay Government in October, 1838. And now at last the time did appear to be coming when the rajah, who, from June, 1837, to October, 1838, had occupied a position in his own capital from which the meanest of his subjects would have shrunk with dismay—that of a butt merely for accusations, concocted by the ingenuity and malevolence of an influential, numerous, and unscrupulous caste of natives, his known enemies, aided and supported by British credulity and British power—seemed at length likely to attain that which he had in vain been endeavouring to gain the whole time, viz., a full and impartial hearing. He was never farther from the attainment of that object than he was at that moment. Now, as well as on the previous occasion, when the statement of evidence was submitted by the resident, came on a perfect fever of apprehension of the rajah's "vast resources, boundless wealth, and despotic power," to allure alike and intimidate witnesses, coupled, too, with the rajah's unscrupulous application of them in all probability to those ends. "His vast resources and boundless wealth" were described by the Bombay Government, in the despatch to the Secret Committee, of the 15th of September, 1836, par. 10 (S. P., i. 2), as follows:—"His revenues do not exceed fourteen lacs of rupees per annum, and his military resources are contemptible, and totally inadequate for the enterprise he has undertaken. We must, therefore, believe that he is associated with other powers, anxiously desiring to shake off our rule, and

we infer that he looks to his Highness the Nizam, Scindia, and other native chiefs, to declare against us, when their plans have been brought to maturity." His "despotic power" was exemplified in Colonel Ovens's letter of the 25th November, 1841, paragraphs 9 and 10 (S. P., iii. 24), wherein Colonel Ovens rules, and the Bombay Government say nothing against the interpretation, that the rajah was guilty of an infraction of the treaty, for failing to be guided in any matter by the advice of the British agent at his highness's Court, even though such matter should be the right understanding of an article of the treaty itself, which conferred on the British Government that authority over the rajah, with which it was willing to be satisfied after the conquest. As breaker of the treaty, he was of course liable to dethronement, and, with respect to the difficulty of dethroning him, they had Sir J. Carnac's testimony corroborated by experience (Minute, June 19, 1831; S. P., i. 290), that "he is altogether at our mercy, and the execution of an order to dispossess him of his territories would scarcely be a more difficult work than to sign such an order." So much for his resources, his wealth, and his power, if he presumed to use them against the British Government. As to his probable unscrupulousness in the use of them, he should shew subsequently that the rajah offered "not once, not twice, but repeatedly," to surrender his territories into the keeping of the British—a thing which most unquestionably he (Mr. Norris) in his place, and no more guilty of treason than he was at that moment, would never have ventured to do—provided that a fair and impartial hearing were granted him. He seemed, therefore, to have thought but little, at this crisis, of the unrighteous application of his vast resources, unbounded wealth, and despotic power. He should shew presently that these advantages were used against him in other instances beside that remarkable one of Sukaram Bullal's deputation to Govind Row, at Ahmednuggur, before noticed. Most of the authorities agreed that his suspension was necessary during the trial; but he was happy to see that his most esteemed and valued friend, Mr. Anderson, recorded the following sentiments, though in opposition to the majority. (Read Minute, June 8, 1838, pars. 21 and 22, S. P. i. 253.) He (Mr. Norris) really thought so too. However, those who knew the probable value of the evidence against the rajah, in all likelihood, better than Mr. Anderson, were very averse to the rajah not being altogether suspended from power, while the trial was going on; and Sir Robert Grant, in his minute of June 8, 1838, pars. 4 and 5 (S. P., i. 251), enabled them to see, that the objection to leaving the rajah, at this moment, in possession of power was felt principally by Col. Ovens, who so well understood the case, giving utterance, doubtless, to the sentiment of Balajee Punt Nathoo, who, he was quite sure, understood it much better. (Reads Sir R. Grant's minute of 8th June, 1838, par. 4.) This apprehension of subornation, on the part of the rajah, was particularly indefensible and inapplicable, when it was recollected that Government had before it the proceedings of the commission of 1836, and that his highness had not on that occasion been charged with having resorted in the slightest degree to such practices. The rajah, he should mention, from the time when his intercourse with the government of Bombay became so unsatisfactory, had sought out other means of communicating with the British authorities, and for a long time corresponded with Dr. Milne; at least so it would appear. The Bombay Government intercepted this correspondence, and Colonel Ovens, on the 1st of October, 1837, much objected to any correspondence with the rajah, which was not entirely within the knowledge of Government. The Governor-General, though he did not approve entirely of the correspondence which seemed to have been carried on, was yet inclined to let it continue till the rajah had been tried. Notwithstanding the interception of the correspondence, the Bombay Government seemed to prefer that it should be put a stop to, and at length, on the 30th January, 1839, this object was accomplished. He found too that at that period it was intended to prevent a deputation from the rajah being sent to England, if this could have legally been done, (S. P. vol. i. pp. 278 to 285.) In that state was this unfortunate prince left. He was subjected to a most searching inquisition, for many months carried on with all the influence of the British Government by the British agent at his Court, who had not a doubt of his guilt,

and directed by his most implacable and formidable native foe, who belonged to the most influential caste in the Indies, a caste notoriously at variance with the rajah, unscrupulous, vindictive, and having religious spite to gratify! He could not imagine any man to be in a situation more helpless than was the rajah at this period, and yet he found him prevented from resorting to any fortuitous aid which he might have been fortunate to discover. He declared, though perfectly satisfied of the rajah's entire innocence, he was astonished at the weakness of the case against him; under these circumstances, let the same means be resorted to in any other judicial court, and he was convinced that in one-third of the time an infinitely better sustained charge would be made out. That might be a fitting opportunity for placing before them what the resident considered a fair way of trying the rajah at the beginning of 1838, and towards the end of that year. (Read paras. 50, 55 to 59; and extract of a letter from Colonel Ovens to Government, 15th November, 1838, paras. 20 and 21.) He came now to a consideration of the merits of the two latter charges against the rajah; and it must always be remembered that upon these no trial or hearing whatever had been granted him. He had perused repeatedly Sir R. Grant's minute of the 24th of May, 1838, on the Joudpoor case, and he had found it, he must say, wearisome reading. In the name of common sense, were princes in India to be deposed because vagabonds at enmity with them say that verbal messages were sent to a dethroned prince, in the destitute situation of Appa Sahib of Nagpore, requesting him "to make preparations to join in a war against the English," and "to exert his interest with the Sooltan of Constantinople to let the Russians pass through Turkey to India," and because it is stated that a sword was authorized to be sent in a Neena to such dethroned prince, whom the Dewan requests to send 25 or 30 lacs, to enable the Portuguese troops to capture Nagpore! Unworthy of serious thought as these charges were, he did not believe them. Elojee Mohitey, one of the leading witnesses, was an adherent of Appa Sahib of Nagpore, and was denounced by the rajah to Captain Grant Duff as an intriguer; and as for the story of his destroying the letter and the shoes (S. P. i. 209), he coupled with this service an alleged promise by the rajah, to make his mother give up to him some disputed property. It would surely be natural for the rajah to pay useful service to himself, even at his own expense, and at any rate at the expense of others. Yet the mother of Elojee Mohitey was not, he believed, compelled by the rajah to make the surrender in question. What was the plain inference? Why, that Elojee was dissatisfied with the rajah, and that his highness did not mind about him. Abba Mobarceek, another leading witness, was connected by marriage with Elojee Mohitey. He could not stop to say more upon this paltry charge of political communication hostile to the British Government with a fugitive and a beggar; and one, moreover, who seemed to have taken up the idea of becoming a religious ascetic; and they were called upon to believe that this silly, useless treason had been going on for years. As for the principal features and characters in the Goa case, let them suppose a gang of robbers taken up. They are found to be connected with a coining shop; the officers proceed to it, and find quantities of false money, and tools for making it, and on asking for explanation, they are answered by the principal coiner, "Coin money?—to be sure we do, and a very good thing we make of it; I trust that we shall long do so; we have the queen's authority." "Oh, very well," we may suppose the police officer to answer; "I am happy to hear that we are with respectable people; I find all is right here; now you will, doubtless, be good enough to shew me the queen's authority." "Why, yes," the chief coiner would reply, "I certainly would have great pleasure in obliging you, as you are so polite; but the fact is, the queen's authority was given verbally; and it may be as well to mention—not to any of us, but to that highly venerated individual, the late head of our firm, who died about a year ago; and you perceive, Sir, we are all in mourning for him; and we have, I assure you, Sir, a great many witnesses to prove that that departed saint did really state that he had such authority!" Now, he asked, could such an explanation be listened to gravely? And yet, he declared, that it seemed to him parallel to the position of Nago's company with refer-

ence to the rajah. There was nothing to shew that Nago required any authority from the rajah for any thing he did. He wrote treasonable letters in the rajah's name, and made and appended seals as he pleased; and he carried on this for twelve years! Could any one believe that? And who was this man? A brahmin, as well as the rest of his party, who are also principally his relations; and the principal, Nago Deorao, died on the 30th July, 1836, and he was a servant of the Swamee of Sunkleshwur, one of the heads of the religious feud between the brahmins and other castes. But there were letters from Don Manoel, and the signature, if not genuine, was a far better imitation than would have been necessary to deceive the rajah. These letters, and the extravagant treaty and notes of instructions, stated to have been communicated by Don Manoel, were found only on Nago's party; and as for the goodness of the signature, if forged, it would have been necessary to forge it well, if, as he believed, it was intended to deceive those who understood Portuguese signatures better than the rajah did. The attempt to connect the rajah with Nago and his company was beyond measure weak. The particulars of Dr. Berlind's intercourse with the rajah, and of Nago's interviews, are meagre and unsatisfactory, and are inconclusively shewn. The doctor, though alive, had not given evidence, and the persons who did depose were brahmins of most indifferent character, and members of that party of intriguers who, admitting themselves to be so implicated in transactions of this nature, and having upon them the evidence of their guilt, were under the necessity of impugning the prince, whose name they had so unwarrantably used. Tejeram, the banker, committed, he was told, some years ago, a fraudulent bankruptcy, and came under the corrective operation of the rajah's *adawlut*; his books and evidence had been ably commented on by General Robertson, in his speech at the Court of Proprietors last July. Sir Robert Grant's minutes on this case, amidst the loads of matter which they contain, seem to him to exhibit scarcely an occurrence that could justly be said to affect the rajah; and certainly none that, if his highness had had the hearing which he solicited, he would not, in all probability, have entirely disproved. And what a host of improbabilities presented themselves to prevent their crediting this charge! He would enumerate a few:—1st. The extravagance of the plot. Sir Robert Grant admitted, in many passages of his writings, that it was almost too absurd to conceive; and he would remark, that surely it was not very satisfactory to be forced to believe that which one could not explain or conceive. 2nd. The improbability that the rajah should place such unbounded trust in brahmins, whom it was well known he hated and distrusted, and by whom similar feelings were entertained against him. 3rd. The improbability that for so many years those enemies, who perpetually shewed a desire to ruin him, should not have betrayed him. Sir Robert Grant admitted also that the knowledge of his intrigues was widely spread. 4th. The weakness of the evidence, as admitted by Sir Robert Grant in several passages in his writings. 5th. The enormous powers of Nago. 6th. The distress of Nago's followers after his death, when they had it in their power, if the intrigue would last, to extort what money they pleased from the rajah. 7th. The absence of proof that the rajah sent to secure Nago Deorao's papers after his death—the more especially as Sir Robert Grant accounted for Nago recovering the rajah's supposed papers, by saying to the ex-vice-roy, "Discovery might be inconvenient; to the rajah it was ruin irremediable." 8th. Disreputable character of the principal witnesses. 9th. Intriguing character of the Swamee of Sunkleshwur, who might therefore well be suspected to have lent himself to plots against the rajah, to whom he was notoriously inimical. 10th. The circumstance of Don Manoel's successor and political opponent, Senhor Peres da Silva, never having exposed Don Manoel's intrigues; had they existed, he must have discovered them, and would have denounced them. He considered the Goa plot more clearly than any other a brahmin plot for the ruin of the rajah. Brahmins had been engaged in all quarters to furnish evidence, nor was there any room for surprise that the evidence taken at different places should correspond, if they supposed, as he did, that Ballajee Punt Nathoo at Sattara directed the whole intrigue, and suggested in each case where evidence

was to be got, after he had taken care that it should be there. How suspicious, he might say, how conclusively condemnatory, the vast number of brahmin witnesses! He had taken from Col. Ovans's letter, of the 15th of November, 1838, which he considered the best authentic document for the purpose, the names of brahmin and other native witnesses; and he found the number much beyond that stated in Col. Ovans's letter, of the 25th of November, 1841. (Reads the list from S. P., iii. 24, 25.) Where so much depended upon the verbal evidence of the witnesses, he thought it very fatal to the credibility of these charges that the native witnesses against the rajah should be more than two to one brahmins, whom he always disliked, and was at no pains to conciliate, and the more especially when, as in the Goa case, one is required to believe that he placed unbounded confidence in those his known enemies—and enemies, too, of the most vindictive and unscrupulous character, inflamed by religious bigotry, and supported by religious zeal. He had adverted above to effects such as might have been expected from the steps taken to procure evidence by the officers of Government. In page 111 of the first volume of the Sattara Papers, paragraph 3, the case of Bhow Lely was referred to; that person appeared to have volunteered to furnish Lieut. Durock, for a considerable reward, with papers which would prove the rajah's treason. Col. Ovans mentioned the proposal being entertained, and when he failed to produce the papers at the time agreed upon, allowed him a longer period. He failed in the end, but it was suspected, not without grounds, that his intention was to get the required papers forged. In pages 190 and 191 of the same volume would be found mention of these documents, said to be one a letter from the Rajah of Sattara to the Viceroy of Goa, the two others, in the Mahratta language, but in Roman letters, from the viceroy to the rajah. All these were disowned by Nago Mundullao, a party who had letters, containing the same matter, but authenticated in a better way, they imagined. Who then forged these dishonoured letters? Certainly not the rajah's friends. It must have been done by enemies of the rajah—aye! and by enemies, too, who knew something of what was proposed, or intended to be proposed, by those enemies who produced the documents stated to be authentic, since they correspond in matter with those documents. After this disclosure, he confessed it surprised him that the Governor did not strongly suspect that forgery by the rajah's enemies was abroad. He came now to the consideration of the question of the probability of a brahmin conspiring against the rajah. Col. Ovans, in his letter dated May 29, 1841 (par. 12, S. P., iii. 24 and 25), considers it as a petition, mentioning the number of brahmin witnesses, as above represented, viz. 21 out of 44, while he observes, "If any conspiracy existed, it was on the part of the ex-rajah and his Chitnavces, to trample on the brahmins, and to elevate the civil caste of Purbhoos, to which the Chitnavces belonged." It was undoubtedly true, that in this feud the rajah took the part of the Purbhoos, and surely that alone made it likely that the brahmins would rather plot against the rajah than for him. What was it that, some short time back, filled us with grief? What but the confederacy of the Affghans against us? And why did they confederate against us? Doubtless because they considered we had trampled upon them. It was against those whom they deemed to trample upon them, that men did usually conspire. His excellent friend, Mr. Willoughby, in his Memorandum of 31st October, 1841 (S. P., iii. page 13), was not, he thought, at all more successful upon this point, for what did he say? Why, that it was not likely that the brahmins should conspire to pull down a Hindoo prince, whose territories would, under the circumstances, be likely to be transferred to the British Government. To that he (Mr. Norris) answered, that the question was not whether the brahmins would be likely so to conspire or to remain at rest under their fatigues. It was an undoubted fact, admitted by all, that numbers of brahmins did engage in intrigues for some object or another, and some were thought credulous because they believed that revenge being the strongest passion of the mind, or nearly so, the object of the conspiracy should have been to put down a prince whom they disliked, and who disliked and provoked them—aye! even though his ter-

ritories might fall into the hands of the English. Was it not, he would ask, infinitely more improbable that the brahmins should intrigue for the benefit of their enemy—to augment his power, so that from trampling upon them he might grind them to dust?—and could any thing be more unlikely than that brahmins should intrigue to restore to power in India the bigoted and cruel Portuguese, the most implacable enemies whom the Hindoos and the Hindoo superstition have ever had, with the single exception of the Mahomedans, and hardly that? The conjecture he considered extravagant and unjust towards our Government. We are liked better than the Portuguese, whose tyranny and forced conversions he imagined were remembered better than Albuquerque's glory; and if our Government in India was to stand until brahmins leagued with Portuguese to subvert it, depend upon it, we had a long line of empire yet. It was to be remembered, too, that those who believed that the brahmins' intrigue was against the rajah, and not for him, and for Portuguese, did not, as the other side had done, require this to be taken as proved. They desired full and free inquiry only. They said, "Do not, upon our evidence alone (inadequate to establish a story not in itself unlikely), declare that to be beyond a doubt which is glaringly improbable, and requires, before it should be credited, the strongest and most severely scrutinized evidence." In short, the Goa case appeared to him to be a mass of violent improbabilities, as an intrigue for the rajah's benefit, and on his behalf. And this case, it was admitted, was the strongest of all. The following is an extract from a letter from Col. Ovens to Government, dated 3rd March, 1837. (Reads paras. 20, 26, and 30.) It was also to be remembered that, neither on this case nor on the Joudpoor case, had the rajah had any hearing whatever. To crown the incredibility of the Goa plot, a great authority, the Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart., the late President of the Board of Control, had expressed his total disbelief of the charge, in his speech in Parliament, delivered on the 23rd June, 1842. He could only say, that he had always been simple enough to think that the charges were believed by those who sanctioned the dethronement of the rajah by Sir James Carnac, because he would not certify by his signature that he was guilty of them. If the gentlemen behind the bar could say that they did not believe them, it would spare him much trouble; and, under the circumstances, considering that there were without the bar believers staunch, good, and true, in most of what the Court told them, he thought that it would be but fair to state particularly what it was that was expected to be believed. It became now necessary to take a review of the conduct of the rajah subsequently to the appointment of Col. Ovens as acting resident. Col. Ovens arrived at Saltara on the 15th June, 1837, and had an interview with the rajah on the 19th, which was reported in his letter of the 24th June, 1837, from which the following was an extract. (Read, paras. 4 to 7, and an extract from the report of the interview, paras. 5, 6, 11, 12, and 13.) His highness's yad (memorandum), to the effect represented, stated that when the letter he solicited was received, he would tell all regarding the false accusation against him. It was probable that he could then have ventured to name Ballajee Punt Nuthoo as the originator of the conspiracy against him. The letter which he solicited was one which, by a British and superior Government, might well have been given to a native and comparatively powerless prince, of admirable character, if it had been desired to serve him; except only, that it contained the expression of a willingness to aid in effecting his highness's designs. Of course, this should have been limited to "designs meeting the approbation of the British Government." A letter much to the same effect was sent to the rajah by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, on the 12th September, 1826. Could any thing, he would ask, be more proper than the rajah's conduct on this occasion, and any thing more chilling and repulsive than that of the acting resident, agreeably to the orders which he had received? The rajah's request, which he twice made, that he might have a copy of the evidence against him in the sepoy seduction case, was not complied with, on the plea that the commission being secret, no copy of any part of its proceedings could be given to any one, as if any one ever heard of a trial so secret that the evidence against the person accused could not be had by him in writing. His offer to

relinquish his territories, provided he could only obtain a hearing, was treated with neglect. The letter of favour which he begged, the Governor at once resolved to withhold, because, he said, the terms of it "might be construed to imply that Government had acted unjustly towards his highness." Could Sir R. Grant have looked forward to September, 1839, he would have seen the unfortunate rajah dethroned for declining to sign an admission that he was a traitor! He offered again, on the 17th of July, to abandon his territories for a full and fair investigation, and how was this noticed? The Governor, in his minute of the 21st July, 1837, concurred in by the board, writes:—"I do not think any notice should for the present be taken of this communication, which, I think, betrays the rajah's uneasiness, arising from a consciousness of guilt." Strange that the man who was conscious of guilt should act in this way! He boldly protested his innocence, and offered to divest himself of any possible means of concealing guilt. If guilty he would, if timid, have confessed, and if bold would never have offered to resign his power. No one could act in this way but an innocent man. But other parties there were who, he was of opinion, undoubtedly did betray guilt some months before. He alluded to the soobadars. From the 35th par. of the Governor's minute of the 27th April, 1837, he felt convinced that they at that time felt all the terror of approaching detection, from which the Governor's reception of them must have proved a most welcome relief (S. P. i. page 83, par. 35). The rajah again, on the 26th July, 1837, repeated his offer to abandon his throne for a full and fair inquiry, and on the 28th, the Senaputtee and Dinkur Row Mohitey waited, on the part of the rajah, upon the acting resident, and begged humbly for his advice, which his instructions of course withheld him from granting. The tormenting inquiries, the political inquisition, as it might well be called, went on without interruption—for a time the rajah was applied to by the acting resident to procure the attendance of witnesses, which he seemed never to have failed to do, to the extent required; but, after a period, the acting resident summoned and detained the rajah's subjects as he pleased. He could not think, without pain, of the degradation to which this high-minded prince was reduced at this unhappy period, while his brahmin enemy, by British aid too confidently given, was stealthily, but surely, working his destruction. He could not wonder that his government was disorganized; he was almost surprised that he did not, in despair, leave his country, and search for a retreat in any quarter where he might have been permitted to go. He was without a friend able to defend or aid him, and he was himself in the grasp of those who could annihilate him in an instant; but he still continued firm, in the belief that in the end justice would be done him; and kept as he was at arm's length by the resident, who, also, he was sensible, was occupied, with the assistance of Ballajee Punt Nathoo, in making out a case against him, he strove, by every channel or means, to open a communication with the British authorities. More "intrigues," as they were called, were speedily met—all his correspondence, he imagined, had been intercepted, and what did it shew on his part but an earnest desire to be permitted to make his innocence clear? for as to the stories of his intended appeal to the Russians or the Pasha of Egypt, these were, he imagined, quite abandoned. He must say a word or two about this intercepted correspondence—a good deal of it appeared commented upon in the minute of the Governor of Bombay, of 24th August, 1838. It did not seem to contain much of moment, but was it therefore useless to the rajah? It was any thing but that; it would, indeed, have been of little use to him, had it been allowed to pass without examination—intercepted, it was highly valuable. In searching out and scrutinizing the rajah's supposed intrigues, the British authorities, without a clue to guide them, might often be at fault; but if the rajah's intrigues were real, he and his confidants with whom he was corresponding, intimately acquainted with all the various plots, must have had their attention directed, with the utmost anxiety, to the various sources from whence they would have feared detection. And could it be conceived, that in all this considerable quantity of intercepted correspondence, there would not occur repeated allusions to this or that person, place, or thing, happily screened

from such fears; but discoveries might be made here or there; precautions taken to prevent those, and so forth! There could not be a doubt of it. He considered the rajah's intercepted correspondence quite sufficient of itself to demonstrate his perfect innocence against evidence far stronger than he had to encounter. The Court of Directors, receiving reports of the protracted inquiries which the Bombay Government was conducting, intimated to the Governor-General on the 13th June, 1838, and the Secret Committee on the 22nd January, 1839, the letter, after receiving the Governor-General's minute of 23rd September, 1838, stating his change of opinion—"that it would not only be a waste of time, but seriously detrimental to the character of our Government, to carry on any further inquiry into the matter;" and in the letter the Secret Committee desired that proceedings might be stayed until Sir James Carnac arrived. It was quite clear that the sentiments of the Court of Directors at this time were favourable to the rajah, for Mr. Faber, in his report of the 8th April, 1840 (S. P. i, 361) says—"The universal impression at the India House, confirmed by his own known opinions on the subject, was, that the new Governor was empowered not only to suppress all further inquiry, but to consign the entire question to complete oblivion. One vote, at least, in the Court of Directors, was cordially given to the candidate for the vacant government; one voice was raised in congratulation, that, among many grounds of qualification, Sir James Carnac felt for the wrongs of the rajah, and was resolved to stay his protracted persecution;" and Mr. Lyall, the chairman, read in the Court of Proprietors on the 14th July, 1841:—"He (Sir James Carnac) left this country determined, if possible, to save the rajah; but, when he got out to India, and became better informed of his conduct and his proceedings, he changed his opinion." Since, then, his opinion was changed, it followed that it was previously favourable. No information, however, as to the guilt of the rajah, was acquired, which was not in England before Sir James Carnac left this country. Matters remained in the state to which he had traced them until Sir James Carnac's arrival in Bombay, nothing having taken place in consequence of the Governor-General having determined on first making another reference to the Court. The new Governor at first intended to address a letter of remonstrance, or rebuke, to the rajah, and forgive him, and surely every one must deeply regret that that was not done. In truth, the rajah had scarcely deserved rebuke, and least of all, from the Bombay Government; but this much respect to authority and the British name seemed indispensable. But when the letter which he intended to send was submitted to the Governor-General, his lordship, in his letter of the 11th July, 1839, stated that he thought it too harsh, and especially as the object was to preserve harmony; and as, besides, if the rajah replied in a tone of offensive defiance, and refused to let the subject drop, the strong measure of his dethronement, if necessary, must be sanctioned. The Governor-General suggested that, as amity was to depend upon the reception of this letter, great care should be taken in the preparation of it. One would have thought that, considering the great importance of having this letter suitably worded, it would hardly have been a superfluous precaution to have sent the Governor-General a revised draft for approval. Not only was this not done, but the letter itself was swamped, at least so far as was seen; and, instead of its transmission, a measure was adopted which undoubtedly was exactly that which the enemies of peace and the unfortunate rajah would have desired. The Governor, after proceeding to Sattara, at an interview with the rajah, placed before his highness, for his signature, a memorandum, admitting his guilt on all the charges, far more offensive than the letter which the Governor-General thought too harsh, and beyond measure degrading, as requiring to be signed by himself. It was presented, too, at an unfortunate moment, when the rajah became first aware that he whom he thought his friend, and from whom he expected to have the hearing which he had been so long denied, was about to treat him as others had done. And why was it, unless free and full pardon was granted, that the hearing was not given? Objections as to the rajah's sovereignty, and as to the servants of Govern-

ment composing a tribunal for the trial of a case in which the Government was, in fact, a party, of course occurred; and further, "that such a commission as has been recommended would appear quite inexpedient, unless we were quite certain of the result." The rajah in vain protested his innocence of all disloyalty, and solicited to be heard, and again and again offered to abandon his territories for a time, until investigation was made, and the confidence of the British Government was restored. His conduct, he should say, shewed clearly that he was conscious of innocence—he shewed that he felt it impossible that, on fair inquiry, any one could be found to condemn him. He was answered by the Governor that, "had he (the Governor) come to Sattara to inflict the penalty incurred by these violations of the treaty of 1819, further inquiry might perhaps have been considered expedient; but as he had come to overlook, and not to punish, this was quite unnecessary." Compare this with what followed, and was it not wretched sophistry? What right had the Governor, because what he thought was an advantage was declined by the rajah, to make the rajah's situation worse than it would have been, as he admitted, had he come to punish, and not to pardon? Repeated efforts were made to induce the rajah to sign the memorandum, but in vain; and he was in consequence, on the 5th September, 1839, dethroned, in consequence, it was stated in the proclamation, of its having been conclusively established, to the conviction of the British Government, that "he had for a series of years held clandestine communications, contrary to the stipulations contained in the fifth article of the treaty;" that he had "cherished ambitious designs, hostile to the British Government;" that he had "advanced claims and pretensions incompatible with the letter and spirit of the treaty;" and that he had "conducted himself in a manner subversive of the alliance formed between the two states." It had been said that his highness objected to additional articles to the existing treaty, which were, however, merely to the effect of those then in force. He certainly might, becomingly, have done so; for how could he tell that he might not thus be called upon to sign a new engagement every year to abide by the treaty, and thus furnish at least a disagreeable inference against himself? And again, if the Government had desired to shew that his objection did not arise from his being obliged to admit his guilt; and if they were willing to waive so wanton an insult to his highness, they might have expunged all that was offensive in that way. As to the preamble, it was evidently most offensive, and was certainly not drawn up in a spirit of friendship, but in that of conquest. Had it been otherwise, the rajah's supposed design, which, it must not be forgotten, had never been proved, might have been alluded to as "unfortunate disagreements," or by some similar term. Nor did he see that it was at all necessary to allude to the conviction of the British Government that his highness had been guilty of intriguing; and considering how that conviction was produced, he could not but think that the British Government would have been more a gainer than the rajah by all omission of it. Remarks had been made that, without some special provision in the treaty, the persons who had given information against the rajah, and whom we were bound to defend, could not have been protected. Those who said so could not surely bear in mind sufficiently the control over the rajah which the British Government had the means of exercising, through the odious article and our superior power; for although he thought Colonel Ovens's construction of that article was too comprehensive, still there could be no doubt that it warranted every interference that could be thought in the least reasonable on the part of the British Government. It was merely requisite further to mention that, when dethroned, he received a pledge that his private property should be respected, provided he submitted peaceably; that he did so submit, and that in breach of that pledge, a quantity of his property was made over to his brother, the present rajah, because "the distinction" between the private and public property of a sovereign was "one not ordinarily recognized in native states," although it was recognized in his state, and with the knowledge and by the advice of the British Government. The same reluctance was observable in this third act of the drama, to subject the evidence procured against

the rajah to fair scrutiny, as in the two former ones. Was there any wonder at this? They had seen what that evidence was. Look at it in the sepoy-tampering case, filled with fatal discrepancies on the part of the only two or three witnesses who deposed to any thing of consequence. Look at it in the Joudpoor case, full of nothing at all; and yet that nothing told by superior witnesses. And look at it in the Goa case; a mass of absurdities, supported by witnesses so unworthy of belief, and altogether so incredible, and so little affecting the rajah, that the Right Hon. the late President of the Board of Control would not submit to have it said that he believed it. And upon these charges the rajah had not been heard in his defence, for it was impossible to call a hearing the process by which he was declared guilty of the first charge. The Court of Directors, in glaring inconsistency with the Secret Committee of the 22nd January, 1839, entirely approved of all the proceedings of the Bombay Government of September, 1839, and this without expressing a cause for their change of sentiment. Such cause, indeed, it would have been difficult to produce, because every fact and information relative to the rajah was in the East-India House previously to the 22nd of January, 1839, when the committee stated it to be their opinion "that it would not be only a waste of time, but seriously detrimental to the character of our Government, to carry on any further inquiry in the matter." They had heard it often observed, that the Government must be the judge in political questions like the present one. All would agree in this; but surely it would not be contended that it was necessary for the Government to decide on one-sided evidence only, as had been done in this instance. It had been said that the rajah's conduct evinced obliquity of intellect. Let them shortly review the proceedings of the authorities, and see what they displayed: the Government sanctioning a conviction, when the person tried was not allowed to be present at the trial, until all the evidence against him had been taken; Sir Robert Grant and the Bombay Government expressing their full persuasion of the rajah's guilt, while expecting to try him, and the Governor recording minutes to that effect, amounting to nearly six hundred paragraphs, and flattering himself that he would be likely to conduct such trial impartially; the refusing to the rajah copies of the evidence against him, on the ground of secrecy, as if any evidence given on a trial could be secret from the person accused; the procuring of evidence by deputing persons, who had given evidence against the rajah, to their friends in gaol, expected to give similar evidence; the evading, on every occasion, the grant of a fair hearing to the rajah, and then at last dethroning him, because he would not admit his guilt! Where should they find obliquity of intellect, if they were not to look for it there? Then, the Governor-General first discouraging further inquiry; next, in imitation of the Bombay Government, recording his full persuasion of the rajah's guilt, while expecting to try him, and then approving the rajah's extraordinary dethronement. And finally, the Court of Directors, first strongly disapproving further inquiry, and then, without any new fact or information against the rajah, sanctioning that remarkable step by which a prince, who had borne for sixteen years the highest character, and was untried, and, with scarcely less certainty, innocent, was hurled from his throne, because he would not make himself unworthy of it, by falsely signing himself a traitor. Where should they find obliquity of intellect, if they were not to look for it there? The rajah's principal misfortune, at that moment, was the number and magnitude of the faults of his adversaries. Against this array of faults, what did they find the conduct of the rajah? It was simple and consistent throughout, and totally incompatible with guilt. When accused, and throughout the inquisition to which he was subjected, he summoned and sent to the residency persons accused with himself, and witnesses, as required by the resident. Far from shrinking from inquiry, he perpetually courted it, and repeatedly offered to surrender his territories temporarily into the hands of the British, provided only a full and fair inquiry into his alleged offences were made; and, finally, when unable to obtain a hearing, this man, who had not shewn the least desire to screen those supposed to be joint offenders with himself—who had answered with the most perfect readiness every

call for facilitating investigation—became, at the proper moment, perfectly inflexible, and, with powerful inducements to yield, refused to do that which would have branded him as a hypocrite and a traitor, by signing a memorandum containing an acknowledgment of his guilt, which he knew was inconsistent with truth, and even though such refusal cost him his throne and his liberty, and banished him to a distant country. It was his belief that the rajah would not wish to change his share in these transactions, with all its consequences, for that of the Government; and, for his part, if the conduct of the rajah betrayed obliquity of intellect, he was free to confess that his intellect was very oblique, and he was further so misguided as to wish that it might remain so as long as he lived. Might his friends have their intellects as acute as they pleased, and might he have for his opponents those who deemed it wise, and sagacious, and reasonable conduct, to endeavour to persuade high-minded and untried men to sign themselves villains, as the condition on which they were to be treated with confidence and favour, and who deemed it to be no disgrace to sanction condemnation without a hearing! It might be useful, at the close of this unfortunate history, to compare the first professions and the final practice in the disposal of the case of the Rajah of Sattara. The sentiments originally expressed by the Bombay Government were these:—(Reads from Sir Robert Grant's minute, July 23, 1836, as quoted S. P. iii. p. 11). Let them see how far these sentiments had been acted up to. Was the evidence on the sepoy seduction case most irresistible? Did the enormities of Untajee, the condemnatory discrepancies of the soobadars, and their proved falsehoods regarding the receipt of paun (betel-nut) at the palace; the perjuries of Coosia Macloo; the unwillingly yielded evidence of Abba Mohitey, who would not admit that he had said that he had seen soobadars enter the palace, until he found himself denounced by Eloece Mohitey, whom the rajah exposed to Capt. Grant Duff as an intriguer, and whom he refused to gratify by assigning to him property in his mother's possession:—did all these furnish them with no possible means of resisting the evidence on the sepoy seduction case? Was the evidence on the Joudpoor case most irresistible? Was it the extreme probability, amounting almost to certainty, that the rajah would send a messenger to a poor, friendless, destitute prince, more than half a religious mendicant, to suggest that he would "make preparations to join in a war against the English," to request that he would use his good offices in persuading the Sultan of Constantinople to "let the Russians march through Bombay to India," and "to beg of him to transmit twenty-five or thirty lacs of rupees to enable the Portuguese troops to capture Nagpoor," and that the rajah would authorize, with any treasonable intent, the transmission to such reduced prince of an old sword—was it, he said, the extreme probability and almost certainty of these occurrences that forced them to believe them, when those who stated them were almost all persons opposed to the rajah—who had, further, no opportunity of answering the charge? Was the evidence on the Goa case most irresistible? Was it so very probable, as to be almost certain, that the brahmins, well known to hate the rajah, as he also was known to hate them, should carry on a treasonable intrigue for the elevation of the rajah on European power, on the ruins of the British Indian empire; that they should serve the enemy and oppressor of their tribe with such matchless fidelity, as to have protected him against detection for twelve years or more; that such European power should be the Portuguese, abhorred by Hindus, and brahmins in particular, for their religious intolerance? Was it so very probable, as to be almost certain, that the rajah should place such enormous trust in the most bigotted of brahmins, opposing and irritating them, as he constantly did, by resisting their pretensions; that he should invest one of this caste with full powers to use his seal in traitorous communication, and to receive and keep for him treasonable letters which the rajah never saw, and write for him, in like manner, treasonable answers, and seal and send them? Was it so very probable, as to be almost certain, that the party of negotiators (when the head of the embassy died, being in want of money, and having with them the portfolio of treasonable communications between the rajah and the vice-

roy of Goa, and an affecting appeal in their behalf from the expiring chief to the master whom he had served so long and so faithfully) should engage in the occupation of gang-robbery, so dangerous, and, he must say, so little creditable to the diplomatic body, rather than solicit aid from the rajah, from whom, if necessary, they could extort it by threats of discovery, which to him would, to use Sir Robert Grant's words, have been "ruin irremediable?" Was it so very probable, as to be almost certain, that the rajah, having three persons in his employ for so long a time on this dangerous service, should have shewn no uneasiness on the demise of the principal agent, and made no effort to secure the safe custody of his treasonable papers, which the thoughtless and needy members of his embassy were pawning for £40? Was it so very probable, as to be almost certain, that the viceroy of Goa should seriously enter into this treasonable intrigue, and bind his sovereign to send 30,000 troops with powder and shot to India, to subvert the British power in that country, having previously, by deputing to Sattara a member of one of the liberal professions as a special messenger to make the inquiry, satisfied himself that the request for this aid was duly made by the rajah's authority? Were all these things, he would ask, so very probable—so almost certain—as to force our belief in the reality of the so-stated malignant plot of long duration between the rajah and the viceroy, notwithstanding that the rajah's connection with any part of the story was limited to one or two most inconclusive circumstances—notwithstanding that these entirely depended, and the case itself largely depended, on the oral evidence of the rajah's notorious enemies, gang-robbers, a fraudulent bankrupt, and a collector of obscene songs—notwithstanding that the rajah's interrupted confidential correspondence was totally silent on the subject; and, finally, notwithstanding the avowed disbelief of the Right Hon. the late President of the Board of Control? And further, was the belief thus irresistibly forced upon them so perfect and so satisfactory as to make it entirely superfluous to allow his highness an opportunity of answering the charge? Having thus gone over the case in detail, and shewed that it required a more close investigation than it had yet received, he should certainly vote against the motion of adjournment.

The Chairman.—At this late hour (half-past 1), I have no intention of detaining you long, or of entering into the merits of the case; for, notwithstanding the great length of time (12 or 13 hours) the two honourable Proprietors have occupied in addressing the Court, much of what they have said has been but a repetition of what was advanced when this question was formerly discussed, and I have heard nothing to induce me to alter the opinion I then entertained. But I feel myself bound to notice the very serious aspersions that have been cast upon some of the witnesses who appeared and gave their evidence before the commission. I particularly allude to the native officers, Soobadars Sewgolam Sing and Gooljar Missur, and Havildar Chunder Sing, and also Ballajee Punt Nathoo. On the first day of the commissioners' proceedings, Major Wilson, commanding the regiment to which these native officers belonged, was called before them, and amongst other questions the following were asked:—"Q. Were the native officers, Sewgolam Sing and Gooljar Missur, examined separately and on the same day?—A. To the best of my recollection they were. Q. What character do they bear?—A. The highest character. I have such a high opinion of Sewgolam Sing, that, had a vacancy occurred, as I last year expected, soobadar major, I intended to have recommended him for promotion. Gooljar Missur, previous to being promoted, was native adjutant of the regiment. Sewgolam Sing commanded the Right Hon. Governor's escort at Mahableshwar in 1835, and Gooljar Missur in 1836. Q. What was your impression from the manner in which the native officers conducted themselves when under examination as to the truth or otherwise of their statements?—A. I believed their statements were perfectly true. They gave their evidence without the slightest embarrassment." The next witness was Captain John Liddell, of the same regiment.—"Q. What was your impression from the manner in which the native officers conducted themselves during their examination?—A. I certainly thought they were telling the truth and narrating

what had passed under their own observation. They gave their evidence without embarrassment. Q. What character do the two native officers bear in the regiment?—A. I have known them now for nearly fourteen years. I regard them as the best officers in the regiment, and of the highest character. My knowledge of them is of the most intimate kind, from having been a staff officer of the regiment for about eight years, and consequently always at head-quarters." The adjutant of the regiment, Lieut. Stock, is brought before the commission and examined:—"Q. What is Sewgolam Sing's character?—A. In my opinion, he is the most trustworthy native officer in the regiment. I have known him for eight years, and very intimately since I was appointed adjutant, now upwards of two years. I should be disposed to place implicit reliance on his veracity." Captain James Scott, of the regiment, gives the following evidence:—"Q. What character does Sewgolam Sing bear in the regiment?—A. Very good indeed; he is the Soobadar of my company. I have known him sixteen years. I should say his character was very high. Q. Are you acquainted with Soobadar Gooljar Missur and Havildar Chunder Sing, and if so, what character do they bear?—A. I have known Gooljar Missur since I first joined the regiment, sixteen years ago, and I have always understood his character to be very high. I do not know him so intimately as my own Soobadar, Sewgolam Sing. Chunder Sing belongs to my company, and I consider him a steady, good man." Having read to you the evidence as to the character of the native officers, given by the commanding officer of the regiment to which they belong, the adjutant of the regiment, and the officer commanding their company, I will now place before you the character of Ballajee Punt Nathoo, who has been held up to you as the arch-conspirator against the late rajah, and branded with the most opprobrious epithets. The friends of the ex-rajah will not, I should think, object to the evidence I shall adduce. The witness is Major General Lodwick. On the eleventh day of the commission, 24th October, 1836, the general, after being duly sworn, is examined, and amongst others, the following questions are put:—"Q. Are you intimately acquainted with the person whose evidence was taken at the last day's meeting, whose name has not been recorded?—A. I have been very intimate with him since I have been at Sattara. Whenever he visits the place, from his extremely high character and influence over the rajah, I have been enabled to carry points and settle disputes which I should have hardly been able to effect without him. Q. From your knowledge of his character, have you full confidence in his veracity?—A. Yes, I have, as far as in any native of India I have ever known. His former intimacy with, and the confidence reposed by, most eminent men now in England, are the best proof of his high character. Q. Do you think it likely that he is so much in the interest of Appa Sahib, the rajah's brother, as to induce him to deviate from the truth?—A. No, I do not." This is the evidence, as regards Ballajee Punt Nathoo, given by General Lodwick before the commission. In former discussions, we heard how highly Ballajee Punt Nathoo had been esteemed by Sir Barry Close, Governor Elphinstone, and General Malcolm: these, no doubt, are the eminent men alluded to by General Lodwick. An hon. Proprietor (Mr. Thompson) endeavoured to shew that it was morally impossible the ex-rajah could be guilty of the charges brought against him; that the conduct of his whole life militated against such a supposition. I ask the same consideration and liberal judgment to be awarded to these witnesses, who, I cannot but believe, have been traduced and abused without sufficient cause or proof. Nor does it appear that General Lodwick entertained at this time any unfavourable opinion of the native officers, for, in a letter to Mr. Townsend, Secretary to the Government, of the 10th September, 1836, he thus expresses himself:—"Sir: With reference to my former report, dated 1st September, 1836, and others of previous dates, I have the honour to request you will submit the accompanying depositions. They were taken separately, and full reliance may be placed on their correctness, both from the respectability of the deponents and corroborating circumstances within my own knowledge. Soobadar Sewgolam Sing was on duty at the Residency, as stated. On his sickness being reported, apprehensive that he might have been poisoned, I went to

see him, but found he had received the invitation deposed to. Deeply as I regret the errors of his highness the rajah, I can discover no extenuating circumstances." This letter was dated the 10th September. On the 13th the general addressed the governor, Sir Robert Grant, and concludes his letter thus:—"I am fully aware that serious notice must be taken of so gross a violation on the part of the rajah of fidelity to his engagements, and but that it might be deemed presumption, I should be disposed to recommend that the jageers of the Punt Suchew and that of Akulcote (which were the occasion of offence) should be taken from the Sattara State and become feudatories of the British Government; a measure that would be highly gratifying to those chiefs themselves, who, but for my repeated interference, would have been the constant objects of oppression and insult." This last observation is not very laudatory of his highness on the part of the gallant general; but to continue: "The punishment of Govind Row and Untajee appears called for; and this would be felt by his highness as a severe punishment to himself, whilst the example would not fail to have a salutary effect upon those persons, by whose advice and flattery he is principally guided, and who are the least deserving of his confidence." In consequence of these communications from General Lodwick, inquiry was thought necessary, and the commission ordered, of which he was a member, and the report of which he signed without protest. The gallant general now deeply regrets not having done so, and considers the ex-rajah the most injured of men. I give the gallant general every credit for having come to this conclusion from conscientious and honourable feelings; but it is to be lamented, when such decisive and strong opinions were originally given as we find in these papers, that the conviction of their being erroneous was not earlier and decidedly expressed. The hon. Proprietor (Mr. Norris) has adverted to an expression used by me in a former debate on this subject, alluding to the ex-rajah appearing to labour under an "obliquity of intellect." I still think this to have been the case, and it was in consequence of so thinking that I was most desirous of treating him leniently; not from a conviction of his innocence, but from his weakness of mind, and thus being led and deceived by bad advisers. But was I singular in this opinion? The gallant general himself thought the same; for I find this passage in his letter of the 13th September, 1838, to Sir Robert Grant:—"That the rajah's mind has become weak to an extraordinary degree, is but too evident in his actions. He has lately formed a company of women; arming them with muskets, and even drilling them to the management of guns cast expressly for the purpose. Women are also taught to manage elephants, to act as choldars, massalchees, &c. Every designing Faqueer, or Gossein, offering his services to propitiate the gods in favour of his wishes, is attended to, and at the same time three sets of Brahmins are performing *Anoostan* ceremonies, at a heavy expense, to secure the departure of a ghost, supposed to haunt the palace, and for other objects equally absurd and contemptible." I venture to say such conduct as this may well be called "obliquity of intellect." Frequent mention has also been made of the circumstance of the sword sent by the Court of Directors to be presented to the rajah, and of the injustice and insult offered to his highness by the Bombay Government in keeping it back. A very few words will satisfactorily explain this. The sword was received at Bombay on the 4th June, 1836, and on the 22nd July following, the Resident at Sattara reported to Government the attempt to seduce the native officers from their allegiance. It was impossible, under such circumstances, to carry the Court of Directors' instructions into execution. In allusion to what fell from an hon. Proprietor (Mr. Martin) at an early period of the debate, respecting an attack on Sir Charles Forbes, contained in these papers, no person who is acquainted with the hon. baronet could for a moment believe he would do or say any thing but what he considered just, honourable, and correct. I am perfectly satisfied of that. At the same time, I must declare that, in the petition presented to the House of Commons, accusations and charges of a most serious nature have been made, not only against the Government of India, but against officers of honour and reputation in the Company's service, which I believe to be unfounded, and not susceptible of proof. I

will only add, I still continue of the opinion, that the ex-Rajah of Sattara has been guilty of treason to that Government by whose generosity he was placed on a throne.

Gen. *Lodwick* said, that he had had no intention of speaking upon the question, but after what had fallen from the hon. and gallant Chairman in reference to himself (Gen. *Lodwick*), he felt called upon, even at that late hour, to say a few words in reply. The gallant Chairman had quoted passages from his (Gen. *Lodwick's*) official letters addressed to the Bombay Government previous to the commission being assembled, as proofs of the high opinion he entertained of the principal evidences brought before it. Now, it was most unfair to quote portions of a public document in support of a cause, and omit the context, which would entirely defeat the object, and but for the lateness of the hour he would claim the right of having the whole of the letters, from which passages had been quoted by the hon. and gallant Chairman, read in Court. Let him remind the hon. and gallant Chairman that the context of one of those letters expressly declared that the opinion given by him, as to the character of the two native officers, rested entirely with the report of their commanding officer, and that he had neither tested their depositions nor seen the native officers who made them. Neither let it be lost sight of that the senior native officer omitted in his depositions having voluntarily and wantonly perjured himself. That came out before the commission, and was not calculated to raise his character, or to establish the credibility of his evidence. Let him also remind the Court that it was not till he came before the commissioners that the junior native officer gave strong reasons to doubt his respectability as a witness, both by the numerous discrepancies in his evidence and in the death-like appearance of his countenance at each examination: but enough. The case could not be decided there. It was before a higher tribunal; and nothing but a feeling of self-defence could have induced him to utter opinions which those who thought proper might read in his printed letters before the proprietors.

Mr. *Lewis* said, he was a party to the petition which the Chairman had alluded to, and there was not an allegation contained in it which could not be strictly borne out by proof.

Mr. *Thompson* was perfectly prepared to substantiate every part of the petition.

The question was then put from the chair, and on a division, the numbers were,—

For the Chairman's motion of adjournment ...	24
Against it	1
Majority	23

The Court then adjourned at a quarter to two on the morning of the 30th, having sat nearly fourteen hours.

LONDON GAZETTE.

August 9.

(This Gazette publishes the despatch from Major-General Pollock, dated 19th April; that from Major-General Sale, dated 16th April, and that from Lieut.-Col. Monteath, dated the same day, which were published in our last Journal, pp. 356 to 361.)

ASIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE INSURRECTION IN BUNDELKUND.

The insurrection in Bundelkund has assumed a serious aspect. A large town near Keitah was attacked, during day, by 2,000 ruffians, and burnt to the ground. A great portion of the Humeerpore district was in possession of the insurgents, who have entirely destroyed the American cotton planters' estate and works.

A squadron of the 8th light cavalry, under Capt. Moore, accompanied by Capt. Studly and Cornet Swinton, received orders to march over to Humeerpore in one night, fears being entertained for the treasury at that place. At the same time, some infantry were ordered to follow them, and, a day or two afterwards, a troop of the same regiment, under Brevet-Capt. Tweedale, was sent to Calpee, with some infantry, for the protection of that place. This was followed by a wing of the 57th regt. N.I., under Major Jones, being ordered off to Banda. Moore's squadron was pushed on to Keitah, in progress to which place (after a march of twenty-five miles) they came suddenly on a single company of the 13th regt. N.I., closely engaged with a very large body of the insurgents, said to be 5,000 in number. The cavalry immediately charged, and riding over some matchlock-men, whom they came unexpectedly on in a ravine or nullah, and who were thus enabled to pour in a volley on them, which did some execution, routed the enemy's horse. It was a gallant little affair, and most fortunate for Capt. Mitchell that the cavalry came up. As it was, his company lost six men killed and seventeen wounded. Capt. Moore, commanding the cavalry, got a ball just below his knee, and the squadron lost four horses killed and six men and ten horses wounded. Cornet Swinton had his horse killed under him. The dead body of a native was brought to Capt. Moore, which was reported to be the ex-rajah of Chirgong; but it seems no one of Moore's party were able, from their own knowledge, to recognize it as that of the troublesome individual in question. Report says that 200 of the rebels were killed in this affair, which took place on the morning of the 10th June.

Banda letters state that the insurrection in that neighbourhood is subsiding. They confirm the death of Buhkut Singh of Chirgong, which will be a serious blow to the cause of the insurgents. One letter says:—"The Boondelas have been hovering about the district, and, it is said, muster 3,000 or 4,000 strong, and have a thousand horsemen. A few days ago they attacked Jelalpore and sacked it. The inhabitants of Jalown and Corace were also in a state of great fear, and were gradually emigrating. About a week ago, the insurgents set fire to Punwarce and Cossipore, places a little beyond Rout, and an uncovenanted native deputy collector, who was at Punwarce, had his tents cut down with swords, plundered, and set fire to. The force at Punwarce faced these marauders, and had some hours' warm work."

A force of 5,000 men is to assemble at Bundelkund immediately after the rains, for the purpose of effectually putting down the insurrectionary spirit.

The disorganization which has so long existed in Bundelkund, producing annual insurrections, until, as we have recently seen, the whole of that province has been thrown into confusion, has led to one result, which can hardly surprise our readers—the removal of Mr. Fraser, which, as we understand, was suggested by the Lieut.-Governor, and approved of by the Governor-General. Mr. Fraser's successor is Major Sleeman, an officer in every way qualified for an appointment, which, serious and delicate under ordinary circumstances, comes to his hands with all the embarrassments and difficulties of long previous mismanagement; indeed, the earnestness of government to restore order to Bundelkund is even less apparent in the removal of an old officer like Mr. Fraser, than in the selection of one so qualified to repair his

errors, as Major Sleeman. Of Mr. Fraser's proceedings in Bundelkund we have already spoken fully and freely, and may probably add something more of them hereafter; but a glance at the state in which that district has been for the last three years must satisfy us of the justice and expediency of his removal. As it is, the very report of this step had begun to tell upon the Boondelas, who are fast dispersing to, we have no doubt, re-appear no more in arms against the government that protects them.—*Agra Ukhbar*, June 23.

FEELING OF THE MUSULMAN POPULATION.

A letter from Rohileund gives us the following warning not to trust too confidently in the apparent quietness and well-affectedness of that Musulman population, for at heart they are our enemies, and are filled with rejoicing and *hope*, in consequence of our Afghanistan reverses:

"The Mahomedans throughout Rohileund hate us in a degree only second to what the Affghans do, in whose welfare they can scarcely conceal their feelings; I could give a hundred positive instances of this. The worst feature in the account lately given in the *Agra Ukhbar* about the rebellious doings at Rampoorah (most decidedly against the feelings and wishes of the nuwab there) are quite true. Again, they require no very great man as a leader. There are hundreds of heads of tribes, all of whom would rise to a man, upon what they considered a fitting opportunity, which they are actually thirsting after. A hint from their moollahs and the display of the green flag would rally around it every Musulman. In March last, the population made no scruple of declaring that the Feringhee raj was at an end, and some of them even went so far as to dispute with the collector as to the payment of their revenue dues, saying that it was probable they should have to pay it again to another government! Our *fix* at Jellalabad has made these ruffians more sanguine than ever in the hope of our ultimate overthrow, and gives a colour to the report they have given out that Akbar Khan has disbanded his army for the present, to gratify his men by allowing them to visit their families; but in the cold weather, when they say our troops will be weakened and unfit for action, he will return with an overwhelming force, assisted by every Musulman as far as the gates of Ispahan, when they will annihilate our whole force and march straight for Delhi, and ultimately send us to our ships. This is current among the natives; and the Hindoos, who really identify themselves with us, are greatly alarmed, not knowing what to make of the halt of Pollock's army, and the dreadful causes assigned for it by the rascally Musulmans."

In this communication we are assured that scores of Musulmans are now returning to the Bareilly district, who have escaped from Afghanistan, where it is supposed they deserted, and that they come sneaking in and trying to avoid all notice—circumstances which render them obnoxious to great suspicion. Were these fellows not conscious of having deserted, they would be only too glad to come and report themselves, in order to be re-enrolled.—*Englishman*, June 22.

THE LATE DAVID HARE.

Perhaps no individual in India has ever pursued so remarkable a career as the late David Hare. He came out to this country about forty-two years ago, as a clock and watch-maker and silver-smith, and having realized a handsome competence, retired from business about 1816. Instead of returning to his native land, like the rest of his countrymen, he invested his property in land in Calcutta and remained in the country. His retirement from business happened just at the time when the Marquess of Hastings had given an impulse to the spirit of public improvement, by publicly encouraging the education of the natives, which before that period had been considered incompatible with the stability of the British authority in India. No sooner was the head of the Government known to be favourable to the spread of knowledge, than private individuals and associations hastened to devote their time and attention to the object. Among others, Mr. Hare established an English school, which he is said to have long supported from his own resources; and he was one of the chief

instruments in promoting the establishment of the Hindoo College. Thus he gradually became identified with the cause of native education—as conducted on the principle of excluding religion—and acquired the confidence, we might almost add, the affection, of the native youth of the metropolis to a degree never known before. The modern class of natives, who have grown up under the tuition of the Government institutions in Calcutta, regarded him with the veneration of a parent; and he enjoyed a degree of influence in native society which no unofficial person had ever before acquired. Mr. Hare affords the remarkable—and in India the solitary—in-stance of an individual, without any refinement of education, without intellectual endowments, without place, or power, or wealth, acquiring and retaining for a long series of years one of the most important and influential positions in native society, simply by a constant endeavour to promote the improvement of the rising generation. That he was the means of doing much good among the natives, and that the cause of native education in the metropolis is greatly indebted to his constant and unremitting attentions, will be readily admitted by all. At the same time, it must be confessed, with deep regret, that his inveterate hostility to the Gospel produced an unhappy effect on the minds of the native youths who were so largely under his influence, by indisposing their minds to all inquiry after religious truth, and inducing a general scepticism, the melancholy consequences of which will long continue to be apparent in the opinions and conduct of the present generation of enlightened natives.—*Friend of India, June 9.*

At a meeting of the friends of the late Mr. David Hare, and of the native community, held at the Medical College on the 17th June, to determine on a suitable tribute to his memory, it was moved by Baboo Degumber Mitter, that a building should be erected, to be called “Hare’s Lyceum,” for the reception of the youths of Mr. Hare’s school; but Baboo Haruchunder Ghose moved as an amendment, that a statue be erected in preference to a building, which was carried.

The heads of Hindoo families in the neighbourhood of the Hindoo College have publicly addressed the managing committee of that institution on the subject of the remains of the late David Hare having been interred in the College Square. They consider that the ground has thereby become polluted, and that the water of the tank is unfit for use. They threaten to resort to the public authorities, if “the nuisance” be not removed.—*Bengal Herald, June 11.*

CONDUCT OF HER MAJESTY’S 13TH FOOT.

As the conduct of this regiment has been referred to in our Journal, in consequence of the comments made upon it in the Indian papers, we subjoin the following article from the *Friend of India*, which should be read in connexion with the despatch of Lieut. Colonel Monteath, given in our last Journal:

“The conduct of H. M. 13th regiment, in their progress from Cabul to Jellalabad, was severely handled two or three months ago by some of the correspondents of our contemporaries, who went so far as to advance a charge of cowardice. The reputation of that distinguished corps was warmly defended in several of the journals; but we are sorry to find it stated that the subject has been revived at Jellalabad, and the harmony of the garrison has been disturbed by dissensions connected with this circumstance. The writer of the letter which has occasioned this discord, is of course now resident in that fort, and the supposed discovery of his name has, it is reported, produced an unpleasant feeling between the Queen’s and Company’s officers. We lay before our readers a clear statement of the whole transaction, from the pen of one who was on the spot:—

“The enemy were in very considerable force in the front, and on both flanks and the rear, of the British. The advanced guard and main column won its way, slowly but resolutely, through a long valley overshadowed by lofty hills and precipices. These were scaled, under a very sharp fire, by the skirmishers of the 13th and 35th,

and to enable them to do this, successive reinforcements were pushed up to them, until at length one entire company of the first-named corps was left around its colours and the guns, and the commander of the force. History records how Napoleon forced a pass by pushing forward a body of Polish lancers at the gallop up the road, whilst both flanks were enveloped in the fire of French and Spanish Tirailleurs. A similar manœuvre was here executed with a company of light infantry. Where the skirmishers on either hand were brought to a halt by either inaccessible heights, or formidable intrenchments, and the guns in the hollow were found to produce but little impression as they sent forth bullets against so lofty an elevation, this handful of foot pushed on, and won the pass without the loss of a man. The Ghilzies had not guarded it, and, probably with the view of reinforcing their flanks, had left void an old fort at its inlet. The cavalry and guns followed, and occupied the table-land. The day was in fact won. It was only necessary to have disposed the force on the top of the mountain, to have permitted the cumbrous baggage to pass on through an interval in our line, and to have fixed the ground of encampment, not at the yet distant point of Soorkhab, but at the nearest stream of water, not three miles from the head of the pass. There is little doubt that this would have been done, if our commander had that day been on his good grey charger. But he lay in a litter, suffering a degree of bodily pain, the sense of which few could have concealed like himself. He had only an imperfect view of the ground and the operation; and whatever those around him might have seen, and thereupon thought and desired, in a conflict, the general alone can do the general's part. The force moved forward after a considerable delay, indeed, during which much of the baggage also passed on; but time was not allowed for the rear guard to fall back on the summit of the mountain. In the mean time, it had been fiercely attacked from the very moment of its essaying to quit its encampment. An untoward incident occurred in the rear of an officer who was making excellent dispositions at the time, to perform another duty at the outlet of the pass. Capt. Broadfoot, however, of the Shah's force, a soldier of talent and bravery equal to every crisis, sustained with a small body of his mixed corps of sappers the desperate onsets of an enemy bold and numerically superior. He retired, yielding hill after hill, and point after point, only when they were enveloped by the enemy's skirmishers, and more than once snatching them from their hands when they thought them their own. His wing was never broken; but when nearly all our companies of the main body had been too hastily withdrawn from the crests they had gained, the rest of the rear guard, 13th and the 35th, and the guns, became necessarily the mark of an increasing force, and when thrown into very loose order by the nature of the ground, were unexpectedly assailed hand to hand. Their loss was great, and men of both corps were for some minutes in panic flight. They were rallied by the dispositions made at the outlet by Captains Backhouse and Fenwick, and covered by the bold front ever maintained by Capt. Broadfoot. How ought this event in fairness to be regarded and described? As a short-lived reverse and rout, such as the best troops sustain, and become involved in during mixed and critical operations.'"

The Governor-General has placed Lieut. A. Cunningham* at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief; although his lordship's order does not assign any reason for the measure, we can be at no loss to divine the cause, who know that H. M.'s 13th sent in a memorial on the subject of the accusation of cowardice made against a portion of the regiment, and that Lieut. C. was the officer named (by his own permission) by the editor of the *Star*, as the writer of the accusation.—*Englishman*, June 25.

THE LATE CAPTAIN SKINNER.

In a letter from Capt. Colin Mackenzie, to Major Skinner, 31st Foot, dated Jelalabad, May 11, he gives the following particulars of the death of Capt. James Skin-

* This gentleman was the fellow-labourer of Mr. James Prinsep in his historical and numismatical researches.

ner, 61st N.I. :—" You are aware that, in the breaking out of the insurrection in Cabul, James Skinner barely escaped with his life into the house of an opposite neighbour, who saved him for his disinterested kindness to several members of his family, and whose aged mother, in defiance not only of great personal danger, but of every prejudice of a Mussulman female, came forth in the midst of the affray, and seizing your brother by the hand, called him her son, and drew him into her house; thus screening him from the pursuit of his murderous assailants. There, to the great risk of his protectors, he remained for upwards of a month, the sanctity of the harem violated for his sake, in the recesses of which he lay concealed. At the end of that time his retreat was discovered by Ameen-oola-khan, the chief leader of the revolt, who forced him from it, but, strange to say, treated him on the whole well. From the abode of that chief, he was transferred to that of Mohammed Akbar Khan, where I found him when I was taken prisoner, on the occasion of the murder of the envoy. I attribute the kindness with which the sirdar (Mohammed Akbar) treated Capt. Laurence and myself, in a great measure, to the personal consideration in which he held your brother. After a confinement of six or seven days together, we, for his sake, were released by the sirdar, and returned to cantonments. Skinner's office as commissariat officer being in abeyance, he there acted as political assistant to Major Pottinger, who had there assumed the place of the murdered envoy. Of his value that distinguished officer was fully sensible, so much so, that after the commencement of our disastrous retreat, when, at Bhootkak, he was obliged to give himself up to the sirdar as a hostage, he appointed Skinner to act for him. If mortal man could, in spite of our inexpressible deficiency of military men, have saved the remains of our unfortunate army, Skinner would have done it; to him all our ladies and children, and several wounded officers, owe their lives, he having induced the sirdar to demand them from Gen. Elphinstone, and having also persuaded the general to comply. But nothing could induce him to adopt any measures to insure his own safety. Besides exposing himself most gallantly to the dangers incurred by the unceasing attacks of the enemy along the line of march, he several times nearly lost his life while endeavouring to open negotiations with Mohammed Akbar Khan, to insure the safety of the troops, who almost from the first were, with the exception of a handful of Europeans, incapable of defending themselves; indeed, the sirdar remonstrated strongly with him on this last subject, entreating him to remain in his camp. I saw James Skinner, on the 10th of January, at Khoord Cabul, for the last time alive, I being a hostage in the sirdar's hands. On the night of the 12th, at Jugdulluck, he obtained an interview with the sirdar, to endeavour to secure safe conduct for the miserable remains of our people to Jellalabad. While passing a second time between the camps, he was met and shot in the neck by a Ghilzie. A party brought him back, and Capt. Bygrave inquired if he wished to leave any directions; he sighed in the negative, pressed Bygrave's hand, and shortly after calmly resigned his spirit into the hands of Him who gave it. On the 14th of January I passed by the corpse of your poor brother with emotions I need not attempt to describe, and heard with pleasure the next day, that the sirdar had caused it to be decently interred—a solitary instance of respect towards his fallen enemies, extorted by his involuntary admiration of valour, wisdom, and integrity—sentiments I have heard the sirdar express frequently when the name of your brother has been mentioned. James distinguished himself greatly; he is much mentioned in the despatches of Gen. Elphinstone and Major Pottinger; the latter writes, 'The death of Capt. Skinner sealed the fate of the remnant of the army.'"

The *Englishman* adds :—" It is felt by the ladies and other prisoners that they owed their lives, in that dreadful hour of danger, mainly to his efforts; for through great personal risk and difficulty, he obtained frequent interviews with Akbar Khan, who, under Skinner's influence, at last agreed to save them. He endeavoured also, out of his pure personal regard, to save Skinner himself, urging him always to remain with him, where alone was at that time safety, when the cry to murder every Feringhee—man, woman, and child—was all over the hills, but Skinner firmly resisted these

persuasions, and after the interview rejoined his post; and at last, when Elphinstone and Shelton were prisoners, in the afternoon of the 12th of January, in an interview which he had with Akbar Khan, the latter actually laid hands on him to detain him (from a friendly motive); when Skinner exclaimed—‘What, Sirdar, do you violate your faith with me?’ To which Akbar answered—‘If you put that construction on my actions, go; but I implore you to stay.’ But Skinner would not, though then there was but a miserable remnant of the force remaining, and those who now survive think he might, without dereliction, have constituted himself a prisoner. But he thought otherwise—and we think he decided rightly and nobly, however fatally for himself—and refused to abandon his duty while any of the men held together; and while riding from Akbar’s tent towards the handful of soldiers still remaining, he was shot—the deed having been perpetrated by a Ghilzie chief who followed him, and who is said to have been jealous of his influence over Akbar Khan, and fearful lest it might be the means of obtaining the liberation of the prisoners and the escape of the other survivors. Surely this chief is known, and will be marked accordingly.”

PUSEYISM.

The *Calcutta Christian Advocate* contains the following information regarding the Puseyite movements in and about Calcutta:—“The following subjects are matter of conversation in this city. If true, they are ominous; if not, they should at once be refuted, as injurious to the Protestant church. 1. That two of the professors of Bishop’s College are Puseyites; 2, that the students are being deeply imbued with the doctrines; 3, that one of the professors is secretary to the High School; 4, that the chaplain and secretary of the Kidderpore Orphan School is a Puseyite; 5, that one of the professors of the Bishop’s College is the author of the papers signed ‘*REPARIUS*,’ advocating Puseyite doctrines; 6, that, on a recent funeral at Bishop’s College, the corpse was lighted up in the house of one of the professors with two wax-candles, the one at the head and the other at the feet; 7, that the missionaries in the south of Calcutta, of whom so much has been said and written, are Puseyites; and that their practice (although brought to the knowledge of the bishop, both privately and publicly, as rankly Puseyite) is such as to be destructive of all discipline, spirituality, and peace, in the other churches in that neighbourhood; 8, that some of the Popish priests have paid a visit to Bishop’s College; 9, that Puseyism is making rapid advances in India.” The *Friend of India* observes:—“The intelligence is by no means new to any of the residents in the metropolis; but those who dwell at a distance may not possibly be aware of the efforts which this sect has made to infuse the poison of its doctrines into the veins of society, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the diocesan. It thus appears that three important institutions, hitherto deemed Protestant, are under the growing influence of Puseyism. Bishop’s College has long been known as the hotbed of Puseyism in India; it is, indeed, so much more under the influence of the spirit of Popery than of Protestantism, that the Papists may well spare themselves the trouble and expense of establishing any institution of their own for the education of missionaries, which we have understood them to contemplate. This college has been so long lost to the interests of Protestantism, that the burning of wax-lights at the head and feet of a corpse within its walls will create no surprise. But the unfortunate Military Orphan Institution, one of the noblest monuments of British liberality in India—alas! that it should have at length fallen into the hands of the Puseyites; and have come under the dominion of a chaplain who professes doctrines so utterly repugnant to those of the Church of England, of which he is still professedly a member, that at the last meeting of the clergy at the episcopal residence, his own diocesan was obliged to break up the assembly. That this institution should be under the control of a sect which repudiates with scorn the very name of Protestant, is a consummation which the Protestant army of Bengal could never have expected. It was proposed some time since to break up this establishment, of which the expense is out of all proportion to the advantages. The proposal is understood to have been

referred to the Court of Directors, and it is sincerely to be hoped that their determination may accord with the interests of the institution, and lead to the immediate dissolution of the school. It would be far better that the poor orphans should be sent on to England, or distributed among the seminaries of the metropolis, than that they should continue to be led astray from those principles and doctrines which distinguish Protestantism from Popery. The High School, it is said, is gradually coming under the same pernicious influence."

Mr. McQueen, the chaplain of the Orphan Institution, and Mr. Withers, the principal of Bishop's College, have repudiated all doctrines not embodied in the Prayer-book and formularies of the Church of England.

The Rev. A. W. Street, the secretary of the High School, has been removed from the office (the Rev. Mr. McQueen and the Rev. Principal Withers dissenting and protesting) on account of his refusal to disclaim Puseyism as defined by the Bishop of Calcutta. Much and bitter controversy is going on respecting this measure.

NATIVE STATES.

Affghanistan.—The Governor-General has directed the publication of the annexed copies of despatches from Major-Gen. Nott, commanding the British forces at Candahar:—

" Candahar, March 12.

" Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, that, during the month of February, considerable numbers of the rebel forces, under the command of Prince Suftur Jung and other Afghan chiefs assembled in the vicinity of Candahar, plundering the villages, and by every possible means urging the inhabitants to join in an attack upon the British troops. In the beginning of the present month the enemy approached close to the city of Candahar. I made the necessary arrangements for the safety of the city, and, leaving a garrison of about 2,600 men in it, I on the 7th inst. moved with the remainder of my force against the enemy. They retired as I advanced; they were driven first across the river Turnuk, and then across the Urghundab. They would not allow our infantry to come in contact with them. On the 9th we got near enough to open our guns upon them with great effect; they were soon broken, and fled; my want of good cavalry saved them from being totally destroyed; they were dispersed in every direction.

" During a march of five days, opposed to 12,000 of the enemy, who had upwards of 6,000 well-mounted cavalry continually moving round our column, not a camel was taken or a particle of baggage lost. The troops marched without tents, both officers and men, and the conduct of my artillery and infantry was excellent. I think this dispersion of the rebel force will have the best effect, as it will convince the inhabitants that the chiefs cannot face us in the field with any chance of success. I am now doing all in my power to conciliate the villagers, and to induce them to return to the cultivation of their lands, and to live in peace under the assurance of protection.

" During my absence, a strong detachment of the enemy made an attempt on the city, and succeeded in burning one of the gates, but they were repulsed with great loss by the gallantry of the troops in garrison, under the command of Major Lane, of the 2nd regt. of N. I., whose report shall be forwarded for the information of Government by the first opportunity. I am, &c.

" W. Norr, Major-General, commanding at Candahar."

" Candahar, March 20, 1842.

" Sir,—With reference to the concluding paragraph of my letter to your address under date the 12th inst., I have now the honour of forwarding to you Major Lane's report of an attack made on one of the city gates of Candahar, which was most gallantly repulsed by the Bengal Sepoys, small details from H. M. 40th regt., and from the 4th company 2nd battalion of artillery. I have, &c.

" W. Norr, Major-General, commanding at Candahar."

From Major C. R. W. Lane, Commanding Candahar Garrison, to Capt. Scott, Major of Brigade.

" Candahar, March 12.

" Sir,—For the information of Major-Gen. Nott, commanding, I have the honour to report the following particulars of an attack made upon Candahar on the night of the 10th inst.

" During the forenoon of the above date, large bodies of the enemy, horse and foot, were observed assembling from all quarters, taking up a position near old Candahar and the adjoining villages; and in the course of the day their numbers rapidly increased, parties from the main body moving round and establishing themselves in front of the Shikarpore gate. As their object was, evidently, to attack the garrison, the political agent directed the inhabitants to shut their shops and remain within their houses; and precautions were taken to secure the gates by piling bags of grain inside. About 8 o'clock P.M., a desperate attack was made upon the Herat gate, and, owing to the darkness of the night, some combustibles were placed near it, and ignited unperceived, and in a few minutes the gate was in flames; I immediately ordered a party of 100 rank and file from the 2nd regiment and a company from the Shah's 1st infantry to support the guard at the gate, and two guns were also placed in a position commanding the entrance.

" Dense masses of the enemy had now collected at this point, keeping up an incessant and heavy fire, which was returned with great effect from the ramparts; but so reckless and daring were the assailants, that notwithstanding the fearful havoc among them, eight or ten men actually forced their way by tearing down the burning fragments of the gate, and scrambling over the bags of grain; these were instantly shot, and their fate together with the galling fire from the walls dismayed the attacking party, who retired about midnight, after four hours' resolute fighting. Another attack took place at the Shikarpore gate about 9 P.M., and a similar attempt was made to fire it, which, however, failed, and the assailants were driven back; a small party also approached the Cabul gate, but the garrison being everywhere on the alert, the enemy was compelled to retire about one o'clock A.M. of the 11th, and when the day broke not a soul was visible. The guards over the several gates were so completely sheltered, that not a single casualty occurred, whilst the well-directed and destructive fire which was maintained for nearly four hours must have done great execution. Upwards of 50 dead bodies were found in and near the Herat gate, and from the determined assault of the enemy, who came close up to the walls, their loss must have been immense; report estimates it at 1,000 killed and wounded, and I am informed by Major Rawlinson, political agent, that Prince Suftur Jung, Meerza Ahmed, and other sirdars, were present, encouraging the assailants.

" A considerable quantity of grain was unavoidably destroyed at the Herat gate; but as it presented a strong barrier, I trust the sacrifice will be considered unimportant. This gate has been built up, and the others have been temporarily barricaded with grain bags.

" Before concluding my report, I would beg to acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered me on this occasion by Major Rawlinson, political agent, and Capt. Ripley, fort adjutant. The exertions of every officer and soldier in garrison were unremitting, and it affords me infinite pleasure to bear testimony to the admirable conduct of all parties during the attack.

" I have, &c.,

" C. R. W. LANE, Major."

From Major-Gen. W. Nott, commanding at Candahar, to Mr. T. H. Maddock, Secretary to the Government of India.

" Candahar, March 28, 1842.

" Sir,—Having deemed it desirable to detach a brigade under the command of Lieut.-Col. Wymer, for the double purpose of foraging and giving protection to the numerous villages along the left bank of the Urghundab river, against the marauding system adopted by the rebel army commanded by Prince Suftur Jung and other

Afghan chiefs, I have now the honour to forward to you, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, a report from that officer of an attack made on his detachment, and of the complete defeat of the enemy. I have ascertained that their loss was great, and that several of their chiefs were killed and wounded, while our loss was comparatively trifling. On my arrival on the field, I was pleased with the judicious arrangements made by Lieut.-Col. Wymer, and the cool and determined manner in which he opposed the enemy and protected his convoy did credit to our arms; and I beg leave to bring him under the favourable notice of Government.

"The enemy were finally driven across the Urghundab in the greatest confusion, and with very considerable loss. The artillery and infantry distinguished themselves.

"I have, &c.,

"W. Nott, Major-General, Commanding at Candahar."

From Lieut.-Col. G. P. Wymer, commanding detachment, to Capt. Scott, Major of Brigade.

"Candahar, Camp, Baba Wullee, March 27, 1842.

"Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Major-Gen. Nott, commanding at Candahar, that, in obedience to his instructions, I marched from that place on the morning of the 25th instant, with half a troop of the Shah's horse artillery, one troop of Haldane's horse, half a troop of Leeson's horse, 6th regiment of Bengal N.I., 38th regiment ditto, 2nd Shah's regiment, with the intention of foraging for the cavalry and cattle at the village of Seikhchulah; but, on receiving a report from Capt. Dallas, that the country thereabouts had recently been foraged over and the water turned off by the enemy, he suggested the advantage to be derived by a move upon Baba Wullee, which was adopted. On reaching that place, I sighted the rebel camp on the opposite side of the Urghundab, distant about four miles, and large bodies of cavalry grazing their horses between it and the river. I continued my march to the spot selected for my encampment, and shortly after reaching it, at half-past ten or eleven, a large body of the enemy's cavalry was observed forming and occupying the pass in my rear; on which I reinforced the rear-guard with two guns and a wing of the 38th N.I., placing the convoy under the hills in the rear, and protecting its front and flanks with the force at my disposal, which had hardly been effected, when, finding the force above-mentioned fast increasing, I deemed it highly necessary to move back for their dispersion, taking with me two horse artillery guns, under Lieut. Turner, 38th regiment, and a party of Skinner's horse, under Lieut. Travers, detaching two companies of the 38th regiment to drive the enemy from the tops of some low hills they had crowned with horsemen on my left; which was speedily done, and the well-directed fire from Lieut. Turner's guns soon drove in the body of the enemy collected on the pass, commanded, I am told, by Salloo Khan and Taj Mahomed, who moved round to join the party then threatening the right flank of the convoy. On this I retraced my steps and rejoined the convoy, which had been left under Lieut.-Col. Maclaren's charge during my absence, and who had dislodged a third body of the enemy from the enclosed gardens and village in his front with a part of the 16th regiment. On my reaching the convoy, I directed Capt. Macan, commanding the Shah's 2nd regiment, to move his corps, supported by two guns and the half of Leeson's horse, under Ensign Chamberlain, against the party on the right flank, which movement had been partly executed when the force under the major-general's personal command arrived to my support, at the time when the party of cavalry under Ensign Chamberlain received a partial check, from an overpowering body of the enemy, and that officer was severely wounded, and Lieut. Travers slightly, who acted in concert with him.

"Enclosed I have the honour to forward a return of the killed and wounded on the occasion, and to express my entire approbation of the conduct of all officers and men engaged in the action. I trust I may be permitted to bring to the major-general's notice the admirable practice of the artillery under Lieut. Turner's guidance, every shot from which told with beautiful effect upon the dense masses of the enemy.

To Lieut. Waterford, adjutant, 38th regiment, who acted as my personal staff on the occasion, I am much indebted for the very able manner in which he conducted the various duties assigned to him.

"I have, &c.

"G. P. WYMER, Lieut.-Colonel, commanding detachment."

"Head-quarters, Candahar, May 21, 1842.

"Sir,—I have the honour to forward to you a despatch from Major-Gen. England, of the 29th ult., detailing an affair with the enemy at Pisheen.

"I am, &c.

"W. NOTT, Major-General."

From Major-Gen. R. England to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Candahar.

"Head-quarters, Scinde Field Force, Camp at Lora River, August 29.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the major-general commanding the troops in Lower Afghanistan and Scinde, that I yesterday attacked the enemy's strong position in front of the village of Iykulzie with the troops mentioned below,* and dispersed them in all directions. The three columns of attack were led by Major Simmons, H.M. 41st regt.; Capt. Woodburn, 25th Bombay N.I.; and Major Cochran, H.M. 41st; the latter being accompanied by a wing of the 25th Bombay N.I., under Capt. Teasdale, commanding that corps. The reserve was in the hands of Major Browne, commanding H.M. 41st regiment.

"Nothing could be more successful than the combinations, and the insurgents, after a short resistance, fled into the rugged mountains in their rear, leaving their standards, and being closely and gallantly pursued by the 3rd light cavalry under Capt. Delamain. The practice of Capt. Leslie's horse artillery battery was, as usual, most effective, and the conduct of the troops excellent.

"I beg to annex a list of the casualties which have occurred in this affair.

"I have, &c.

"R. ENGLAND, Major-General."

"Lieut. W. Ashburner, 3rd cavalry, severely wounded. Capt. Deere, aide-de-camp, slightly wounded. Rank and file:—Wounded severely, four; slightly, four.

From Major-Gen. W. Nott, commanding Lower Afghanistan and Scinde.

"Candahar, May 29.

"Sir,—Aktar Khan, chief of Zemindawur, having assembled 3,000 men, crossed the Helmund and joined the rebel force under Prince Sufter Jung and Atta Mahomed, on the right bank of the Urganhab, taking advantage of the absence of Brigadier Wymer, who had been detached into the Ghilzie province with a large portion of my force, and nearly the whole of my cavalry. The enemy, under an impression that we had not a sufficient number of men to hold the city and at the same time to attack them in the field, took possession of some steep rocky hills within a mile of the city walls. I instantly moved out with the troops, leaving Major-Gen. England, K.H., in command of the city. The Ghazees had about 8,000 in position, and 2,000 men guarding the Baba Wullee Pass and the roads leading to their camp. Our troops carried all their positions in gallant style, and drove them in confusion and with great loss across the Urganhab river.

"I was ably assisted by Brig. Stacy and every officer present. Major Rawlinson, political agent, with his accustomed zeal, was in the field and gallantly led a small body of Persian and Afghan horse to the charge.

"I am, &c.

"W. NOTT, Major-General, &c."

Secret Department, Allahabad, July 2nd.—The Governor-General has great satisfaction in making public the following despatch from Maj. Gen. Nott, and the report from Capt. Craigie, commanding the garrison of Kelat-i-Ghilzie, of the gallant and successful defence made by that garrison against a large force of Afghans by which it was assaulted. On this occasion, the late Shah Shoojah's 3rd reg. of infantry, and

* "Troop horse artillery, Bengal artillery, 3rd light cavalry, Poonah horse, H.M. 41st regiment light battalion, 25th regiment N.I."

the detachment of the Bengal 43rd regt., N. I., displayed that decided superiority over their enemies which has been uniformly manifested by the several corps composing Major Gen. Nott's army.

From Major General W. Nott to T. H. Maddock, Esq.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, that an attack was made on the fort of Kelat-i-Ghilzie on the morning of the 21st inst., by a body of 4,000 Ghilzies: the accompanying letter from Capt. Craigie details the result.

"I am, &c.

(Signed) "W. NOTT, Maj. Gen., com. Lower Affghanistan and Scinde.

"Candahar, the 27th May, 1842."

From Capt. J. H. Craigie, commanding Kelat-i-Ghilzie, to Capt. T. Polwhele, Dep. Assist. Adj. General.

"Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Major Gen. Nott, that Kelat-i-Ghilzie was attacked at a quarter before 4 o'clock this morning, in two places, viz. at the long neck to the north-east, and at an outwork constructed last winter by the sepoys, to give a raking fire in rear of the barracks. The enemy advanced to the assault in the most determined manner, each column consisting of upwards of 2,000 men, provided with thirty scaling-ladders; but, after an hour's fighting, were repulsed and driven down the hill, losing five standards (one of which was planted three times in one of the embrasures), and the whole of which are now in our possession. "Of the enemy's loss I am unable to give any correct account, as their killed and wounded, during greater part of the attack, were immediately taken to the rear; but 104 dead bodies were left on the slope of the hill, and from 6 A. M. till 3 P. M. the enemy were employed in carrying off such of their dead and wounded as had been taken to the rear.

"The greatest gallantry and coolness were displayed by every commissioned and non-commissioned officer and private (both European and native) engaged in meeting the attack of the enemy, several of whom were bayoneted on the top of the sand-bags forming our parapets. On our side, I am happy to say, only six sepoys were wounded, viz. two of the detachment of the 43rd N. I. and four of the 3rd infantry.

"A body of about 300 of the enemy, when driven back, took shelter under the rocks below the outwork, but were immediately dislodged by a company of the 3rd infantry, which I detached for that purpose.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "J. HALKET CRAIGIE, Captain, com. Kelat-i-Ghilzie.

"Kelat-i-Ghilzie, 21st May, 1842."

The intelligence from Affghanistan (save what is communicated in the foregoing despatches) is scanty and uncertain, both as to the state of affairs and the intentions of the British authorities.

At Cabul, whence information is obtained from Mohun Lall, who remains with the Kuzzilbashes, it appears that Akbar Khan has obtained possession of the Bala Hissar; "he breached it, and on the Arabs and other soldiers seeing the breach, they begged Futteh Jung to surrender, which he did, and has been honourably treated by Akbar. Akbar attempted to mine, but failed; it is said Futteh Jung's party had 100 men killed. Akbar Khan is now in possession of money, guns, provisions, &c." This success was not gained without a powerful resistance on the part of Futteh Jung and his adherents, which only shews how much more powerful is the party of Akbar Khan, who, it is said, has been joined by Ameen-oolah Khan. This advantage, moreover, is not consistent with prior accounts, upon which the hopes of an advance upon Cabul were founded, namely, that Akbar Khan had been defeated by Futteh Jung, and obliged to leave the city of Cabul; that the inhabitants of the city are in favour of the son of Shah Shoojah, and the Kuzzilbashes have also declared in his favour; that Akbar Khan made an attempt to borrow money at Cabul, but no one could be found to risk a single rupee in the shape of loan; and

that Futeh Jung is not only anxious, but has written, for our force to come on, and the Kuzzilbashs still hold to their promise of fidelity to our cause. A letter is said to have been received from one of the hostages at Cabul, stating that Akbar Khan had long been in treaty with Futeh Jung, with a view of gaining admission with an armed force into the Bala Hissar; that he succeeded so far as to detach Ameenoolah Khan from the prince's party, but all attempts to secure admission into the citadel with an armed force were opposed by the Shahzada and his 3,000 Arab and Hindostanee followers; that an attack was accordingly made by him, in conjunction with Ameenoolah, but signally failed; and after the failure, the latter decamped with his followers.

At Candahar and Khelat-i-Ghilzie, there has been some sharp work. A letter from the former place, dated 7th June, says:—"We have only this morning returned from the fort of Khelat i-Ghilzie, for which place we left Candahar on the 18th May, with the 40th Queen's, the 2nd, 16th and 38th Bengal N. I., Blood's 9-pounders, Leslie's troop of horse artillery, nearly all the Bombay cavalry, Haldane's and a part of Christie's horse, the whole under command of Col. Wymer. We were ordered off, though only just returned from the Kojuck, in consequence of the reports that Khelat-i-Ghilzie was closely invested. On arriving at Teer-andez, on the 23rd, we learnt that the Ghilzies, hearing of our advance, had attacked the place on the 21st. They placed about 60 scaling ladders round the walls, and a few of them succeeded in reaching the parapet, but were forthwith bayoneted; 106 bodies were buried under the fort walls, and subsequent information enables me to state that some 500 were killed on the spot or have since died of their wounds; and on our arrival we found every thing quiet, and not an enemy near the place. On reaching Khelat, working parties were employed in destroying the fortifications. This accomplished, the garrison joined our camp, and we began to entertain surmises very different to our previous ones, though every thing as to our further movements was kept a profound secret, until the 1st inst., when we commenced our retrograde movement. The moment we left, all the Ghilzies commenced sacrificing sheep, in token of their joy at getting rid of us. We heard that during our absence Suftur Jung, with about 6,000 followers, made an attempt (29th May) on our cantonments, and that Nott went out with H. M.'s 41st, our 42d and 43d, some guns and the cavalry that he had. The enemy took possession of the neighbouring hills, which were stormed and carried by our people, with but little loss on our side, but very great to the enemy. Young Mainwairing, of the 42d, was wounded, but not badly; and Chamberlain, the pride of his regiment, who commanded two ressalahs of Christie's, was wounded in the thigh, but slightly. He had a horse killed under him, and despatched six of the enemy with his own hand. He has the courage of a lion. The widow of Akram Khan Doo-ranee, who was blown from a gun early last winter, boldly led on a body of horse in person! The actual number of killed is said to have been 300. Sixty horses were found dead on the ground. No sooner had we reached our ground this morning than an order was issued for the 10th and 38th N. I. (Bengal), the Bombay light infantry battalion, Blood's, Leslie's, and I believe Cowper's horse artillery, with Christie's horse, to be prepared to march on the 10th; we go to Gariskh, to bring off that fine fellow Bulwunt Singh and his band of 100 men, who have held the fort for nearly a year, though frequently placed in danger by the attacks of the enemy. There are some few forts to be destroyed, and as we have orders for 15 days' supply from the commissariat stores, and eighty rounds of ammunition per man, we expect to have a fight before we return. Major Clarkson, with Macan's and Macdonnell's corps, Turner's horse artillery, and a couple of ressalahs of Christie's, started three or four days ago towards the Kojuck Pass, to bring up 3,000 or 4,000 camels from Quetta for us. Salloo Khan, who has been induced to come over to us again, and has behaved well in sending up 3 or 4 davks, has been besieged at Killa Abdoollah, by Mahomed Zadig, the chief of Pesheen, and Clarkson's move, it is hoped, will have the effect of relieving him. It is impossible to say what we are to do eventually, but a retreat seems determined on; if so, I pray we may make a better one than

our poor comrades at Cabul did. Our rear guard will have hot work. There is a great feeling of disgust and disappointment here at our not going to Ghuznee to bring away the 400 sepoy of the 27th, who are in slavery there. Our sepoys were most anxious to go on this errand. A sepoy of Craigie's corps, who was with Woodburn, escaped to Ghuznee, and then to Kelat-i-Ghilzie, has given an account of all the proceedings."

The affair of the 29th of May is detailed in other letters :—" Akhtar Khan came down in person. He had between 2,000 and 3,000 horsemen and the same number of foot. Our success was complete, with only one killed and four or five wounded. They acknowledge their dead to be 300. Suftur Jung was nearly caught ; his clothes were brought in. The 42nd Bengal N.I. behaved most gallantly : when they heard that H. M. 41st were to shew them the way, they stepped out and left the Europeans in the rear. The Bengal sepoy does not care a straw for an Affghan, but on the contrary treats him with the utmost contempt, which is not surprising when we remember that Nott has always led them to victory. When he went out on the 29th, he was so ill that he could hardly sit on his horse. The whole of H. M. 41st were not out." "A large body of Doorancees (5,000 horse and foot) under Akhtar Khan, were defeated and completely dispersed by the force under Gen. Nott, in the vicinity of Candahar. The enemy are stated to have lost about 400 killed and wounded—our loss was between 30 and 40 killed and wounded, including Lieut. Chamberlain, of the 16th N.I., and Capt. Mainwaring, of the 42nd, and an officer of H. M.'s 41st, wounded. Our troops, as usual, behaved with the greatest gallantry ; but the want of cavalry was severely felt. It was reported that Akhtar Khan himself was wounded." "It appears the enemy thought to catch our general napping, so they assembled all the force they could from the surrounding country to the number of perhaps 8,000 horse and foot, and this morning boldly crossed the river and advanced towards the city, apparently determined to do or die. The 42nd and 43rd N. I. with four of Anderson's guns were sent out under Col. Stacy, just to keep the enemy amused till the general had pulled on his boots, which being satisfactorily accomplished, the old gentleman rode out with H. M. 41st, eight more of Anderson's guns and the few irregular horse (about 300) he had with him. On seeing what the enemy were about, he at once made up his mind what to do, ordered up the Light Bobs from the three regiments to storm some strong heights which were occupied in force by the enemy's footmen. On went the storming party, supported by the 43rd and the fire of our guns ; we lost some 30 wounded, including six Europeans ; but the enemy could not stand us ; away they fled down the other side, but only to fall into the hands of that gallant young fellow Chamberlain, of the irregular horse, who dashed at the retreating footmen as they entered the plains. This was the principal part of the fight which had commenced at one P.M. ; some skirmishing subsequently occurred, in which Mahomed Akhtar barely escaped being captured : had the 3rd Cavalry been with the general instead of with Wymer, the enemy would have left a few more widows." One letter mentions the following incident : "A message, after the engagement, had been conveyed to the general, expressing the wish of the prince to make some terms with the British, and to return to his brother at Candahar. The reply was, that the prince must yield unconditionally, as terms were not to be made ; and while the matter was thus pending, the general heedlessly took his usual ride about camp, and found himself suddenly surrounded by the followers of Suftur Jung. The general had a gallop for it, but fortunately reached camp unharmed. The rebels then forcibly carried off the prince." A letter from Candahar, dated June 19th, published in the *Bombay U. S. Gazette* of July 15th, states that Futtah Jung and some of the chiefs of the insurgents had that morning given themselves up to Gen. Nott.

A letter dated June 6th says : "So far as one can judge from appearances, I should say our stay at Candahar will be very short. Gen. Nott is in a quiet way preparing for an evacuation of the country, but still manages to keep his own counsel

and secrets most admirably. How it is to be done, and what our destination may be, no one knows. The brigade which marched under Col. Wymer to Kelat-i-Ghilzie has laid that fort level with the ground. Another force has marched to Killa Abdoola, to take provisions there, and bring back 3,000 unloaded camels here. Both indicate preparations to retire. An order has just been issued for the light battalion to march. It is not known where it is to go, probably may not till the march has commenced; the destination may perhaps be to withdraw the garrison at Ghirisk on the Helmund."

A letter from an officer of the detachment last referred to, dated June 9th, is as follows: "This morning we marched out of the town, and have joined Col. Wymer's force encamped under the walls. We leave this to-morrow morning: we are provisioned for eighteen days. The force consists of Leslie's troop horse artillery, Blood's nine pr. battery (both making nine guns); detachments Skinner's and Christie's horse; the 16th and 38th Bengal N. I., 3rd light cavalry, and light battalion Bombay N. I. There must be about 1,000 cavalry and 2,000 infantry. There are also some sappers and miners. It is supposed we are to destroy a number of forts belonging to the chiefs fighting against us, withdraw the garrison at Ghirisk, and then return. After that our stay at Candahar will, I believe, not be long, as I think there will not be any of this force here on the 31st July. We all go in high spirits, anticipating that our excursion will be a very pleasant one. I am glad that Gen. Nott has mixed up Bengal and Bombay troops together."

Ghirisk is about 80 miles nearly due west from Candahar, on the banks of the Helmund in the Zamindawur country. It is a large and strong fort, built some score of years ago by the Barukzye sirdars. The Helmund is about two miles to the east of the fort, and must of course be crossed by our troops. The banks of the stream are here about 1,000 yards apart; but in summer the waters shrink into about one-third of this.

These operations seem to confirm the statement in some of the letters, that Gen. Nott had been ordered to withdraw. The withdrawal of the garrisons of two such strong places as Kelat-i-Ghilzie and Ghirisk is inconsistent with an intention to remain. The works at Kelat-i-Ghilzie had been begun little more than a twelvemonth, and, when completed, would have presented the strongest fort of Western Affghanistan. It is a place of great natural strength, and has been elaborately fortified by us. It is in a highly cultivated country, abounding in provisions, there being a good supply of water within the garrison. It is 150 miles from Ghuznee, 80 from Candahar, and 227 from Quettah.

The convoy, under Major Reid, escorted by the 12th N. I., had reached Killa Abdoolah, without the slightest opposition. The detachment from Candahar had met them, as agreed upon, on the hither side of the Kojjuck Pass, and taken charge of the camels and treasure meant for Gen. Nott. Stores are rapidly collecting for the use of the Candahar force. The 12th N. I. were to remain at Killa Abdoola at present; 3,500 camels and 700 bullocks had gone on with the cavalry escort, under Capt. Malet, to Candahar.

The accounts from Jellalabad describe in vivid colours the sufferings experienced from the heat, and from chagrin at the long halt. Some of the writers appear furious at the idea of retiring without inflicting punishment upon the authors of the late disasters. We subjoin extracts from various letters, the contents of which do not admit of being concentrated into a consistent narrative.

"Officers belonging to our force are so fully confirmed in the opinion, that we are to remain here until September, that workmen are very busy in every part of the camp, digging holes and covering them with flat roofs, thereby forming temporary domiciles in the earth. A large hospital is building for the Europeans, and nearly completed. Dysentery and fever are carrying off a good many of the soldiery. It is wonderful that the general does not move the camp; report says, he intends doing so in a few days, but reflection causes one to disbelieve it, for did he contemplate the

measure, the board of works would cease their labour. One party, which went out to Futtiabad (eighteen miles on the Cabul road) a few days ago, affirm it to be much cooler than this place; it is a gradual ascent all the way, consequently, being higher, it must be cooler. A letter from Mohun Lall, received yesterday, describes Futtch Jung to be somewhat dispirited, caused by our unfriendliness in not going forward to his succour, and the fear, that treachery is hard at work by those who at present surround him—I mean his apparent bosom friends, his advisers, counsellors and supporters. A Mr. Hall, a clerk, employed with our envoy at Cabul, has made his escape, and came into Jellalabad. He has lost a foot, which prevented his running away, and he was obliged to watch his opportunity for escaping. He was detained a prisoner, some 20 or 30 miles distant from this place, and employed in different menial occupations. Although he had full knowledge of all that took place, both in relation to Akhbar Khan's defeat, and the arrival of our force at Jellalabad, yet being very narrowly watched, he dared not make an attempt to get away. Four regiments of Sikh infantry (all Musulmans), under Jumrood Deen Khan, have arrived at Ali Baghan, eight miles off. Jumrood Deen Khan, with an escort, came forward for an interview with Gen. Pollock. This advance of Sikh troops, some say, is to occupy Jellalabad, others, to cover our retreat."

"What a tiresome, wearisome, and inactive life is this we now lead! disgusted with the monotony that prevails throughout camp, we yield to the impulse of invective, and hesitate not to shower down epithets upon our men in authority for keeping us here. We are not nominally, but literally, *prisoners*, although in our own camp, and protected by our own soldiers, for we are unable to stir beyond the precincts of it. The orders and recommendations upon this subject are so strong, that we fear to take risk to ourselves, and make a *dour* outside in any direction, for perhaps we might come upon a few Afghans of killing propensities, who would feel inclined to bury their knives deep in our bodies."

"On the 17th June, Capt. Abbott's battery, 1st regt. light cavalry, H.M. 31st regiment, the 33rd and 53rd regiments N.I., and Capt. Ferris's regiment of Jezailchees, left for Pesh Bolak; the first march to Ali Boghan, where it remained next day. Some of the men of the 1st cavalry visited the place, and finding a red jacket, carried it away to camp. The men of H. M. 31st foot recognized it as a jacket belonging to the 44th Queen's, and they determined upon immediately proceeding to the fort of Ali Baghan, and searching for more. They went (as did also a great many of the native cavalry and infantry soldiers) and plundered the town, ill-treating the inhabitants, and causing them to flee away; after clearing it of all the booty, they set fire to it; property of various kinds and of considerable amount fell into the hands of the men. Bags of rupees, bhanghy parcels (for officers late at Cabul), clothing, ammunition, arms, and accoutrements, &c. were found concealed. Brigadier Monteth, C.B., has reported unfavourably of the men, and Gen. Pollock is exceedingly wrath at the attack on a town occupied by a friendly people. I believe that the men had been led to suppose that they were on a *looting* excursion; certain it is, that nothing was talked of but reprisals, fire, and sword, for days previous to marching. The Sikhs and Khyberies have had a fight in the Khyber Pass; the former lost thirteen, and the latter seven men killed. In consequence of this occurrence, property, which was on its way and had arrived at Jumrood, was sent back to Peshawur. The camp is divided in opinion; some think we shall go to Cabul, others say we shall retrograde, but all agree in thinking we shall take our departure very soon from Jellalabad. Five soldiers (four sepoys and one naick) belonging to the 27th N.I. arrived in camp this morning; they state that they made their escape from Ghuzni and arrived at Cabul without much difficulty: they left Cabul four days ago, but finding difficulty in proceeding towards Jellalabad, they travelled by night, hiding in caverns and the hills during the day. They give out that Col. Palmer and the officers of the 27th are safe at present in Cabul."

§. "A letter was received yesterday (June 18) from Mohun Lall at Cabul: Mahomed Akhbar is for the present all-powerful there; he however goes through the form of

addressing Futtch Jung as king: all the prisoners and hostages are said to be now in Cabul, except the officers at Gluzni, and privates at Buddiabad. Futtch Jung has sent another message to the general, asking him to advance on Cabul, and promising, should he do so, to turn Mahomed Akhbar out of the Bala Hissar; this, he says, he can easily do at any time, as he (Mahomed Akhbar) has not more than 600 followers upon whom he can really depend. I should think this was more easily said than done. About the probability of our getting the prisoners, I really know not what to say. I am afraid the time is yet distant, it being evidently the interest of the chiefs to keep possession of them, until they see what our policy regarding the country is really to be. The Sikh force here had a regular flare-up the other day about their pay, and because General Golab Sing would only give them two months' instead of four, as they demanded, they set fire to his tent, and one or two native officers lost their lives; Golab Sing was forced to fly from their camp and take refuge with us: one regiment actually commenced its march for the Punjaub, but thought better of it after getting a little way, and came back again: they are now all quiet and engaged in crossing the river, General Pollock having succeeded in inducing them to go over,—a good riddance for us, their room being much more agreeable than their company."

"There is no longer any uncertainty as to the removal of the prisoners; they have been removed from Tazeen, and are now between Cabul and Bameean. It was reported to Mahomed Shah Khan, that an intended *dour*, by our troops, was contemplated, and this, together with Akhbar Khan's reverses at Cabul, gave rise to the measure, which was no sooner thought of than it was carried into effect. It is reported, that some chiefs on the Bameean side have given out, that in the event of the prisoners being brought into their possessions, they will secure them, and claim full recompense from the British for their release. The son of Futtch Jung's vizier has been with Gen. Pollock some days, and his mission is, it is said, for the purpose of inducing the general to move on to Cabul; but this the general dare not do without orders from our Government. Instructions from Lord Ellenborough have arrived, written immediately after the overland despatches came to hand. It is given out, that his lordship is determined we shall return to India forthwith. We remain *in statu quo*, without the least apparent chance of a move either forward or backward. The thermometer, in small tents, stands at 125° during the middle of the day, and at night we have a partial simoom blowing until midnight. There is a great deal of sickness in camp, and I suppose, when the order arrives for our positive move, we shall be unable to do so from the number of sick in hospital. Had General Pollock, flushed with success, acted on the spur of the moment, and on our arrival here proceeded forward, we should ere this have been in possession of what we now lack, and might have been on our way back again to Hindostan."

"We have all taken to earth here, thereby lowering the thermometer from 118° to 95°, and now we are buried with dust: *n'importe*, as long as there is a chance of going on and wiping away the stain we have incurred, we'll stay or do any thing without a murmur, and, thank God, accounts came in yesterday that all kinds of preparations for doolies and carriage, which were actively going on since the receipt of orders for the retreat, were postponed *sine die*, and this day a party under Broadfoot, of the sappers, with Dawson's horse, is to cross the river and collect the bhoosa and grain now lying on the ground. We hear that 6,000 Affghans are *en route* from Cabul to stop our supplies; they are rather late this time, for we have some four months in store, or shall have in a day or two. Forage is awfully scarce, and we now pay 1-8 per diem, for our three horses for grass alone. An order has arrived for the abolition of the Shah's force, a pretty good proof that we are not going to have any thing to do with his sons, who are most anxious for our aid to keep them on the guddee; this, none of them will be able to accomplish as long as that restless and daring villain Akhbar Khan is alive. It is amusing to see how coolly the Affghans come in mounted on the Government horses, and armed with their weapons; but who dare molest them, for fear the supplies should be stopped? It is a pity measures are

not taken to bring in many of our sepoys and camp followers, who are lying helpless in the villages between this and Gundamuck. Sometimes an Affghian, who has nothing to do, and wants a few rupees, brings in a cripple or two, and in this way a number have been saved, but if allowed to remain where they are, they must sink from want of care and medical treatment, for they have all lost their legs or toes. The villagers have all pretty nearly left this valley, and every exertion is being made to get in wood, bloosa, &c. before the Affghans come down, which they are preparing to do, under the impression that we are going to retreat immediately. The officers of the Ghuznee garrison are, I believe, nearly all saved, with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Lumsden, who were both killed. Most of the sepoys were sacrificed; they preferred dying like soldiers to dying like dogs; the officers gave themselves up, but the men, I believe, fought to the last."

"Yesterday afternoon (June 13) despatches came in from the Governor-General and Gen. Nott; the former has, at length, determined upon our advance, and he has left it to Gen. Pollock to make his own arrangements, and act in the best manner which his judgment, aided by reflections, may point out; and so soon as the commissariat arrangements are completed, we are to move on to Gundamuck, perhaps to Jugdulluck. The Sikhs are to keep possession of the Pass of Khyber, and occupy Jellalabad. It was only yesterday (about two hours previous to the arrival of Lord Ellenborough's despatch) that orders were issued for the 53rd N.I., and Ferris's Jezailchies to march hence to Lalpoorah, on the 15th, as a commencement, it was thought, to a retrograde movement; this order was countermanded last evening, and orders have been sent off for the recal of the 6th and 64th N.I., and other parties now between this and Ali Musjid. I hope we shall be able to make a start by the 18th. Gen. Nott's despatch arrived in thirteen days from Candahar, and conveyed the pleasing intelligence, that, in another encounter with the enemy, he had, as usual, routed and killed several hundreds of them, and that they flew from before him in all directions. There is now no longer a doubt that his force will come on and form a junction with ours at Cabul. The man Hall, who came in a few days ago, has not lost a foot; his feet are perfect, but he was habited as a faqueer, to prevent suspicion by any Affghans whom he might chance to meet with before he arrived in camp, and the rags wrapped round his feet were a part of the deception. He is looking hearty and well; was well treated by Sekunder Shah Khan, with whom he resided, and who is a chief of most powerful influence in this quarter; his place of abode was about midway from Jellalabad and the Suffed Koh, and is about eighteen miles from our camp, and twelve miles from Pesh Bolak. Sekunder Shah Khan and followers (amounting to several thousands) are with Akhbar Khan. No work of any kind was demanded of Hall, and he was allowed to walk about where he pleased, always taking with him two or three companions, both as a protection for his safety, and to prevent his escape. The ladies and prisoners are still at Charekar, but we hear of no steps being taken, or overtures made, for their recovery. Mr. Hall left this yesterday in progress to the provinces. I hear he intends waiting upon Lord Ellenborough, for the purpose of enlightening him on Cabul affairs. His account of the retreat from Cabul, I understand, differs widely in many instances (particularly in the number of the enemy), from that given by Dr. Brydon and the sergeant-major of the 37th N. I."

"Of the officers of the 5th light cavalry, Lieut. Hardyman lost his life at Cabul, Col. Chambers, Capt. Bott, and Lieut. Bazett were killed at the barrier at Jugdulluck; Veterinary Surgeon Willis fell at Tazeen, while Captains Blair and Hamilton were slaughtered at Gundamuck. The fate of Capt. Collyer and Doctor Harpur, who were cut up near Jellalabad, is well known. Capt. Blair was so crippled from a wound he received at Jugdulluck, that he could not sit upright in his saddle. Capt. Hamilton was slightly wounded at night at Jugdulluck when halted, and again on moving off so severely in the neck as to be knocked off his horse. Though he then expressed himself incapable of proceeding, he so far recovered his strength as to kill five Affghans before he fell at Gundamuck."

" At last (June 16) our suspense is at an end, orders having been received by Gen. Pollock permitting him to remain on this side the Khyber until the season becomes more favourable for our return to the provinces : thus you see you need not expect to hear of our arrival at Ferozepore much before the end of November, or more probably towards the end of the year. This is so far satisfactory, that we now see some prospect of getting out of this wretched country, and what is better, an end being put to the most unsatisfactory service in which our troops were ever engaged. Lord Ellenborough expresses his entire approval of all the general's measures, and records his regret at the crippled state in which our force has been left; and mentions that instructions had been sent to the commander-in-chief to select an experienced officer speedily for the duty of collecting carriage, cattle, bearers, &c., to be sent up with as little delay as possible. This is all very good in its way, but the difficulty of getting the camel-owners to go is still to be overcome. Lord E. goes on to say that he leaves it to Pollock's judgment to decide as to how the troops shall be employed, or where located, until the time comes for our return; but recommends that they should not be kept in a state of inactivity. He advises that chuppaos should be made on Pesh Bolak, Lughman, &c., and that every means should be used to induce Mahomed Akhbar to meet us in the field, when, he adds, there would be no doubt of the result. In accordance with these instructions, a brigade, under Brigadier Monteath, consisting of Abbot's light field battery, 1st light cavalry, H. M.'s 31st foot, the 33rd and 53rd regts. N. I., with some sappers and Ferris's Jezailchees, march to-morrow morning for Pesh Bolak, for the purpose of retaking one of our guns now there, and dismantling the forts, &c., as a punishment for the prominent part they took in the insurrection when Ferris and his party were obliged to fly last year. It is expected that this detachment will not be absent more than ten days or so; and on their return, a brigade will proceed towards Lughman to make reprisals in that valley, and endeavour to rescue some nineteen or twenty European private soldiers and women said to be in confinement in one of the forts. I do not think that, under any circumstances, we will advance to Cabul; indeed, the general has not the means of doing so in an efficient manner; and as Lord Ellenborough says, that however desirable it may be to shew the Affghans our power, yet nothing should be risked, the general would most decidedly be wrong to attempt an advance through the passes. The last news from Cabul was brought in yesterday by two sepoys of the 27th N. I., who made their escape from the neighbourhood of Ghuznee, on the Sirdar, whose prisoners they were, proceeding to Kelat-i-Ghilzie. They came through Cabul, where they remained ten days; and as they came to this from that city in three days, the intelligence they bring is down to the 12th or 13th instant. They met Col. Shelton and Lady Macnaghten a few miles on this side of Cabul on a camel, proceeding to that place,—none of the other prisoners were with them; but from all they heard it would appear they are still in the neighbourhood of Tezeen. This does not tally with the previous information received by the general, all the natives declaring that they have been carried off to a fort two days' journey beyond Cabul. The sepoys say that Mahomed Akhbar had gained complete possession of the Balla Hissar; and that Zeman Khan had recommended him to kill Futteh Jung, to which he had agreed, when the Shahzadee (supposed to be Futteh Jung's wife) brought out her daughter and entreated Mahomed Akhbar to take her in marriage, and thus unite the interests of both parties. This the sepoys say, he acceded to, embraced Futteh Jung, and led him to the Gadee, upon which Futteh Jung appointed him his minister. This of course wants confirmation, but a few days will, no doubt, prove the truth or otherwise of the report. The sepoys also say that Col. Palmer, Capt. Alton, and the other officers taken prisoners at the time of the evacuation and subsequent massacre, are still in Ghuznee, and that they heard Col. Palmer had been ill-treated to make him discover where his treasure was buried."

Letters from Peshawur to the 22nd, and from Pesh Bolak to the 20th, state that the forces despatched in that direction were on that day encamped at Goolye, and

found the forts all evacuated; Captain Mackeson, it appears, accompanied the force, and was anxious it should be employed against the Zukurkhel, a tribe of some consequence and power, but the Brigadier (Monteath) declined going beyond his instructions. On the following day (the 21st), the work of demolition was to commence, but no plundering was to be allowed. From Peshawur we learn that Ali Musjid is reported much cooler than was expected; the garrison is made up to its full complement of 1000 Yoosofzies.

Some further letters from the prisoners are published. The following is a note from Capt. W. Anderson to an officer of Jellalabad; it is written on a very small scrap of paper, as if for the purpose of concealment in case of emergency, shewing that the prisoners were apprehensive of their correspondence falling into other hands than those it was intended for. The note, which makes no mention of the place from whence it is written, is dated 9th May: "We are quite in the dark as to all that is going on, and were we not, it would not be prudent for me to write on passing events. We are all in excellent health—had a little snow here yesterday, so judge of our climate. It does not appear to us that our liberation is so near or likely to be so easily accomplished as some of the Jellalabad letters seem to anticipate."

Another letter, without name, dated 12th May, says: "My letter of the 25th October told you that I was near this place (Tazeen); the following day we marched back towards Cabul and halted at Khoord Cabul, waiting to escort Gen. Elphinstone and invalids towards India. On the 2nd November, we suddenly got an order to march *instantly* to Cabul, and telling of the insurrection there. Before we could strike our camp and be off, the enemy had strongly occupied the entrance of the Khoord Cabul pass, and the hills on each side of it. With the assistance of three mountain train guns, after an hour or so's tough work, we beat them out of their position and entered the pass, by which time it was nearly dark, and we marched through it in utter darkness, the enemy pressing our rear so close, that our men were frequently obliged to use the bayonet. At ten o'clock, the moon rose, just as we got out of the pass; we continued our march slowly and steadily, the enemy sticking to our rear, up to the very gates of cantonment, which we reached at four a.m. on the 3rd, with the loss of only four men killed, and one officer and 30 wounded; saving baggage of every description. Everybody declared it was the best managed thing since our troops came to this country. You may then imagine the disgust of the men of the corps, next day, at seeing our commissariat stores carried off by the enemy from under our very noses, without even an attempt being made to rescue them; our men cried out *shame!* and asked me if—and all the European officers had taken leave of their senses, and wanted to know why they were not allowed to rescue their provisions, a question which I could not answer; every thing went on in this style till we were nearly starved, when Sir W. Macnaghten (the only energetic man amongst us) was obliged to negotiate. Almost all (except the Envoy) were mad to leave Cabul, — at the head. Nothing can exceed the kindness that is shewn to me. I live in a garden house, and have a nice garden to walk about in. In fact, I do exactly as I like, and may go where I please without being watched. I have got two of my servants with me, and am at present very comfortable. The rest of the prisoners are about eight miles off further in the hills. I have been up twice to see them. The Sirdar intends sending us off thirty miles farther on the move of our troops from Jellalabad, but I will remain where I am, if I can possibly manage it."

The number of refugees from the Cabul army, congregated at Ferozepore, amounts to nearly 600.

Major Pottinger, it would appear, resisted to the last all ideas of convention, but permitted himself to be over-ruled. His expressions were—that to treat or retreat seemed to him equally unwise and dangerous; that to endeavour to cut their way through, or to dash out on the enemy and die with swords in their hands like men, rather than be starved or shot down like dogs, was the only alternative which ap-

peared to be left them. Finding his views on these heads withstood by the whole of the members of the council of war, he was constrained to yield, and accordingly subscribed the treaty along with the others, as well as the orders for the abandonment of Ghuzni, Candahar, and Jellalabad—the immediate issue of which was one of the conditions. We can now, in the knowledge of this, appreciate the bitterness with which he concluded the despatch of the 25th of December, announcing the death of the envoy, and the approaching evacuation; closing with the words—"Thus ends the comedy, or rather the tragedy, of errors."—*Bombay Times*.

The *Englishman* says:—"All the accounts we have seen or heard of relating to Gen. Elphinstone, and given since his death by his fellow-prisoners, concur in speaking in the highest and most feeling terms of the unvaried patience and manly fortitude with which he endured both his mental and bodily sufferings, from the period of the terrible reverse which befel him and his army to the day of his death. His physical constitution had long been broken down, and after he was wounded in the retreat to Jugdulluk, his sufferings were truly pitiable; for he had not the immediate benefit of medical skill, nor even a little rest, for his wound, as he had to ride from sixty to seventy miles as Akhbar's prisoner, without any hope of attention to his personal sufferings even at the end of such a journey. The consequences were fatal, and he at last sank under dysentery, brought on by such unwonted exposure and distress. From the day of his captivity to the day of his death, his bearing was such as to gain him the admiration of his fellow-prisoners; for his main consideration and anxiety seemed to be for *their* welfare and comfort in preference to his own; and great as must have been his agony, he uttered no complaint."

Letters from Candahar, of June 15th, state that a messenger had just arrived from Ghuzni, bringing the gratifying intelligence that eight of the officers of the garrison were still alive, including Lieut. Crawford of the Bombay army. Of the safety of these we had, indeed, received intelligence before. From 500 to 600 sepoy are said to be still in existence; and if this should prove correct, the amount of casualties has been far lighter than the most sanguine could have imagined. The Bengal 27th is understood not to have been strong when at first shut up in November—probably not mustering more than 750 or 800 bayonets; of these, 130, by the 1st March, were reported dead by Col. Palmer's despatch of that date, leaving a balance of 620 or 670. Of these, 100 were sick or severely wounded, and in the confusion which ensued would be the first to suffer. There were guns at Ghuzni, and therefore we presume artillery-men, as there must also have been camp followers, though we know not to what amount. We have been accustomed to guess the whole force at the beginning as considerably under 1,000. It is said that the Affghans hold the sepoy to ransom at Rs. 200 each; and we have every reason to hope that these, together with the whole of those who are now detained at Cabul, will be shortly restored to us.

The question whether orders were really given to withdraw the British troops from Affghanistan is debated at much length in the papers of all the presidencies. The *Englishman* says:—"Of one we ourselves have been for some time certain, loth as we were to give credence to the report at first, and that is, that the Governor-General sent orders to both Generals Pollock and Nott to return to India forthwith. Whether or not his lordship countermanded those orders after the receipt of his April mail despatches, we cannot so positively affirm, but we incline to think he did not. It is, however, probable that it was never intended that the Commander-in-Chief should issue a public order on the occasion, at least not so soon as he did; though arrangements for the withdrawal of such an army could not have been effectually conducted for many days with secrecy." A writer in the *Eastern Star* states that he has seen an order from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated May 14, which begins thus:—"Instructions having been issued for the withdrawal, within the British provinces, of the troops serving to the

west of the Indus, it has become necessary to make arrangements for the comfort of the different corps during their march across the Punjaub." The editor explains the matter thus:—"The order of the 14th of May, by the Commander-in-Chief, was addressed to officers commanding certain stations, and had reference to instructions, sent directly to Gen. Pollock, in all probability, but also evidently communicated to the head-quarters of the army—in consequence of which, the letter alluded to was addressed, as we have stated above, to the officers commanding those posts, whence the means of preparing carriage for the withdrawal were to be obtained. This view of the matter at once explains the commencement of the order of the 14th of May: 'Instructions having been issued' (to whom save the Commander-in-Chief and Gen. Pollock, and perhaps Gen. Nott also?) 'for the withdrawal within the British Provinces of the troops serving west of the Indus,' &c."

The order for assembling a powerful army of reserve at Sirhind (see Register) is, perhaps, the most decisive proof that a withdrawal is not *now* contemplated.

The *Agra Ukhbar*, June 16th, makes the following statement respecting future measures:—"The announcement lately made of the withdrawal of the troops from Afghanistan, appears to have been correct, particularly as regards Gen. Pollock's force, to which it more immediately referred. It has now, we believe, been determined that the General shall retrace his steps to Peshawur, where, or at Rawul Pindee, he will establish himself for some time. This retrograde movement is, however, we believe, intended to be but a temporary measure, and in no way a step towards the relinquishment of future operations in Afghanistan. Of the designs of Government in regard to that country, the following may be considered a tolerably correct outline. Gen. Pollock is to establish himself at Rawul Pindee, for the rainy and winter season, and will there be joined by seven Royal regiments, those available for the purpose in the provinces being pushed on to save time. To these will be added the Company's two European regiments and such artillery and cavalry as will render the force complete, and we may add invincible. The opening of the passes, after the winter, will be the signal for Gen. Pollock to enter Afghanistan, and, overcoming all resistance, advance direct upon Cabul, and plant the standard of Britain again upon the walls of that city. A similar and simultaneous movement will be made from Candahar. What course will be afterwards pursued, we know not, but whether it be the evacuation or not of Afghanistan, it will, we are satisfied, bear no marks of the folly, weakness, and infamy, which are so terribly legible in the course which has been already run.

This outline of the future operations of Government, explains the retirement of Gen. Pollock (a measure which may be considered as ordered), as well as the great and otherwise unaccountable halt which has been made at Jellalabad. The difficulties, too, of an advance upon Cabul, under Gen. Pollock's present circumstances, afford a further confirmation of its correctness. The almost insurmountable difficulty of want of carriage, scarcity of provisions, and the lateness of the season, are all against an advance, and though we entertain no doubt that Gen. Pollock would overcome them, yet he could not present himself under the walls of Cabul in that high condition which the next British force presenting itself there should be in, according to the wishes of the Governor-General, and to the expediency of affairs.

The present movement of Gen. Nott seems to be against this view, but not if we consider that he is but taking advantage of a desirable opportunity to effect the relief of Khelat-i-Gilzie, and save the unfortunate garrison of Ghuznee from the imminent peril which besets it, if, indeed, it is not already past all relief from him. These objects effected, Gen. Nott will, there hardly can be a doubt, return to Candahar, and there await the period for co-operation with the troops on this side of Cabul.

The object of the army of reserve is connected with the Punjaub as well as our present operation in Afghanistan. With this double purpose in view, it will take up a position at Peshawur, which it will occupy as long as circumstances may render the occupation expedient. Insulated as Gen. Pollock at present is by a distance of 400 miles of foreign territory from a British frontier, it is clear that his position might

become critical, and in unsettled times like the present, Government could not avoid taking precautionary measure against a contingency so dangerous, however remote and improbable it may be. The presence of this army will also ensure an uninterrupted communication through the Punjab, which is now dependent upon the life of Shere Singh or the loyalty of his chiefs, for the death of the one or the defection of the other would no doubt be followed by the closing of the country against any British force not sufficiently strong to open it.

Oude.—The following is a letter from Lucknow, dated the 16th inst. It gives evidence of the disposition of the king to have a due voice in his own affairs, and also of the spirit of intrigue that exists, but which was in some measure to be expected from the recent accession to Guddce:—"Sherf-oo-Dowla, after various unsuccessful attempts on his part (as well as that of the resident) to keep the vakalut, was deprived of the post on the 6th inst. It was originally the king's intention to appoint another person in the room of the deputy, but the king knew well, that if such a measure was proposed to Col. Low, it would have never met with his sanction, as he was for the support of Sherf-oo-Dowla, so the king told Col. Low, that he intended to abolish the appointment altogether, as it was one only of intrigue, and that it would be his object to bring every thing on the same footing as it was in the time of his grandfather Saadut Ally Khan, who had neither vizier nor vakkeel. The business of both Governments is, therefore, it is reported, thus to be conducted; the king and the resident are to visit each other once a week, when every thing will be settled; other little things are to be communicated by a *parcha piam*. Oude is the scene of a great deal of intrigue just now. Mirza Akber Alea is pushing hard for the office of premier; he has given out that he has a great friend in Mr. Maddock, and has been shewing some papers to his majesty, said to be the correspondence of that gentleman with him. He has led the king to believe, that he will possess much interest with Lord Ellenborough."—*Calcutta Star*, June 24.

The Punjab.—By our latest accounts from Lahore, we should infer that affairs there are not very settled or quiet at present, not with reference to the political relations of the durbar with our Government, however, but merely among themselves.—*Englishman*, July 5.

Gwalior.—The state of affairs in the Gwalior Lushkur bears a threatening aspect. The silladars and cakahs, to recover their twenty-four months' arrears, have confined their commanders. The infantry are almost ready to break out. The sepoys are now thirteen months in arrears, and starvation staring them in the face. The bunials will not trust them with a chittack of attah, seeing no sign of their being paid for what little they have already supplied them with. The poor half-starved sepoys are now obliged to sell off their lottahs, thallees, swords, &c. to furnish themselves with the necessities of life. If *Bundobust* be not speedily made to pay off the troops, a rebellion in so rebellious a lushkur is inevitable. This is whispered in every quarter. The very insensible and indolent karbarrees and managers of Scindee's lushkur are at their wits' end, and know not how to act; they have through bad management almost completely ruined the state, and unless a proper person be placed at the head of affairs, I very much fear that a mutiny and the loss of lives will be the consequence, and nothing will then quell the outbreak save the immediate interference of the British. The karbarrees have tried to quiet the troops with promises, but they are not to be trusted.—*Agra Ukhbar*, June 9.

Bokhara.—It is mentioned, in recent letters from Candahar, on the authority of native communications from Meshed, that, on the receipt, at Bokhara, of the intelligence of the Cabul outbreak, the ameer had seized both Col. Stoddart and Capt. Arthur Conolly. According to this account, which is considered trustworthy, all their property was confiscated, and their followers either killed or imprisoned. The

same letters mention, that a native, who had travelled from Khiva to Cabul, had lately come into Candahar, bringing intelligence that Col. Stoddart had proceeded home *viâ* Russia, but that Conolly remained at Bokhara.—*Hurkaru*, June 27.

EXCERPTA.

A proposal has been made in the Calcutta papers to raise a subscription for erecting some edifice to the memory of the slain in the retreat from Cabul.

Mr. Ranken, the Post-Master General of the north-west provinces, has recommended a new mode of travelling, which will prove a great improvement of the present mode. It is a light four-wheeled carriage, which will carry four persons, and may be *pushed* by bearers (posted as for a palankeen dak) at the rate of five miles an hour. Mr. Ranken states that he has tried the machine, which answers.

A subscription is about to be raised by the officers of H. M. service in India, under the auspices of the Commander-in-chief, to erect a monument to the memory of Col. Dennie, in St. John's new Cathedral.

The Ferry-Bridge Company has failed, owing to the required outlay so much exceeding the estimate. The stock is to be disposed of.

It is reported that the greater number of the troopers of the 2nd cavalry who were disgraced, are now in the service of Shere Singh.

The *Hurkaru*, July 2nd, says:—"The most disastrous consequences may be apprehended, both in the upper and lower provinces, if the weather continues as it has been for some time past, and it will behove the Government to take measures, as soon as possible, to prevent the people from suffering the dreadful amount of misery to which they were exposed in the years 1833 and 1837. The combined effects of drought and inundation are daily reducing the chances of even an average crop of grain in all directions. In the upper provinces; the long-continued drought was parching up the crops; and our letters from the lower provinces give the most dolorous accounts of the destruction of the cultivators' hopes, by the submersion of their plantations." Rains had since fallen in the upper provinces.

On the 30th June, the Supreme Court, in the case of *Turton v. Smith*, decided, that the Ecclesiastical Registrar is not *ex-officio* entitled to administer, in the event of an executor's going home after obtaining probate. The consequences of this decision are important, for if the letters of administration are void in this case, they must be in every case in which heretofore the Registrar has obtained such letters, which have been frequently granted to former Registrars, no opposition having been offered.

Most of the zemindars in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs and Lower Bengal have petitioned Government, praying, if not the remission, at least the postponement, of the levy of the revenue for the next six months. The late gale has committed so much havoc in the districts, that there is little or no hope of any rents being got from the ryots. All the country is inundated, and entire crops have been destroyed. The ryots in many places are leaving the villages, owing partly to the destruction of their dwellings, and partly to the dread they have of being maltreated by their masters in consequence of their inability to pay their rents. The zemindars are therefore obliged to advance them money to prevent their quitting the lands.

At a meeting held at the Town Hall, for the purpose of considering what measures ought to be adopted with reference to the great responsibility which the Committee of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company have taken upon themselves, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That the Committee be empowered to negotiate either for the sale or other disposal of the Precursor Steamer, for the benefit of all concerned, and for the protection of themselves for the many and great liabilities they have incurred."

The Superintendent of police, in his report, states that a line of professional poisoners (called *metawallas*, the poison being contained in sweetmeats) had been discovered on the Sasseram road. This is not a new trait in the annals of crime in India. The *Hurkaru* says:—"From Nobutpoor to Bancoorah, a line of poisoners

have flourished for some time; in 1835, an old woman was seized in Jehannabad, fourteen miles west of Sasseram, and upon her were found credentials from the poisoning community at large, as also special recommendations to the good services of different police officers on the whole line of road."

The Cabul Relief Committee at this presidency have rejected a sum of money (£80) offered to the fund from a benefit at the theatre (San Souci), on the ground of the source being objectionable. It was a play performed by amateur actors. The money was offered to a Mofussil Committee of the same fund, and accepted.

A writer in the *Friend of India* has pointed out a serious error in the calculations of Capt. Cautley, with relation to the Ganges Canal. Capt. Cautley quotes observations of the quantity of water supplied by the Dooab and Delhi canals, in 1837 and 1838, from which it would appear, that the greatest extent of land irrigated by one cubic foot of discharge of water per second, is 350 8-10ths bigas, and the average 263½ bigas nearly:—"the biga being equal to 55 yards square, 1,024 of which are equal to one square mile." Capt. C. then proceeds to say, "I will suppose that one cubic foot of water (per second) would provide irrigation to 350 bigas. The projected canal, therefore, with a discharge of 1,000 cubic feet per second, is sufficient for an area of 350,000 bigas, or 3,412 square miles nearly."—Now, 350,000 bigas are only 341 square miles nearly.

The *India Journal* announces, that the official despatch, granting the boon to the medical service, has been received. It is to be put in orders a month after its receipt at each of the three presidencies. The Board is to remain as it is: the 1st member to be designated Physician General, the 2nd Surgeon General, and the 3d Director General. The appointment of Superintending Surgeon, however, is not in future to go by gradation rank, but by selection. After 20 years' service, three furloughs included, £191; after 28, £300; after 32, £365; after 35, £500; after 38, £700.

The *Bengalee Spectator*, in treating of the second marriage of Hindoo widows, states that the chief obstacle consists in the difficulty of finding any one who can make a gift of her; since her parents having once given her, cannot repeat the gift.

Lord Ellenborough has drawn up the plan of a police reform, which is to consist in giving a military organization to the constabulary force of the country. A copy has been sent to every magistrate in the country and to the Supreme Council.

The Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, for the last half-year.

The June overland mail took home 33,466 covers; namely, 21,414 letters, and 9,052 newspapers.

The new Bombay-Calcutta road is progressing rapidly; that portion between Midnapore and Sumbulpore will be completed by the end of the next cold season. The bridges, which they are throwing across the nullahs, are described as being uncomfortably narrow—not sufficient in some instances for the passage of a common hackerry.

The *Delhi Gazette*, June 18, says:—"From the calculations made by competent authorities, it appears that between 5,000 and 6,000 children and adults under 16 years of age, have died in the city within the last three months, chiefly of smallpox. The deaths among the older inhabitants have not been more numerous than usual at this season."

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE RESIDENT AT TANJORE.

It was with very great concern that we some weeks since learned from a native correspondent to the southward, that discoveries very prejudicial to the character of the late resident at Tanjore had recently been made by the Commissioner, now employed in the investigation of the Rajah's affairs; it appearing that large sums were

posted in the dusters, as enaums, literally presents, but which our correspondent considered in the light of a bribe to the late resident. We, however, were in hopes that, if not altogether untrue, the above had been greatly magnified, as we have long known the party accused, and ever considered him a gentleman, as distinguished for honourable principles, as for superior abilities; and it was only a short time since, when we heard that he had quitted the hills for a foreign settlement, through fear of the law, that we attached serious credit to the evil rumours in circulation. It seems, however, that a special Court, on the Crown side, was holden at the Supreme Court on Tuesday last, for the purpose of enabling the Advocate General to exhibit certain criminal informations, no less than twenty-one in number, for various acts of bribery, corruption, and other pecuniary misdemeanours, against the late resident at Tanjore.—*U. S. Gaz.*, June 10.

A special Court was held before the Chief Justice and Sir J. D. Norton, on the 7th June, to consider the propriety of issuing a process of arrest against Capt. Archibald Douglas, of the 49th regt. N.I., for carrying on an extensive system of bribery. It appears that, under the direction of the Madras Government, the Advocate General filed no less than twenty-one *ex-officio* informations, each containing a specific charge against Capt. Douglas of having received certain sums as bribes, amounting in the aggregate to more than a lac of rupees. The Supreme Court granted the application upon a certificate of the informations being actually filed, and upon the facts set forth in the informations themselves. The process will doubtless issue forthwith, and every exertion will be made to carry it into effect; but we are given to understand that Capt. Douglas has already avoided the consequences of his misdeeds by flying from the country. These very serious charges appear to have arisen from Capt. Douglas's misconduct while resident at Tanjore, and they have long been under investigation before Mr. N. W. Kindersley, the principal collector of Tanjore.—*Herald*.

The recent proceedings in the Supreme Court against this individual, strange as it may appear, were not determined upon before he was far beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, and when no writ could be made available; but wherefore the delay and at whose instance? It is rumoured abroad, that had Government been as active on the occasion as it was their duty to be, it would have been morally impossible for the culprit to have effected his escape after the fashion he has done, and to turn into ridicule the proceedings being had against him.—*Examiner*, June 13.

THE ARABS.

A Secunderabad letter informs us that the Arabs have taken possession of a fort in the neighbourhood of Mucktul, and that a detachment of the Nizam's troops are proceeding thither to dislodge them. These restless men seem fated to give us endless trouble.—*Spectator*, June 29.

A party of Arabs, in the service of the Rajah of Merchere, a tributary of the Nizam's, and whose estate is situated near the river Kistnah, not far from Rachore, having made an attack on a village belonging to the Rajah of Shorapoor, carried it and put to death some twenty-five persons under circumstances of great barbarity. A force from the Nizam's new cantonment of Lingroogoor, consisting of part of the 6th regt., a detachment of cavalry, two 6-pounders, and a howitzer or mortar, moved rapidly on the fort of Merchere, into which the Arabs had retreated, and invested it on the 16th June, shells being thrown into it constantly. The fort is one of very considerable strength; an irregular polygon, having but one gateway with three traversed entrances; a wide and deep ditch, and a wall and bastions completely covered by the glacis, in excellent order. It was garrisoned by some three hundred Peadahs, besides the Arabs. An attempt to measure the height of the counter-scarp made by Capt. Parker, of the 6th, having proved unsuccessful, an estimate of its height in relation to the scaling ladders with the regiment was made by Lieut. Balmain, Madras Artillery, commanding the artillery, from an eminence at some distance, and he being of opinion that they were long enough for the purpose, an assault by escalade

was determined on by Capt. Adam, commanding the force. This took place on the night of the 18th, but I regret to say was unsuccessful. The escalading party, consisting of 200 men under Capts. Parker and Stanley of the 6th, and a covering party under Lieut. and Adj. Scott, advanced to the crest of the glacis; but from the destructive fire of the garrison, in addition to the obstacles in the depth of the ditch and height of the wall, they were forced to retire with heavy loss. Capt. Adam and Lieut. Balmain, having attacked the gateway with forty men, penetrated to the body of the place, but having lost half their number and expended the ammunition and the shot, were obliged to retire also, on perceiving that the escalading party had failed. The casualties out of the men actually engaged, 280 men, are very severe, consisting of two native officers, one subadar and one jemadar, and eight sepoy, killed, and fifty-six wounded; of these, twenty-nine dangerously, and seventeen severely. The conduct of the officers appears to have been very gallant, Captains Parker and Stanley and Lieut. Scott planting the ladders with their own hands, and assisting to remove the men who had fallen wounded when obliged to retire, and the fact of the other officers having penetrated through the gateways, and lost half their party, speaks for itself. The Arabs, though they had suffered comparatively little, only three having been killed, had doubtless received a lesson of what would be done another time, and therefore, during the day after the attack, surrendered at discretion, and evacuated the fort, laying down their arms. They are all in irons, and will be tried by the Nizam's civil authorities, and thus the affair has finished. I hope, however, that the Nizam's Government will be directed to destroy this fort entirely, as an example to other zemindars who possess similar strongholds into which their turbulent followers can retreat after the commission of excesses.—*Cal. Englishman*, July 6.

EXCERPTA.

It is said that Lord Elphinstone would go round to Calcutta about September, intending to proceed up the country, to visit the Governor-General's camp, and then to move homewards *via* Agra and Bombay.

Conductor Fox, of the Madras army, the able author of the letters signed "Quarter Century," in which the grievances of the European soldiers of the Company's army were laid bare with a master-hand, has been brought to trial (see *Register*), found guilty of conduct tending to raise insubordination in the army, and reduced to the rank of a gunner. He has a large family, and has served his honourable masters for twenty-five years with an unblemished character. The cause, however, will not die with his degradation. The Company must give the same privileges to their own European soldiers which are enjoyed by the Queen's troops who serve side by side with them.—*Friend of India*, July 7.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN COTTON PLANTERS.

Mr. Hawley, one of the American cotton planters, arrived here some days ago, and left for Broach yesterday. He travelled from Coimbatore, along the coast, by dak. Mr. Mercer, one of the Bengal planters, is also, we believe, on his way to Broach. The difficulties and obstacles which have hitherto stood in the way of the successful carrying out of this experiment are many and various. Mr. Mercer, a few weeks ago, had his bungalow burnt down, and the estate and works, together with his whole property, destroyed, except the suit of clothes he had on him, by the insurgents in Bundelcund. But the most severe blow of all is the lamented death of Capt. Bayles, the superintendent of the plantation at Humeerpore—the originator of the undertaking—occasioned, we fear, by exposure brought on in the too ardent performance of his duty.—*B. Times*, July 16.

THE MISSION TO ABYSSINIA.

Letters of the 10th of March have been received from Capt. Harris. He had accompanied Salloo, the King of Shoa, on a great military expedition to the west. The people marched against seemed a poor, helpless race, and were quickly scattered before the men of Shoa. Three thousand are computed to have fallen; the country was every where laid desolate with fire and sword; and the army, rotten and half noseless, returned in triumph. The members of the mission continued in good health. *B. Times*, June 11.

SCINDE.

Scinde is quiet. Major Outram arrived at Quetta on the 12th June, having travelled all the way from Sukkur (250 miles) on a camel, and almost alone. From Dadur he proceeded unattended and in disguise, having travelled through the Bolan (70 miles) in a single night. These galloping tours of the chief political of Scinde and Cutchee would fill a volume with tales of far more wild adventure than those of Capt. Head over the Pampas. His last journey into Sebee was accomplished through thirty-four miles of desert on a stretch; he was nearly caught in a simoom, by which some natives lost their lives in the Chota Bolan. One general feeling of regret is expressed at Lieut. Hammersley's removal from political charge at Quetta. He is spoken of, on all hands, as an officer of great zeal and ability. No one is aware of the actual cause of his dismissal,—though it is generally ascribed to the representations understood to have been contained in the despatch of Gen. England in reference to the length of time the enemy must have been occupied in the preparation of the defences at Hykulzie, and the alleged want of information on our part, as to the state of the country altogether, on the occasion of our mishap on the 28th March. The second and successful advance on Hykulzie, on the 28th April, shewed that, so far from the defences wearing the formidable and alarming character assigned to them, they were such that a child of six years of age could scarcely have been concealed by them. The field-works believed to be described in his despatch “as consisting of a succession of breastworks, improved by a ditch and abattis—the latter being filled with thorns”—turned out to be a paltry stone wall, with a cut two feet deep, and of corresponding width, to which the designation of *ditch* was most grossly misapplied. So far from requiring the labour of a couple of months for its construction, a score or two active men might have completed the work in a few days. So widely were the facts—as ascertained on the 28th April—found to be at variance with the official paper transmitted, without having been seen by any single staff officer, on the 31st March—on the strength of whose representations one of our most active and intrepid politicals has been removed from his appointment.

The force at Quetta at present consists of the 6th and 20th Bombay N. I., crippled by the want of their light companies, and together not 1,000 strong, and is much too weak to defend the whole of the straggling cantonments in case of an attack. Should such a thing occur, the defence would be confined to the commissariat square, where the stores are kept in a detached position removed from the other works,—and to the town, where are the ordnance stores and treasure. The breastwork, which is about one mile and a half in circumference, would require to be abandoned to the enemy, who might manage to keep themselves comfortable in the officers' houses and sepoy lines, until we turned them out—which our works might make rather a difficult job. There is, however, no serious apprehension of attack for the present.—*B. Times*, July 6.

Mahomed Shercef has succeeded in making his escape from the fort of Bukkur. The cholera is raging at Sukkur and has since extended to Shikarpore.

THE LATE SIR ALEXANDER BURNES.

Some strong observations have been made upon the alleged inattention manifested on the part of the late Sir A. Burnes to a letter addressed to him by Capt. A. Gray, warning him of the incipient insurrection. The following passage in a letter from

Capt. Hamlet Wade, 13th light infantry, to Major Holland, clears Sir Alexander from the charge of neglect: "A few days before our leaving Cabul, Dr. Robertson (a much-valued friend of poor Burnes) and myself breakfasted with Burnes, and on this morning Capt. Gray's letter was received, with one from Capt. Burn, from Gundamuck. Both these letters were sent to the late envoy, and were returned in an envelope directed by Sir Wm. Macnaghten. Capt. Gray's letter was written from the fort of Tigarree, and communicated what was well known, viz. the general insurrection of the Eastern Ghilzies."

The *Bombay Times* has published copies of various letters and reports from Sir A. Burnes to Sir Wm. Macnaghten, which certainly place him in a far clearer light, as respects his attention to passing events, than many have represented him in. It is stated in the *Bombay Times*, that copies of all his reports to Government had been deposited in the hands of his agents, Messrs. Forbes and Co., who have sent them to England, to Sir Alexander's legal representatives. The "infamous garbling" of the reports in 1837 and 1838, it is said, induced him to take additional precautions, and of his subsequent official papers he made second copies, transcripts of which are in the editor's possession. The papers, which are dated in 1840 and 1841, shew that Sir Alexander had serious apprehensions respecting the state of affairs in Affghanistan; the notes and running comments of Sir Wm. Macnaghten evince that he treated these apprehensions lightly. We shall publish the papers next month.

EXCERPTA.

Letters from Aden, of the 28th of June, state, it was believed that the British Government had given instructions that the Sultan should receive assistance in reclaiming Mocha. There was nothing stirring inland; and even the rumours which were from time to time set afloat failed to excite attention in camp, or create apprehension anywhere. The weather was very pleasant,—the extreme heat of the season being tempered by the mildness of the south-west wind.

An attempt was made to set fire to the *Adelaide*, in the harbour, with a cargo of cotton, bound for Siam. The attempt was frustrated, and some persons taken into custody on suspicion of being the authors. Strange to say, a week after, the attempt was renewed, and successfully, the vessel being burnt to the water's edge. There is reason to believe that the firing of the *Vansittart* and *Cornwallis* was the work of incendiaries, supposed to be lascars. A committee has been appointed to investigate the matter.

A letter from Surat, of the 9th, mentions that cholera, to a frightful extent, prevails at Surat, at Broach, and Ahmedabad. The former is the place most afflicted; no less than two hundred are said to die daily.—*U. S. Gaz.*, July 15.

The *B. Times*, July 2, says: "Some three or four months since, a set of queries was received here from the Governor-General, in reference to the pay and allowances of the members of the civil service, preparatory, as was apprehended, to some attempt at reduction. We have been informed that the order for a reduction to the extent of nearly one-third, on certain of their allowances, has arrived. Necessity has no law;—a country which, within these twelve months, has suffered from such financial pressure as that described by the Hon. Mr. Bird, must squeeze and economise in every quarter where aught is to be gained by it."

The *Courier* reports a serio-comic affair at Tannah, which is an illustration of the force of Hindu caste-prejudice. The *Brudes*, or basket-makers, at that place, applied to the barbers to shave them. Whether this was the first time their persons had been visited by the razor, or whether they had hitherto performed the operation themselves, does not appear. The barbers refused their services, on the ground that by shaving basket-makers they would lose caste. The basket-makers, in their extremity, appealed to the Sudder Adawlut, and this court, it is said, has sentenced the whole barber-caste to pay a fine of Rs. 200 each person, or go to prison. If this be a true statement, the conduct of the judges is as strange as that of the barbers.

Ceylon.

The appointment of Mr. Gibson, jun., to be deputy Queen's advocate, he not being an advocate or a proctor, has raised a fierce opposition on the part of the colonial bar. The *gravamen* of offence consists in this gentleman being nominated by the mere warrant of the governor, without having been previously examined and enrolled as a practitioner. On his appearing to be sworn and admitted in Court, Messrs. Staples and Hannah, on the part of the bar, were heard in objection. The junior puisne judge (Stark) was of opinion that the objection was valid. The chief justice and Mr. Justice Carr held that it was the Queen's prerogative to appoint whom she pleased to the office. The latter judge deeply wounded the bar by saying that, in point of competency, Mr. Gibson was superior to any practitioner of the local bar.

Penang.

The inhabitants of Penang have presented a memorial to the Supreme Government praying that that island should be placed on the same footing, as regards the export of sugar to England, as Bengal, Madras, and Ceylon, on condition of an entire prohibition being put to the import of foreign sugars into that settlement. The production of sugar far exceeds the consumption of the island, and, being a British possession, it claims a participation in the privileges accorded to the Bengal presidency, to which it is annexed. From the memorial, which is published at length in the *Penang Gazette*, we extract the following :—“ The prosperity of this settlement has been greatly owing to its merchants embarking capital in agriculture. Large tracts of land were cleared by European merchants for the growth of pepper, and when the price of that article, through the competition of Sumatra, fell too low for the cultivation to be longer carried on with advantage, it was the capital of European merchants which formed the extensive spice plantations which now give their chief value to the agricultural districts of the island. This cultivation has now been probably pushed beyond its proper limits, since there are more spice trees in the settlement than will suffice to supply the present demands of Great Britain. If the settlement is to receive any further permanent benefit from the capital of its residents, a new source of agricultural profit must be opened to them. No other kind of cultivation that has yet been tried affords an outlet so extensive and inviting as sugar.”

The *Penang Gazette* announces that the old Malay rajah of Quedah, after a captivity of nearly twenty-one years, had returned to that island, with his family, from Malacca, and been received on landing with a royal salute; it appears he meant to remain at Penang until the return of Governor Bonham from Borneo, when, it is said, his honour will accompany the rajah to Quedah, and see him formally reinstated on his throne.

Singapore.

Some Chinese belonging to one of the junks in the harbour have been guilty of an atrocious murder of a police duffadar and five peons.

The Singapore branch of the Union Bank has stopped its operations suddenly, and thereby thrown many parties into considerable embarrassment. It is admitted that the facilities afforded by the institution had encouraged speculation to an enormous extent. The Calcutta directors of the Bank declare that they gave no instructions beyond a reduction of a heavy cash balance.

The latter part of May, all the Kluangs, of every trade and profession at Singapore, struck work, even the petty shopkeepers amongst them refusing to buy or sell. With the European portion of the community, which caused a temporary inconvenience, especially among the merchants, from their being deprived of the services of their boatmen and boats. The cause was, that one of their annual festival processions was prevented from taking place by the police magistrate, they being allowed to celebrate the principal annual festival only of their creed.

The *Straits Messenger*, June 4, publishes the following letter, dated Surawak, May 10th :—"The rajah told me that Mr. Brooke had been some time away to a place called Samatan, about thirty miles from the mouth of the river, in search of some pirates who had been attacking a small party of Chinese on their way up here from Sambas, wounding two of them very severely, and plundering their boat of all the property they had in it. Nine of the pirates have been captured; one of them (an Illanoon) was so desperate, that he attempted to *run amuck* on our party; but ere he could succeed in his object, he was run through with a bayonet. However, after the villain had received the wound, he stood upon his legs, and made a second attempt with a spear at another of Mr. Brooke's men, and would certainly have done some mischief had not his strength failed him from loss of blood, and immediately after he dropped down dead. The rest of the pirates (eight in number) have since been brought here; one of whom, a Pangeran, was strangled, another stabbed through the heart, and the rest were put in irons for six months. So much for the laws of this country!"

Burmah.

It appears by late accounts from Rangoon, that the Woon-ghee, Moun-g-dok-ghee, who was expected there to assume the viceroyalty of the southern provinces, is not coming down, and that the appointment has been given to a Woon-dock who was left there when the king quitted the place. Though the change thus made is generally regretted, yet the new viceroy is popular, and much liked by the people for his uprightness and impartiality. The subject of the king's coming down again is not much talked of, and a second advent of the court is not generally expected. Another great fire appears to have taken place at the capital, consuming most of what was left by the last conflagration, including the houses of most of the ministers and great men, whose losses are said to have been very considerable. These repeated fires must prove most injurious to the country.

There is a report in the place that the King of Ava is dead, and that a rivalry for the throne among his sons bids fair to involve the country in all the horrors of a civil war. Of the value of the report we can say nothing, but, considering the age and habits of the king, there is nothing in it at all improbable. Another report which appears to be causing some speculation in the place, and which we noticed in part last week is, that the King of Ava is seeking to engage his brother monarch of Siam in a religious war against the English, and that his agents or envoys have actually gone through this province in the guise of Phoongies. It is true enough, we hear, that certain Phoongies have lately gone across to Siam, having taken out a regular pass for that purpose, and these are the men said to be entrusted with the negotiation of this conspiracy against us; but we should somewhat doubt that such personages would travel in this open way, or if they did, that their object would become so publicly known. Siam has always evinced too much wisdom and prudence, and too much distrust and dislike of Burmah, to allow herself to be wheedled into a confederation against us.—*Maulmain Chron.*, May 25.

A letter from a Rangoon correspondent, dated the 18th of June, states that the court of Ava is mainly engaged in making the monopoly system work well, in despite of the timber cutters and timber merchants, and the system of passive resistance, which the members of the local government endeavour to offer, an instance of which is exhibited in the voluntary retirement of the late popular Governor. The Cabul affair excites no interest in Burmah, but China rivets their attention.

Siam.

The expedition against the Cochin Chinese has failed in its object, and returned without effecting any thing.

Persia.

Advices from Constantinople, dated August 3rd, state that there had been a grand divan on the affairs of Persia, at which the general opinion was, that there should be no yielding on the part of Turkey; almost all the demands of the Shah were declared groundless, and the remainder exaggerated. It was determined that no money should be advanced in the way of indemnification. Izzet Mehemet Pasha and Sarim Bey distinguished themselves as the chief opponents of Persia. The Porte has not permitted the Persian merchants to remove their goods. At first, this measure was directed only against those who are indebted to the Turkish custom-house to the amount of about 300,000 piasters. As, however, some Persian merchants left without paying their part of the debt, the Porte has refused permission to any Persian merchants to remove their goods until the debts due by all persons of their nation be paid. The English embassy has obtained information from Persia, according to which the Shah was in Teheran, where he was to pass the summer season with the whole of his court. There was no truth in the report that he had gone to Hamadan to join the army. Sir Stratford Canning has sent a courier with despatches to Teheran. It is said, that he urges the English residents to recommend peace and concession to the Shah.

The *Delhi Gazette*, of the 29th June, states:—"The following intelligence may be depended upon. The Governor-General has received official despatches from Sir John McNeill, our envoy at Teheran, dated the end of March, stating his discovery of intrigues between the Shah of Persia and Shah Kamran of Herat, and forwarding a copy of a letter from the foreign minister at Teheran to Kamran, offering to assist the latter both in men and money against us. Sir John states that he called upon the minister to explain this document, and was answered in evasions and professions. The matter ended thus far in Sir John intimating to the foreign minister that the whole would be represented to his government."

The Shah has promised to detain Kohun Dil Khan and his brothers (of Candahar) in Persia.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

A new river, called the Richmond, has been discovered about fifty miles to the northward of the Clarence. A Mr. Stapleton had formed a station, at a distance of one hundred miles from its mouth, and on that spot the water is quite fresh, and eleven feet deep. The land on the banks is described as being very fine, and abounding with cedar and pine. The discovery is spoken of as one of great importance, being an additional link in the connection of Moreton Bay with Sydney.

A notice appears in the *Gov. Gazette* of April 19th, that a district exists to the northward of Moreton Bay, in which a fruit-bearing tree abounds, called *Bunya*, or *Banya Bunya*, and that the aborigines from considerable distances resort at certain times of the year to this district for the purpose of eating the fruit; that the Governor directs that no licences be granted for the occupation of any lands within the district in which the tree is found; that the crown commissioners in the New England and Moreton Bay districts have been instructed to remove any person who may be in the unauthorized occupation of land whereon the Bunya trees grow; and that no licences to cut timber will be granted within these districts.

Bankruptcies and insolvencies seem to be quite the order of the day in New South Wales. From the 4th February to the 12th March—a brief period of five weeks—the names of no fewer than one hundred and twenty-three insolvent estates were filed in the Supreme Court at Sydney. The aggregate amount of debts, as filed in the schedule, is £318,537; and the assets, including bad and doubtful debts, are valued at £202,867; leaving a deficiency of £115,670. The largest debt in the list is

£50,058, and the smallest £15—the average being £2,610. Nor is such a deplorable state of matters confined to one or two classes of professions, it seems to pervade all. Farmers, graziers, butchers, bakers, merchants, agents, physicians, surgeons, soldiers, sailors, cooks, tailors, grocers, pilots, schoolmasters, watchmakers, shipbuilders, temperance-coffee-house-keepers, publicans, inn-keepers, surveyors, store-keepers, blind-makers, stable-keepers, wire-workers, auctioneers, clerks, carpenters, wharfingers, coach-builders, hatters, “gentlemen,” ironmongers, brewers, dealers, professor of languages, labourers, horse-dealers, professor of music, coopers—with others not described—figure in the list; nearly all professions or trades, in fact, except lawyers, and these were fattening on the general spoil. The causes which have led to such a general catastrophe have been repeatedly noticed—over-speculation, and a general indulgence by the colonists in profuse private expenditure.

The Governor has given his opinion that the Government is bound to make good monies that came into Mr. Manning's possession by virtue of his office, and without the consent of the parties who have been involuntary losers by his defalcation; the difficulty, however, appears to be, from what source the money requisite for such a purpose is to be obtained.

His Excellency was to proceed to Moreton Bay, on the 19th March. His visit is understood to be the preliminary step to throwing open the lands in that district for sale.

The *Sydney Gazette* states that it is in contemplation to start an evening journal, to be published twice a-week, and to advocate the “indefeasible rights of man.”

The *Australian* asserts that the governor has received a despatch, requiring him to grant a free pardon to the Canadian insurgents, now under Government control, and to grant a free passage to any of them requiring it, at the end of eighteen months.

The Act passed by the Legislative Council, to prohibit the aborigines of New South Wales from carrying fire-arms without the permission of a magistrate, has been disallowed by the Home Government.

Amongst the shipping intelligence contained in the *Herald*, appears a list of the names of all the vessels belonging to the port of Sydney, with their registered owners; whence it appears that the total number of vessels owned in Sydney is 224, of the aggregate burthen of 25,000 tons. Of these, fifteen are steam-vessels, whose burthen is 1,635 tons steam-measurement.

The petition for a representative government has led to the exhibition of a difference of sentiment in the colony, as to its constitution. One party, headed by Dr. Nicholson, proposes that the legislature consist of a legislative assembly, composed of not more than thirty-two members, whereof not more than one-fourth shall be nominated by the Crown, and a legislative council of ten, five of whom shall be nominated by the Crown, and five elected by the legislative assembly. Another proposition, by Dr. Bland, is, that the proposed representative legislature consist of a mixed council, consisting of forty members, ten of whom are to be nominated by the Crown, and the remainder elected; and that the new act do last five years. The *Sydney Gazette* observes on the subject: “We cannot look upon the proposition of having three estates in this colony with any other feeling than that of strong distrust. Where are our lordly aristocrats, that are to sway the legislative powers of an upper house, to spring from? Will the earth yield them spontaneously? Will the fertile regions of the Cow-pasture bring forth a ready-made Lyndhurst, or the banks of the Shoalhaven a Brougham or a Stanley? We feel that, to constitute a lower house of no more than forty members, we have scarcely a sufficiency of men possessing the requisite degree either of time or of talent, to qualify them as being fit and proper persons to represent and protect the interests of their fellow citizens in a legislative assembly.”

A yellow snake, eight feet long, was killed in the vicinity of Sydney.

A return to an order of the House of Lords shews that the number of persons who have emigrated to the Australian Colonies from 1831 to 1841, both inclusive, is 95,148, of whom 28,724 emigrated in the last year (1841), 27,386 of this number

proceeding to New South Wales, 22,490 having been sent thither on bounty, out of the proceeds of land sales. The number of persons who have emigrated to the Australian colonies, from the 1st January to the 5th July, 1842, is as follows:—Total to the Australian colonies, 4,097; to New South Wales, 1,186; number assisted, 465.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Private letters from this colony state that, in consequence of its financial difficulties, the colonists are still suffering the greatest distress, and that labourers (who get only 15*s.* a day) are leaving Adelaide fast, especially those sent out by the Emigration Fund; every vessel is full of them; Auckland, in New Zealand, being the favourite place of resort. One writer says: "The more I see of the colony, the more I am convinced few colonies are like it. Our rival, New Zealand, from all accounts, is not to be compared with it. From all I hear, I am satisfied that South Australia possesses this peculiar excellence—that it presents fewer difficulties in settling on than are to be found in most new countries. No more labourers should come here at present, nor any one without money. Farmers with small capital would still do well with common care, for a few hundred pounds would now go a long way: fencing is cheap, labour is cheap, provisions are cheap, and the land is cheap. These are advantages which the first comers never had, and which will not be met with in any other colony."

New Zealand.

The speech of Capt. Hobson, to the Legislative Council sitting at Port Nicholson, closing the session, refers to the labours of the council as comprising a code of laws, "a more important one than was ever passed by any colonial legislature;" the establishment of a supreme court and county courts, based upon the principle of localizing the machinery of the Government of each separate settlement, and of rendering them as independent as possible of the capital,—circuit courts to sit twice a year, and local courts to sit monthly, for the despatch of both civil and criminal business; the confiding of summary powers to magistrates in certain cases; and laying the foundation of municipal corporations, by leaving to the various settlements the management of their own local affairs. "That the opposition," observes the Governor, "which this measure met with in its most popular principles during its progress through the council, should have been led by one who was selected as representing the colonists of the New Zealand Company's principal settlements, a body of people bringing with them, in all its freshness unimpaired, the English love of liberty, may well form a subject of astonishment and regret." The law of real property has undergone a complete revision, many of the forms and subtleties of that difficult branch of the law have been abolished, short and simple modes of conveying property have been substituted, and the bill to facilitate the transfer of real property, and to simplify the law relating thereto, embodies the well-considered amendments suggested by the most distinguished English lawyers.

The *Port Nicholson Gazette* paints the prospects of the colony in *couleur de rose*. About 40,000 acres of land had been given out to the holders of preliminary orders. While Capt. Smith is occupied in completing the Manewatu surveys, preparing maps, &c., his successor, Mr. Brees, is exploring and taking levels of the country surrounding Port Nicholson, with the view of making roads to Karori and elsewhere. The information from Nelson was of a most satisfactory character. The settlers who came out in the *Lord Auckland* are represented as a valuable addition to the colony. Many of them are persons of capital. Between twenty and thirty men are employed upon the roads. The lime found in Massacre Bay is of excellent quality; the coal not quite equal to that of the Wanganui, but it may be expected to improve on digging deeper. The clay is also very good, and 5,000 bricks had been made of it. The population was 800, without natives; and the *Bolton's* emigrants

would raise it to about 1,000. Within the year, Nelson will be entitled to a corporation. A newspaper was to appear there.

China.

Sir Henry Pottinger has issued the following circular to her Majesty's subjects in China, dated Hong-Kong, April 8:—

"Her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary in China has the highest satisfaction in announcing to H.M.'s subjects that he has this day received official intelligence that a body of Chinese select troops, estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000 men, partly forming the garrison of the district city of Tsekee (twenty miles from Ningpo), and partly posted in a strongly-fortified camp on the heights close to that city, were totally defeated, with the loss of all their guns, small arms, ammunition, stores, camp equipage, &c. (both in the city and camp), by H.M.'s combined forces, on the 15th of last month.

"Accounts had for some time before reached their excellencies the naval and military commanders in chief of the assemblage of troops at Tsekee, and as there was reason to believe they intended to retire on Pikwan, forty miles distant, in consequence of the repulses sustained by the Chinese forces at Ningpo and Chinhae on the morning of the 10th of March, their excellencies determined to make a rapid movement, in the hope of bringing them to action before they could retrograde. The troops, seamen, and marines were accordingly embarked in the *Nemesis*, *Phlegethon*, and *Queen* steamers, towing a number of boats of the squadron, early on the morning of the 15th, and after proceeding sixteen miles by the river, and marching five, reached Tsekee at half-past three o'clock, when a fire was opened on them by some guns from the ramparts and a considerable body of matchlock-men, who retired on receiving a few rounds from two small field-pieces, and the walls were immediately escaladed without further resistance. The chief body of the British troops, &c. marched round outside the town, and were joined at the east gate by the escalading party, where the whole had an excellent view of the Chinese forces intrenched on two distinct lofty hills in front and on the left. Arrangements were directly made for advancing to attack and dislodge them as nearly as possible at the same instant. This manœuvre succeeded admirably; and although the enemy disputed the possession of their steep and difficult position so obstinately that many instances of hand-to-hand combat occurred, H.M.'s forces gallantly and steadily persevered in their ascent under an unceasing fire until their summits were gained, and the rout of the Chinese army became complete at all points, and was followed up by a pursuit which was continued till sunset. Whilst these operations were going on upon the heights, the small steamers (*Phlegethon* and *Nemesis*), accompanied by some of the boats of H.M.'s ships, proceeded up a branch of the main river leading in the direction of the intrenched camp, where they destroyed a number of gun-boats and fire-vessels; and shortly after, on the fugitives from the Chinese camp passing near them, they landed their small crews and pursued them in various directions, putting a number *hors de combat*.

"It is estimated that the enemy could not have lost fewer than 1,000 men killed in these different affairs, independent of great numbers that were carried off wounded, and amongst whom are known to have been many mandarins and officers of rank. H.M.'s plenipotentiary has not received the return of casualties in H.M.'s land forces, but he regrets to mention that three were killed and fifteen wounded (most of them severely) in the naval brigade.

"The British forces remained the night of the 15th in the Chinese deserted camp, and the next day, after the necessary delay of embarking the wounded, destroying the guns, wall-pieces and matchlocks, as well as the useless provisions and ammunition, and burning the camp and barracks, the Commander-in-Chief pushed forward to a second intrenched camp about seven miles from Tsekee, at the Changlie pass, but it was found that it had been evacuated during the night, and after destroying the works and burning every thing that was ignitable, including the joss house and other

buildings, which had been converted into magazines or barracks, H. M.'s forces returned to Tsekee the same evening, and to Ningpo on the 17th."

The Governor-General of India has directed the publication of the following despatch from Lieut. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, commanding the land forces in China:—

"MY LORD,—I have the gratification to inform your lordship of the total discomfiture and precipitate retreat of that portion of Commissioner Yih King's force which had been sent forward to exterminate us, and I feel most thankful to say, with wonderfully small loss on our part.

"My letter of the 11th will have informed your lordship of the attacks on this city and Chinhae, on the night of the 9th and morning of the 10th. I deemed it right promptly to follow up these successful repulses, taking the attacking columns in detail; and understanding that Gen. Yu-poo-yun was advancing from Funghwa, with from 6,000 to 7,000 men, I moved out to meet him on the 13th, with 600 men of the 18th and 49th regiments, and Madras Artillery, with two guns and 50 sappers, flanked by the *Sesostris* steamer, which moved up the river parallel with our route, having on board three companies of the 26th, and a small body of seamen and marines. Until I reached the village Litso, about seven miles hence, where I understood the enemy had been posted on the 12th, I could obtain no satisfactory information of his movements; but I had the mortification to find, on my arrival, that the Chinese had retreated over the hills the preceding night, apparently moving on Shan Hing.

"Having thus got rid of this column, although not in the way I could have wished, and being joined by Sir William Parker, who, on his arrival from Ta-Shan, with the zeal for which he is so conspicuous, at once followed me up the river with the two small steamers, bringing with him 250 marines and a party of seamen, I determined upon moving on Tsekee, where I was informed that the Chinese were in considerable force under Generals Twan-Yung, Yang, and Choo. It was reported that they had two intrenched camps on the Segnon hills, about half a mile north of Tsekee; that several guns had been placed on the walls and at the gateways, and large stores of provisions laid up for the army in the city; and that, seven miles north-east of these encampments, another force, of from 5,000 to 6,000 men, under Commissioner Wun, with the military chest, was posted in a fortified camp in the hills at Chung-kie pass. The necessary arrangements having been made with Rear-Admiral Sir W. Parker, the following troops were all embarked by 8 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, on board the steamers *Queen*, *Nenesis*, and *Phlegelhon*:—Madras Artillery, with four eight-pounder guns, 83; 18th Royal Irish, 201; 26th Cameronian, 156; 49th regiment, 305; Rifles, 36th N. I., 54; Sappers, 66. Total, 865. Sir W. Parker placed at my disposal 350 seamen and marines, making up about 1,000 bayonets. At 12 o'clock this force was landed about four miles from Tsekee, whence we had a perfect view of the enemy's encampments, and I immediately pushed forward on the city. I feel it right here to observe, that Sir W. Parker accompanied me throughout the operations I am about to detail, and from his sound judgment and excellent arrangements I received the most valuable assistance.

"Upon our approaching Tsekee, and occupying a hill which commands the southern face of the walls and south gate, the Chinese fired all the guns and gingals they had for the defence of this gate, but with so little effect, and at so great a distance, that it led me to believe that they (most unaccountably) did not purpose to defend the city; and I was confirmed in this conclusion by observing that the ramparts nearest us were unoccupied, while the Segnon hills, at the opposite side of the town, on which were their encampments, appeared crowded with troops. Lieut. Col. Montgomerie having, with his usual promptitude, brought up his guns, I determined at once to take the city by storm, pass through to the north gate, there re-unite my force, and carry the enemy's encampments. I was led to this line of operations by the conclusions before mentioned that the Chinese did not mean to defend the city, as well as with a view to expedite the attack on the heights, as it

would otherwise have been necessary (to provide for the possible case of the enemy's being in force within the walls) to make a detour out of range through the paddy-fields; but my principal object was to prevent the enemy from falling back on the city, when driven from the hills. In furtherance of these views, I directed the naval brigade, with a party of sappers, covered by the guns and the Madras Rifles, if opposed, to escalate the walls in my front, assemble on the ramparts, and move along them to the north gate. The 49th I instructed to move on the south gate, blow it open, and join the naval brigade on the ramparts. I had previously ordered the 18th to dislodge a body of the enemy that occupied a hill to the north-east of the city, after which they were to move round the walls, out of ginal range, and threaten the north gate. Should the naval brigade and 49th meet with opposition, the 26th were placed in reserve, and were directed to move with and protect the guns. A few minutes placed the naval brigade on the walls unopposed, and the whole promptly formed on the ramparts. The Royal Irish meanwhile dispersed the enemy in their fronts, and rapidly moved on the north gate. I accompanied the 49th, but finding that the bridge over the canal, close to the south gate, was destroyed, and that it would take some time to replace it, the corps passed along a canal under the walls, and I directed the naval brigade to move parallel with it upon the ramparts. The whole force thus soon arrived at the place of assembly, the north gate.

"The city of Tsekee is surrounded on three sides with precipitous hills, and the north gate is on a low spur of one of these hills, which terminates in an eminence within the walls. At the north-western extremity of a range of hills, being a branch of the mountains that skirt the coast, are the Segaoon or Siguen hills, on which were the encampments; both were of considerable extent, and the natural difficulties of the position strengthened by abattis. These camps, which, as well as the summits of the hills beyond them, were thickly occupied, were within long range of the walls, the intervening space being a tract of paddy-fields with a few scattered houses. I at once perceived that the position was faulty, as the hills on our right commanded their left, and I made my dispositions accordingly. The 18th, with a rifle company of the 36th Madras N.I., were ordered to move up a ravine, and occupy a hill to the left of the position. The naval brigade was instructed to move under the walls, and occupy two large buildings in front of the right encampment, making a lodgement under cover ready to rush forward, when the 18th should reach the summit, and turn the enemy's left. With the 49th I proposed to attack at the same moment the largest encampment in my front, my great object being to make a simultaneous attack with three columns, pushing the 18th down in the rear, while the naval brigade should cut off all communication with the city. So rapid were our movements, that only one gun could be brought up, notwithstanding the praiseworthy exertions of Lieut. Col. Montgomerie, who dashed his gun into the canal, and entered the city by a water-gate. This gun was ably brought up, and did good execution under the direction of Capt. More, of the Madras artillery, who, with his party, merit great praise for the extraordinary exertions in dragging it through paddy-fields and across canals.

"The steepness of the mountain gorge by which the Royal Irish and rifles ascended, notwithstanding the enthusiasm of their advance, occupied more time in surmounting than I anticipated; and, finding that the naval brigade might probably suffer more by the delay than in an immediate attack, and that the enemy appeared to gain confidence by this delay, I ordered the advance to be sounded, when the 49th, with their accustomed spirit, rushed up the hill, overcoming all opposition, and crowned its height within a few minutes, driving every thing before them. From this height it afforded me no small satisfaction to witness the spirited rush of the advance of the marine brigade, led by their gallant chief (I am persuaded Sir William Parker will excuse this expression of my admiration), who was ably supported by Capt. Bouchier, commanding the naval brigade, Capt. Richards of H.M. ship *Cornwallis*, and Capt. Watson of H.M. ship *Modeste*, commanding the seamen battalion. The whole brigade soon reached the summit, carrying the enemy's works. At the moment when

the admiral had nearly gained the height, I perceived a large body of Chinese ascending the back of the hill which he was attacking, apparently ignorant of the conjoint attack, and I directed Major Gough, deputy-quartermaster-general, to push forward with the grenadiers of the 49th, supported by a battalion company, to cut off their retreat. The carnage at the foot of this hill was extraordinarily great; the 49th in the rear and the naval brigade in the front almost annihilated this body, while the remainder of the 49th pressed the retiring enemy, I cannot say his columns, as the whole plain was covered with the dispersed and flying foe. The 18th and rifles, finding that they were too late to participate in the attack upon the encampments, rapidly dashed into the plain and cut off the Chinese from their only safe retreat on the Changki pass, killing numbers; and one company, under Lieut. Bernard, followed up the pursuit for several miles towards Yuyaun. The 26th Cameronians, having left one company to protect the guns, pressed forward into the plain, and joined in the pursuit. It was eight o'clock before the force re-assembled, when we occupied the enemy's encampment, where our men found ample bedding and comforts.

"Sir William Parker has brought to my notice, in addition to the captains of the navy I have already named, the spirited conduct of Lieut. C. E. Tennant (flag lieutenant), Lieut. G. Elliot (slightly wounded), Mr. G. H. Hodgson, mate (slightly wounded in a personal reconre with a Chinese); Mr. W. Bowden, volunteer 1st class, and Mr. H. D. C. Cunningham, secretary's clerk, all of H.M.'s ship *Cornwallis*; also of Lieut. Harriott, Royal Marines, of H.M.'s ship *Blonde*. The admiral also noticed (and it came under my own observation) the judicious and well-directed fire-rockets of a party under Lieut. J. Fitzjames and Mr. C. K. Jackson, mate, both of H.M.'s ship *Cornwallis*. These officers accompanied Sir W. Parker with the advance. Lieut. A. J. B. Hamby of the Royal Marines was severely wounded at the head of his company in the advance to the hill. I cannot too strongly express my entire approbation of the enthusiastic manner in which the whole force maintained their character. Our loss under divine protection, was wonderfully small, but the enemy's troops stood well and retained the hills until in many instances our officers and men came into personal contact with them. The conduct of the 49th came more under my personal observation, and I witnessed with great satisfaction the zealous exertions of Capt. Reignold (wounded), Lieut. and Adjutant Browne, Lieuts. Ramsay and Mitchell, of the Grenadier Company, Lieut. Lane (whose left arm was amputated on the field), and Lieut. Montgomerie (severely wounded in the thigh). I must also mention with much approbation, the conduct of Brevet Capt. Balfour, of the Madras artillery. I almost feel it invidious to name these officers, when I am conscious that every individual zealously did his duty; but as their conduct came under my own eye, I consider it a duty to express my sense of approval.

"The exact strength of the enemy I can hardly estimate, as various accounts give it at from 7,000 to 10,000 men. I conceive it to have been about 8,000 men; they were the *élite* of the Chinese army, including 500 of the Imperial body-guard, remarkably fine men, the Kansuh troops from the frontiers of Turkistan, a strong and muscular race, accustomed to border warfare, and reputed by the Chinese invincible, and the Shanse troops, for whose arrival Yih King gave out that he had delayed his attack. Their loss must have been very great: not less than 1,000 were killed upon the field or in the pursuit, and drowned in the canals; a great proportion of mandarins fell. These troops, not having before met the English, apprehended, I presume, that we should give no quarter; and although the officers and men shewed great forbearance, calling to the Chinese to surrender, very few prisoners were taken. We have, however, three mandarins, two from Kansuh, and one a lieutenant of the Imperial body-guard.

"Fatigue parties from the several corps, together with the available native followers, were occupied in collecting guns, gings, and matchlocks, left in camp or thrown away during the flight, until 12 o'clock on the 16th, when I set fire to the encampments and to the several houses that the Chinese had occupied as arsenals. At daylight in the morning I had sent into the town to open the grain magazines to the

populace, which eagerly flocked to them, and upon visiting them next morning, I found they had been completely emptied. From these and other causes, I could not commence my march before half-past 12 o'clock, when the column moved for the Changki Pass, which I determined to carry, in order to destroy this, as I understood, formidable position, and capture the treasure chest. After a rapid march of three hours we reached the base of the hill under this pass. The position appeared remarkably strong, indeed almost impracticable from the front, as the hills are lofty and exceedingly steep, and the summits of the ridges were intrenched strongly. But here again, as at Segnon, I perceived that the position could be turned, and I at once directed the Royal Irish to ascend the hills on the left of the position, while I moved with the 26th Cameronians, and 49th, supported by the naval brigade, and occupied a wooded spur which led up direct to the left of the encampment. On reaching the summit of this spur, I found that the enemy had retreated, taking with him his guns; and, I regret to say, his treasure; but a considerable quantity of good bread was discovered, also some ammunition. We halted for a couple of hours, and, as there was not sufficient cover for all the troops, the works were set fire to, together with the magazine and a large joss-house where the mandarins resided. The column returned to Tsekee, which we did not reach until nine o'clock that night; all the villages in the neighbourhood of our route were apparently deserted by the inhabitants; but I am happy to say, in no one instance was a house entered on our line of march, along which no trace was left betokening a movement of troops through a hostile country. Indeed, with the exception of a very few killed in houses, where the Chinese troops sought refuge the preceding day, I did not see amid the slain one individual who was not habited as a soldier, which, as the peasantry were in many instances intermingled with the fugitives, goes far to shew the forbearance and discrimination of our men even in the heat of pursuit.

"On the 17th I returned with the whole force to Ningpo, with the exception of two companies of the 26th, which I sent under Capt. Strange, accompanied by Capt. Pears, direct to Chinhae, with a view to ascertain the fact of a canal communication between that place and Tsekee, and to clear the country of any straggling parties of the enemy. This duty was satisfactorily performed, and the detachment rejoined me here on the 18th.

"Permit me now to bring to your lordship's favourable notice the several officers commanding corps, who were most zealous in executing and even in anticipating my wishes—viz. Capt. Bouchier, commanding the naval brigade; Lieut.-Col. Morris, commanding the 49th regiment; Lieut.-Col. Pratt, commanding the 26th regiment; Major Tomlinson, commanding the 18th regiment; Capt. Watson, R. N., commanding the seamen; Capt. Uniacke, commanding the Royal Marines; and Capt. Simson, commanding the Rifles 36th Madras N.I. From Lieut.-Col. Montgomerie, commanding the artillery, and Capt. Pears, commanding the engineers, I received the most zealous support. I am greatly indebted to Lieut.-Col. Mountain, dep. adj.-general, and Major Gough, dep. quarter-master-general, for their valuable assistance; and I feel much obliged to Lieut.-Col. Hawkings, dep. commissary-general, and Major Moore, dep. judge-advocate-general, who accompanied me and acted as my personal staff. Capt. Whittingham, my aide-de-camp, having been sent to convey my wishes to Sir William Parker, ascended the hill with his Exc., who speaks most favourably of his exertions. I cannot too strongly convey my approbation of the zealous exertions of Dr. French, the superintending surgeon.

"I send this despatch by Lieut. Montgomerie, 49th, who, I am sorry to say, will not, from his wound, be fit for service for a considerable time: he is a most gallant officer.

"I have, &c.

"HUGH GOUGH, Lieut.-General, commanding Expeditionary Land Force.

"Head-Quarters, Ningpo, March 19."

Return of killed and wounded in the attack on the enemy's intrenched camps on the heights of Segnon, on the 10th of March.

49th Regiment.—Three officers and four rank and file wounded. Royal Marines.—One serjeant and

one rank and file killed, two officers and ten rank and file wounded. Battalion of Seamen.—One seaman killed, two officers and one seaman wounded. Total: killed, three; wounded, 22.

Names of officers wounded. 49th Regiment.—Capt. T. S. Reynolds, severely; Lieut. J. M. Montgomery, severely; and Lieut. F. W. Lane, dangerously, left arm amputated on the field. Royal Marines.—First Lieut. G. Elliot, H. M. ship *Cornwallis*, slightly; First Lieut. A. J. B. Hamby, ditto, severely. Royal Navy.—Mr. G. H. Hodgson, and Mr. C. Keats Jackson, mate, late of H. M. ship, *Cornwallis*, slightly.

The advices from China are to the 27th May. The reinforcements were anxiously looked for, part only having arrived. The *Thames*, the *Robarts*, the *Percy*, and two transports with Bengal volunteers on board, were all that had yet come in; the passage which the horse artillery had had from Singapore was already so long (thirty-seven days out), that some fears were entertained for the horses. The 41st M. N. I. were detained at Hong-Kong, waiting for the 2nd regiment and the artillery, when all were to proceed northward together. Steamers were dropping in fast; there were then five in the harbour of Hong-Kong—H. M. steamer *Vixen*, with two 84-pounders and six 32's; H. C. steamer *Auckland*, with two 68-pounders, &c.; the *Hooghly*, *Ariadne*, and *Medusa*. The *Tenasserim* had left a few days previous. The military arrangements of the island and the coast were settled to be the following:—Seven companies of a native infantry regiment (probably the 39th), to be kept at the former, the flank companies going on north. The remaining force at Hong-Kong was to consist of 450 Europeans, with 45 artillerymen and 45 sappers. A wing of a native infantry regiment and 150 Europeans were to be stationed at Kolansoo, Amoy; and about the same force, with 200 more Europeans, between Chinhae and Chusan.

What the grand operation of the season was to be, was still a matter of speculation and uncertainty. A strong report was prevalent that the emperor had retired into Tartary, declaring that no circumstances shall compel him to yield to our demands. The French missionaries, who are generally well-informed in all Peking news, declare that such is the fact; and, if so, from the feeling known to be abroad among the population, it is pretty certain there will be a tremendous convulsion throughout the empire.

The admiral and general were at Chusan, waiting the arrival of reinforcements to renew hostilities. Sir Henry Pottinger remained at Hong-Kong.

It was said that Major-Gen. Burrell, C. B., commanding the Hong-Kong division of the expeditionary force, would shortly return to Europe, and Col. Bartley, H. M.'s 49th foot, daily expected from Europe, would succeed to the command. Lieuts. Montgomery and Lane, 49th foot, return to Bengal.

Accounts from the north state that the Chinese were doing their best in the way of drifting fire-rafts amongst the shipping and kidnapping our people. The body of a soldier of the 26th foot was picked up headless; the nails from his fingers were torn out! The Chinese must have tortured him to death. Three men of the 55th, one of the 26th, one of the 49th, two of the artillery, and a marine, had been carried off.

A letter from Chinhae states that an attempt was made by the Chinese to destroy the shipping in the river by fire-rafts, in which they nearly succeeded, one of their infernal machines having exploded alongside of the *Ernaad*, by which two of her men were killed. An attempt was made upon the life of Mr. Gutzlaff, at Ningpo, by exploding a quantity of gunpowder in a house he had been asked to visit. He escaped, but the orderly soldier with him was severely burned.

The *Anglona* from Amoy reports the *Sesostris* steamer took a detachment of the garrison of Kolongsoo to Ningpo to aid in the intended attack on the city of Hangchowfoo. The force on the island being so reduced, the Chinese threaten an attack, and bodies of men are collecting. So well grounded are the expectations, that the ladies and heavy baggage have been sent on board the ships in the offing. The *Py-lades*, it is said, has sailed to Namoa, the Chinese threatening to destroy the opium vessels lying there.

Great improvements continue to be making at Hong-Kong. A tencement has

been erected dignified with the name of Government House, and a more extensive structure for the accommodation of the magistracy and the post-office. Hong-Kong is exceedingly hilly, but by no means barren,—the rocks and eminences being covered with beautiful shrubs. The tea plant is also to be found, while mangoes are plentiful, and though not equal to those of Mazagon, are by no means to be despised. There is abundance of excellent water, fine streams running down from the hills to the sea, through every valley in the island.

One writer states that the Chinese are not wanting in courage. "They stood well: but our enormous superiority over them in arms left them no chance with us; they are clever and active, however, and in a year or so we may have more trouble with them. Their resources are beyond belief,—you may have labour, money, and men in any quantity. The country is one mass of people; it is absolutely inconceivable how such numbers contrive to exist."

A newspaper has been started at Hong-Kong, called the *Friend of China*.

The Chinese seem at length to have achieved a great improvement in naval architecture. Two frigates have lately been launched, and are now at anchor near Howqua's folly. These vessels are built after European models, and are said to look well enough, with the exception of their stern, which does not look shipshape to nautical eyes. They have two decks, and are pierced for nine guns of a side, and carry iron 18 and 32-pounder carronades on the main, and brass guns on the upper deck. Below the guns, holes are pierced through the sides for 60 sweeps a-side, so that each vessel may be impelled by 120 rowers. Accounts vary, whether these two frigates are below or above the stakes; if the former, they may become dangerous to the shipping at Whampoa, and might deserve the attention of her Majesty's squadron. As prizes, they are not likely to prove very valuable, being probably built of fir. They may possibly be intended to protect the rebuilding of the Bogue forts, for which the authorities at Canton are very anxious, they having received the most positive and peremptory orders from Peking; and they, assisted by the Hong merchants, have for some time past been laying their heads together to devise means how to obey the Emperor; hitherto without success.—*Canton Reg.*, April 30.

The *Ann*, an opium clipper (smuggler), returning with treasure from the east coast of China, has been attacked by pirates, or privateer junks, licensed by the Chinese government, and half her crew have been killed.

The following edict has appeared:—

"The high imperial commissioner Yihking, 'awe-spreading general,' and Teishun and Wan, his coadjutors, hereby make clear proclamation. It appears, that amongst the black barbarians, there are many natives of the land, who, having been taken captive by the English rebels, are by change of dress so altered in appearance, that they cannot be recognized. Being forced by those rebels to do them menial service, they are grievously oppressed, and have the prospect of being placed, in the day of battle, foremost, to stand the whole brunt of the conflict; or, on the other hand, the fear that if they retreat they will meet death at the hands of their oppressors. Unable to speak out, and without opportunity either of advancement or retirement from among them, these are indeed to be commiserated. Among the red barbarians too there are some who have been brought by those rebels from other lands, with no will to follow them, and with no share in their plunder. Why should these continue in their employ? Therefore is this clear proclamation issued. If, in the day of battle, either 'red,' or 'black' barbarians will cast away their arms, and kneeling, offer submission, or, should they be afloat, refuse to fire, they shall in all cases be spared alive. Any who shall seize and deliver up a great 'barbarian eye,' shall be rewarded with a high dignity. Any who shall make prisoners of the common demons (privates or sailors), shall be richly rewarded with money; and if any shall deliver up a foreign vessel, they shall receive for their reward whatever goods the vessel shall contain. A special edict. 21st year of Taoukwang, 12th month, 19th day (30th January, 1842)."

Cape of Good Hope.

The following despatch from Capt. Smith, the officer commanding the detachment of troops sent to Port Natal, announcing their defeat by the boers, is published by the Governor:—

“ Port Natal, May 25, 1842.

“ Sir,—It is with feelings of deep regret I have the honour to communicate to you the disastrous result of an attack made by the force under my command on the emigrant farmers congregated at the Congella Camp, at this place.

“ In my last despatch, I detailed the various steps taken by the farmers to annoy the troops, and my determination to abstain, if possible, from hostilities, if it could be done without detriment to the honour of the service, in the vain hope of conciliating these misguided people, and smoothing the way to a quiet settlement of their long-disturbed position as regards the government of the Cape. But the receipt of an insolent letter, demanding that the force I commanded should instantly quit Natal, followed up by the removal, by armed men, of a quantity of cattle belonging to the troops, rendered it absolutely necessary that some steps should be taken in order to prevent a repetition of such outrages. I therefore determined, after mature consideration, to march a force and attack their camp at the Congella (a place about three miles from our position, where they have been for some time collecting), and set apart the night of the 23rd inst. to effect that object. As the road leading to the Congella from the post the troops now occupy lies for the most part through thick bush, I thought it best to cross the sands at low water, as by this means I could avoid annoyance from the farmers until within a short distance of their station. Fitting a howitzer, therefore, into a boat, under the superintendence of Lient. Wyatt, of the royal artillery, and leaving it under charge of a serjeant of the same corps, I gave him directions to drop down the channel to within 500 yards of Congella, and await the troops, in order that they might form under cover of its fire, aided by that of two 6-pounders, which accompanied the force I took with me. This consisted of 1 subaltern and 17 privates, royal artillery; 1 subaltern and 7 privates, royal sappers; 2 captains, 2 subalterns, 5 serjeants, and 100 rank and file, 27th regiment, and two mounted orderlies of the Cape rifles.

“ Having previously sent a piquet out, to feel the skirts of the wood in front of our position, in order to prevent our movements being discovered, I put the whole party in motion at eleven p.m. (it being a bright moonlight), and arrived without molestation within nearly 800 yards of the place I proposed to attack. To my great mortification, I found that the boat had not dropped down the channel according to my instructions; but, as I considered it imprudent to await the chance of her arrival, I was forced to make the attack without the valuable assistance a discharge of shells and shot from the howitzer would have afforded us. Giving the order to advance, therefore, the troops had just moved to where the termination of a range of mangrove bush opened to a level space in front of the Congella, when a heavy and well-directed fire from the bush was poured on them; upon which they immediately formed, and commenced a fire in return, while the two 6 pounders were loading. Unfortunately, one of the draught oxen being shot, caused some interruption; but this being soon got over, a destructive fire from the guns silenced for a while our opponents; but several more of the oxen becoming wounded, and escaping out of their trektouw, rushed among the troops, upsetting the limbers, which caused much delay in re-loading, and some confusion in the ranks. This circumstance, added to the partial and at length total silence of the guns, being taken advantage of by the boers, they again opened a heavy fire (their long pieces carrying much farther than an ordinary musket), a severe loss resulting to the troops in consequence. Finding, therefore, I was not likely to accomplish the purpose for which I had put the detachment in motion, and that the men were falling fast, I thought it expedient to retire, effecting this object after some delay, the partial rising of the tide rendering the road difficult. The troops, however, reached the camp about two o'clock in tolerable

order, leaving behind them, I regret to say, the guns, which the death of the oxen rendered it impossible to remove. Thinking it probable this partial success of the farmers might induce them to make an immediate attack on the camp, I made such preparations as I thought necessary, and found my suspicions realized shortly afterwards, a large body of them opening a heavy fire on three sides of it. This was met by a spirited resistance on our part, but they did not finally retire until about an hour before day-break.

"Such, I regret to inform you, has been the result of this attack, and the consequent loss has been severe, the total in both skirmishes being as detailed in the return enclosed. One great cause of failure I attribute to the mismanagement of the boat, in which I had placed the howitzer, with the shells of which I had hoped the farmers might have been thrown into confusion; but she dropped down too late to be of any use, and even then took up a position too distant for her fire to produce much effect.

"Among the many matters connected with the subject of this report, and awakening the deepest regret, is the death of Lieut. Wyatt, of the royal artillery, who, for two previous days, had exerted himself much in making the necessary arrangements. He was killed early in the action. Of the zealous services of Capt. Lonsdale and Lieut. Tunnard, of the 27th regt., I was also deprived, both these officers being severely wounded. In fact, under the trying circumstances in which the detachment was placed, I have only to regret that, with such willingness to perform the duty assigned them, the result should have been so unfortunate. The loss on the part of the boers it is difficult to estimate, but I am told it has been severe. The whole of this day they have made no movement, but I have to give them the credit of treating such of the wounded as fell into their hands with great humanity. These, with the bodies of those who fell, they sent to the camp in the course of this afternoon, and to-morrow the sad duty of interring our departed comrades will take place.

"What steps the farmers may subsequently take, I cannot at this moment surmise with any degree of certainty, though I think it probable they will again demand that I should quit the territory they call their own within a specific term. I shall, of course, do what I can to maintain myself in my present position; but, considering the number of the disaffected, and the means they possess of molesting the troops, I beg to urge the necessity of a speedy reinforcement, as I scarcely consider the troops at present stationed here sufficient for the performance of the duty to which they have been assigned.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) "J. C. SMITH, Captain 27th Regt., commanding.

"His Honour Col. Hare, C. B. and K. H.,

"Lieut.-Governor, &c. &c."

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, belonging to the detachment under command of Capt. J. C. Smith, 27th Regt., on the night of the 23rd and morning of the 24th May, 1842:—

Royal Artillery.—Killed: 1 subaltern, 3 rank and file. Wounded: 2 rank and file. Royal Sappers and Miners.—Wounded: 2 rank and file. 27th Regiment.—Killed: 12 rank and file. Wounded: 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 23 rank and file. Missing: 1 rank and file. Cape Mounted Rifles.—Missing: 2 rank and file. Total.—Killed: 1 subaltern, 15 rank and file. Wounded: 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 27 rank and file. Missing: 3 rank and file.

Names of the officers killed and wounded:—Royal Artillery.—Lieut. Wyatt, killed. 27th Regiment.—Capt. Lonsdale, severely wounded; Lieut. Tunnard, slightly wounded.

The *Graham's Town Journal*, of 9th June, publishes two letters from a correspondent at Port Natal, of which the following are extracts:—

On the 4th May, the troops arrived, after a tedious and arduous journey. A month was occupied in marching from the Umzimvoobu. They entered the Natal country without the least opposition. Capt. Smith took up a temporary position on a mound, but, after due inspection of the ground around, removed to the flat immediately in front of the town, and distant from it about a mile. The day after this movement, a few farmers (about twenty), under the command of Pretorius, came

to the old Dutch encampment, or *Largaar*, on the Congella, about three miles from the English camp, and took up their quarters there. The number increased until the 12th, when it might amount to 150 or 200 men. This is the utmost he had been able to persuade to join him. The day after Pretorius's arrival at the Congella Largaar, Capt. Smith, at the head of about 100 men, and a 6-pounder, marched down upon them, with the design of dispersing them, as it had been reported that two cannons had been sent down from Pietermauritsburg. On the sudden appearance of the troops, the boers were thrown into great commotion, and each ran to his gun and horse. Two men were despatched to Capt. Smith, to desire him to stand back. The reply to this was a message, that he would talk with their leader in his camp. Finding that he continued his march, and was so determined, C. Landman and de Jager, men of the best spirit, desirous to adopt pacific measures, galloped forward, and on meeting Capt. Smith, entreated him to suspend his march, as there were women and children in the camp. To this entreaty Capt. Smith at once listened, but demanded an interview with Pretorius, who, after making many objections, was at length induced to come to a parley. On meeting Capt. Smith, his eye glanced at the carbines of his escort, and observing the hammer at half-cock, he requested that it might be let down upon the nipple, or otherwise they might shoot him. Capt. Smith, in the course of the conference, gave him some very plain advice, and upon understanding that it was his intention to disperse his followers, he marched back the troops to the camp.

The following day, instead of dispersing, the Dutch camp received some reinforcement, and on the 13th, Pretorius, at the head of about 100 armed men, came towards the camp, on the plea, as he said, of visiting his friend, Jan Meyers. This movement brought out the English forces. They were drawn up in line directly before them, and the guns at the camp pointed accordingly. Observing this, Pretorius sent forward two men to explain to Capt. Smith that his intentions were not hostile. Capt. S. would scarce hear them, but, enraged at the evident duplicity of Pretorius, and his breach of faith, told them he thought he had said enough to him on the former occasion, but if he had not, he would tell him something more, in language too intelligible to be misunderstood. He concluded by ordering them immediately to disperse, telling the messengers that if any more of their number were sent to him he would make them prisoners, and treat them according to martial law. They made no reply to this, but at once retired to the Congella camp, much divided, it was said, among themselves, and dissatisfied at being so long from their homes. Landman and a large party were most urgent for a friendly settlement of the matter, and these did their utmost to suppress the turbulent spirit of those who endeavoured to excite to hostilities. Boshoff (formerly holding a government appointment at Graaff-Reinet), the day before the arrival of the troops, left for the colony, in company with the supercargo of the Dutch vessel which recently put into Port Natal. The master (Spruys) gave the boers to understand that the Dutch government would espouse their cause, and advised them not to offer actual resistance to the English, but to avoid collision, and, by an evasive line of policy, keep them in play till his return. In accordance with this advice, they drew up a protest against the occupation of the country by the English, but which Capt. Smith refused to receive. In this document they declared allegiance to what they term the Dutch government and the King of Belgium. This display of turbulence on the part of the boers was the result of two causes; the first, the interference of the Dutch skipper, by whose advice they were guided; secondly, the weakness of the military force sent from the colony.

By the 17th May, the farmers (that is, that portion known to be men of desperate fortunes) had assembled a force of about 300 men. Capt. Smith's forbearance was construed by the boers into fear, and on the 23rd they seized about sixty oxen, and then moved down upon the camp. On this, Capt. Smith opened a fire upon them with one 18-pounder, which he had just got mounted, and had not been on its carriage more than three hours. The boers kept under shelter of the bush, and

never came out of it. In the evening, however, a party of them attacked a guard of thirty wagon drivers, who were out with their oxen, but these succeeded in repulsing them, and in driving their cattle safe to the camp. In about an hour, the boers retired, and were heard of no more till about midnight, at which time Capt. Smith had resolved to attempt to surprise their camp. Accordingly, a little before twelve o'clock at night, he moved off with 100 men, two 6-pounders, and a howitzer, taking a route along the margin of the bay. The boers, however, were apprized of this movement, and took prompt measures to defeat it. The line of march was through a thicket of mangroves, jutting a considerable way into the bay; and here the boers lay in ambush, and on the approach of the troops opened a destructive fire upon them. The troops formed as quickly as possible, and fired with rapidity, but having to contend with such great disadvantages, they were thrown into confusion, and several of the oxen of the guns being shot, these were rendered quite useless in the position they were in. They were abandoned, and were captured by the boers, but which, for want of oxen, they were compelled to leave behind. Flushed with this success, the boers immediately attacked the British camp, and for two hours kept up a most dreadful fire of small arms, but from so great a distance, that no harm was done, beyond the tearing away of the tents. The boers lost some men. Most of the English families sought shelter on board the *Mazepa* and *Pilot*, lying in the bay. The boers who were friendly to the English interest have not engaged in the war. One who remained in the rebels' camp to endeavour to dissuade them from proceeding to extremities has been sent prisoner to Pietermauritsburg. The force of the boers does not amount to more than about 280, or at most 300 men.

The *Frontier Times*, June 9, supplies the following particulars:—

The Dutch encampment contained about 600 when the troops arrived, and a reinforcement of 200 has since been received. The Dutch emigrants are said, however, to be able to muster 4,000 fighting men. Panda sent to Capt. Smith to offer his services, but they had not been accepted, though it is possible that this will now be the case. This chief can muster, perhaps, 10,000 warriors. The chiefs Faku and N'Capai, with their followers, will be glad of an opportunity of falling upon the Dutch. Faku offered to escort Capt. Smith to Natal, with a number of his followers, but the offer was declined.

The accounts state that the boers, after the engagement, treated the wounded with the greatest humanity. They dressed their wounds, ministered to their wants in the kindest manner, and sent them to the camp, together with the dead, in wagons provided by themselves for the purpose.

It should be understood that the ground lying between the camp of the British troops and that of the boers is thickly covered with bush. The road passes through the midst of this, and which would have rendered the march at night by that route eminently dangerous. Capt. Smith resolved, therefore, to proceed along the margin of the bay, sending forward a howitzer in a boat, which, however, got entangled among the sand-banks, and never reached the station appointed.

On receipt of the above intelligence, the Lieut.-Governor immediately took measures for affording relief. After transmitting a despatch by express to Cape Town, Major Selwyn immediately departed for Port Elizabeth, in order to take up a vessel for the conveyance of troops and stores from thence to Port Natal. A detachment of eighty men of the 27th regiment, under Capt. Durnford, and Lieuts. Lewis and Molesworth, were on their march, and these will be immediately supported by succour from Cape Town. In the mean time, great apprehension was felt for the safety of the little body of men at Natal. They had well secured their camp by means of wagons, and entrenchments on the outside of them; and having plenty of ammunition and two 18-pounders, it was hoped that they would maintain their position until the arrival of the reinforcements.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

THE ARMY OF RESERVE.

Allahabad, June 6th, 1842.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India deeming it expedient to assemble, under the personal command of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, a body of troops, to be designated the Army of Reserve, is pleased, at the recommendation of his Exc., to direct that the corps hereafter specified be prepared for field service, and that they be required to move from their respective cantonments according to routes to be supplied by the Quarter-Master-General of the army, so as to insure their arrival in the Sirhind division at the several periods which will be hereafter specified.

For the staff duties of this force, the following appointments are made, to have effect from the date fixed for the assembly of the troops at the rendezvous:—

To be divisional Commanders.—Major-Gen. Sir J. Thackwell, K.C.B. and K.C.H.; Major-Gen. J. Dennis, Her Majesty's 3rd Buffs; Major-Gen. W. Battine, C.B., E.I. Company's service.

To be Brigadiers of the Second Class.—Lieut.-Col. F. Young, Simoor Battalion; Lieut.-Col. G. Moore, 59th reg. N.I.; Lieut.-Col. W. Pattle, 9th Light Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. M. C. Paul, 9th N. I.; Lieut.-Col. D. Harriott, 8th Light Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. J. Orchard, 1st European Light Infantry; Lieut.-Col. C. Graham, C.B., Artillery.

To be Chief Engineer.—Major E. Smith, Engineers.

To be Commissary of Ordnance.—Capt. C. S. Reid, Artillery.

The Commander-in-Chief is requested to nominate officers to the following situations:—Assistant Adjutant-General of Cavalry, Assistant Quartermaster-General of Cavalry, Brigade-Major of Artillery, two Field Engineers, two Deputy Assistant Adjutants-General of Infantry, two Majors of Brigade for the Cavalry, two Majors of Brigade for the Infantry, a Superintending Surgeon, a Field Surgeon, a Medical Storekeeper, a Baggage-Master, a Field Paymaster.

The troops are to be formed into divisions and brigades, and staff officers attached to them in the manner set forth in the annexed detail.

The Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary for giving effect to the arrangements now directed.

Detail.—*Divisional Staff.*—Major-Gen. Sir J. Thackwell, K.C.H. and K.C.B., Commandant; Aides-de-Camp; Assist. Adj.-General; Assist. Qu.-Master-General. Major-Gen. Dennis, Commandant; Aides-de-Camp; Dep. Assist.-Adj. General; Major-Gen. Battine, C.B., Commandant; Aide-de-Camp; Dep. Assist.-Adj.-General.

Brigade Staff.—Artillery.—Brigadier C. Graham, C.B., Major of Brigade; Captain C. S. Reid, Commissary of Ordnance.

Corps.—2nd troop 1st brigade Horse Artillery; 1st troop 2nd brigade Horse Artillery; 4th troop 2nd brigade Horse Artillery; 2nd troop 3rd brigade Horse Artillery. Nos. 1, 7, and 9, Light Field Batteries. For the Siege Ordnance.—2nd company 3rd battalion Artillery; 3rd company 4th battalion Artillery; 6th company 6th battalion Artillery; 4th company 7th battalion Artillery.

Engineer Department.—Major E. Smith, Chief Engineer; Field Engineer; Field Engineer; 3rd and 6th Companies Sappers and Miners.

Cavalry.—1st Brigade.—Brig. Pattle, Commandant; Major of Brigade; H.M. 16th Lancers; 9th Regiment of Light Cavalry. 2nd Brigade.—Brig. Harriott, Commandant; Major of Brigade; 3rd Reg. Light Cavalry; 7th Reg. Light Cavalry; 8th Reg. Light Cavalry.

Irregular Cavalry.—Major Alexander, Commandant; Brigade Staff; 4th Irregular Cavalry; 6th Irregular Cavalry.

Infantry.—1st Division.—1st or Light Brigade.—Brig. Orchard, c.b., Commandant; Major of Brigade; 1st European or Light Infantry; 1st Light Infantry Battalion; 2nd Light Infantry Battalion. 2nd Brigade.—Brig. Paul, Commandant; Major of Brigade; H.M. 3rd or Buffs; 9th Reg. N.I.; 10th Reg. N.I. 2nd Division.—3rd Brigade.—Brig. Moore, Commandant; Major of Brigade; H.M. 39th Reg. of Foot; 59th Reg. N.I.; 63rd Reg. N.I. 4th Brigade.—Brig. Young, Commandant; Major of Brigade; 2nd European Regiment; 39th Reg. N.I.; Simoor Local Battalion.

EQUIPMENT, &c. OF TROOPS WARNED FOR FIELD-SERVICE.

Head-Quarters, Simla, June 18, 1842.—The attention of officers commanding regiments warned for field service, in the general order by the Right Hon. the Governor-General, dated the 6th inst., is specially called to the state of the arms, accoutrements, and clothing, of their respective corps; to the efficiency of the forge and bazar establishments, and to the completeness in every respect of their men's equipments.

Officers commanding corps and detachments will see that both officers and men are suitably furnished with carriage cattle, before quitting their cantonments; and it is his Exc.'s desire, that the troops move on the present occasion as little encumbered with baggage and followers as possible. A small guard is to be left by each regiment in the cantonments it now occupies, over its heavy baggage; the arms and accoutrements of the sick, remaining in hospital on the march of the corps, are to be left with them, so that the men on recovery may be made available for escort duty with stores, &c. to the army.

Superintending Surgeon W. Panton will conduct the details of the medical department with the "army of reserve," and will forward to head-quarters the name of an assistant-surgeon for the office of medical store-keeper, together with a detail of establishment required for a field hospital, including subordinate medical servants. He will also forward to the quarter-master-general of the army, indents for a suitable proportion of hospital tents.

Each commander of a division will forward to the adjutant-general of the army the name of an officer for aide-de-camp.

The officer appointed to command the artillery will also forward to the adjutant-general of the army the name of a steady non-commissioned officer for the situation of provost-marshal; the officer commanding her Majesty's 16th Lancers will submit the roll of a serjeant for the office of assistant baggage-master; and each of the corps specified in the margin* will send up the name of a steady soldier for the appointment of provost-serjeant to the brigade to which they severally belong.

The commissary-general will forward to the adjutant-general of the army the names of the officers of his department available for employment with divisions and brigades, and a return of the number of European soldiers in excess to the present establishment required for the commissariat duties of the force.

Instructions will hereafter be conveyed to the officer commanding the artillery, and to the chief engineer, for the formation of artillery and engineer parks.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Cheape, c. b., chief engineer, will forward to head-quarters the names of two officers for field engineer.

The light company of the 63rd regiment, now attached to the 2nd light infantry battalion, will rejoin its corps on its arrival in the Sirhind division.

The light companies of the 73rd and 74th regiments are directed to join the 2nd light infantry battalion, on the 15th of October next.

Orders will hereafter be issued, specifying the dates on which extra establishments are to be entertained by corps, and from which extra batta is to be drawn for the native troops.

* 2nd brigade of Horse Artillery; H. M. 16th Lancers (2 men); H. M. 3rd Buffs; H. M. 39th Foot; 1st European Light Infantry; 2nd European Regiment.

INCORPORATION OF SHAH SOOJAH'S TROOPS WITH THE BENGAL ARMY

Allahabad, June 16. — The Right Hon. the Gov.-Gen. of India having determined to incorporate the troops recently raised in Hindoostan, for the service of his late Majesty Shah Soojah Ool-Moolk, with the Bengal Native Army, is pleased to direct the following arrangements to be adopted for giving effect to the measure.

The corps, with the exception of those at Jellalabad, will remain embodied until their arrival at Ferozepore, on which date they will be paid up, and each soldier, being furnished with a certificate of his previous service, will be sent to join the corps assigned to him.

Any officer or soldier who may desire not to enter the service of the East-India Company is to be discharged with a gratuity of three months' pay and full batta, and any officer or soldier who may be pronounced by a special committee (to be assembled for the examination of the whole by the officer commanding at Ferozepore) to be physically unfit for the line, is to be discharged with a gratuity of three months' pay and full batta of his present rank, for every year he may have served west of the Indus.

Any officer or soldier who may, previous to his transfer to the Shah's force, have served in the line long enough to establish a claim to pensionary support, and who may be pronounced unfit for the service, is to be transferred to the invalid establishment on the pension of the rank he held in his former corps, as provided for in the general order of the 1st of November, 1838.

The European commissioned officers lately in the service of the Shah, with the exception of those at Jellalabad, will continue attached to their present corps until their arrival at Ferozepore, when, as soon as they have completed the arrangements now directed for the disposal of the men, they will proceed and join the regiments to which they severally belong.

The staff sergeants of the infantry battalions will remain at Ferozepore under the orders of the brigade major at that station, until instructions for their disposal are furnished from army head-quarters.

The quarter-masters and bazar establishments of the Jellalabad corps are to be distributed among the corps of that force, at the discretion of the major-general commanding, and on their return to the provinces, they are to be paid up and discharged.

The establishments with the other corps will remain attached to them until their arrival at Ferozepore, when they likewise will be paid up and discharged.

As none of the native officers of the Shah's force held a rank higher than that of jemadar, when originally transferred from the line, his lordship has been pleased to fix that rank as the highest in which any officer shall return to the regular army, and their commissions, as jemadars, are accordingly to bear the date of this order: the non-commissioned officers and privates must enter their new corps as the juniors of their respective grades.

The native officers and men of the mountain train are to be attached to the 4th company and 9th battalion of artillery, and on their return to the provinces, such of them as may be pronounced fit for the service are to be distributed equally among the three native troops of horse, and the two native battalions of foot artillery, at the discretion of the brigadier commandant of the regiment; the soobadar as a jemadar.

The sappers will be formed into two companies, and added as supplementary companies to the Bengal sappers and miners; on their arrival at Ferozepore, they will be examined by a special committee, and any officer or soldier who may be found unfit for the regular army is to be discharged with a gratuity of three months' pay and full batta for every year he may have served west of the Indus.

The detachment of Anderson's horse, now at Jellalabad, will do duty for the present with the 3rd irregular cavalry, but on their arrival within the provinces they are to be sent to join the corps now assigned to them.

The horse artillery will be formed into one troop, and added as a supplementary troop to the first brigade of horse artillery.

All ordnance, ordnance stores, harness, &c., in excess to the proportion assigned

by regulation to a troop of horse artillery in Bengal, are, on arrival, to be deposited in the magazine at Ferozepore, and such of the horses as may be pronounced by a committee unfit for the horse artillery, are to be made over to the commissariat department to be disposed of.

Such of the officers and men as may be pronounced unfit for the service, and who, by previous servitude, have established no claim to pensionary support, are to be discharged with the prescribed gratuity.

Major-Gen. Pollock, *c.b.*, will appoint the European officers now at Jellalabad, and recently in the service of the Shah, to do duty with the troops under his command, forwarding copies of the orders he may issue disposing of them to army headquarters for confirmation.

All promotions in the corps remaining embodied are to cease, and any which may have been made in them, or in the disbanded corps, subsequent to the 5th of April* last, are to be cancelled.

THE BENGAL VOLUNTEERS IN CHINA.

Secret Department, Allahabad, June 14, 1842.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the annexed copy of a despatch from Lieut. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, *k. c. b.*, commanding the land forces in China, as affording honourable testimony to the services of the Bengal Volunteers in that country:—

“Head-quarters, Ningpo, March 20, 1842.

“Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1,613, dated November 1, 1841, and to acquaint you that I have authorized the officer commanding at Hong-kong to embark the two companies of the Bengal Volunteers for Calcutta, as soon as he can, in communication with the naval officer on the spot, obtain proper transport accommodation.

“2. I beg to assure you, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, that I have consented with much regret to part with the Volunteers, and had their state of health been such in August last as to admit of my bringing them with me to the northward, I should have confidently anticipated the same advantage from the services of Major Mee and his fine detachment that I derived at Canton.

“3. Previous to my departure from Hong-kong, and subsequently to the wreck of their transport in the typhoon of July last, I placed the detachment in Fort Victoria on the Cowloon Peninsula, and flattered myself that from this time their general health began to amend; but after my departure, consequent upon the determination of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary not to occupy the Peninsula, they were removed to Hong-kong, and sickness has unhappily continued amongst them to such a degree that many have died, and nothing perhaps but an immediate return to their native country can save a large portion of the remainder.

“4. Deeming it therefore expedient to let them go, I could not permit them to return without this renewed testimony on my part to their gallant services in the field, and to their uniformly good conduct in quarters.

“I have, &c., H. GOUGH, Lieutenant-General.”

OFFICERS' ALLOWANCES DURING IMPRISONMENT.

Fort William, 24th June, 1842.—The following paragraph of a military letter, from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, dated 27th April, 1842, is published for general information:—“We approve of the continuance of an officer's ‘pay’ whilst undergoing the penalty of imprisonment under the sentence of a court martial, but he can have no claim, when so circumstanced, to his ‘allowances.’”

RATE OF BATTAL.

The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following amended

* The date of the demise of the Shah.

para. in lieu of para. 3, of general orders of the 16th March, 1842, be published for general information.

"3. The rate of butta to be regulated according to the regimental rank in which the individuals were serving at the close of several periods of the services for which the particular donations were granted, unless entitled to a higher rate annexed to staff employment." The general order books to be corrected accordingly.

COMMITTEE OF FINANCE FOR INVESTIGATION OF CIVIL CHARGES.

Fort William, Financial Department, July 4, 1842.—The hon. the president in council is pleased to direct under the instructions of the right hon. the Governor-General, that the following resolution, passed by his lordship be re-published for general information :—

Resolution by the Right Hon. the Governor-General, Financial Department, Allahabad, June 23rd, 1842.

The Governor-General observes that a comparative statement of civil charges in Bengal and the north-western provinces, from the 1st of May 1830 to the 1st of May 1841* (compiled from the books of the civil auditors), exhibits a gradual increase of charges during the last six years of that series, amounting to ninety-nine lacs of rupees under the several heads of salaries and commission, establishment and contingencies, while under those heads in the previous years of that series (until 1831-35), no material or regular increase took place. The Governor-General is pleased to appoint a committee of finance to consider and report from time to time upon the civil charges of Bengal and the north-western provinces, with power to send for papers and records, and to require explanations of the several charges from the several officers of the government. The Governor-General is pleased to appoint T. H. Maddock, Esq., secretary to the government of India, in the secret and political department, in charge of all the civil departments with the Governor-General, Lieut. Col. J. Stuart, 34th N.I., secretary to the Government of India, in the military department, and C. G. Mansel, Esq., junior secretary in all the civil departments with the Governor-General, to be members of the committee; F. Currie, Esq., judge of the sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut, north-western provinces, and J. Thomason, Esq., member of the sudder board of revenue, north-western provinces, to be temporary members of the committee; and to nominate Lieut. H. M. Durand, his lordship's private secretary, to be secretary to the committee. The Governor-General directs that all orders of the committee shall be signed by the secretary, but the reports of the committee will be signed by the several members thereof. The Governor-General desires that the committee will, in the first instance, give their attention to the charge under the head of contingencies, which in Bengal alone has increased more than fifty lacs of rupees, in the course of the last eight years.† The committee will keep a record of all their proceedings, and such record will be submitted to the Governor-General by the secretary of the committee, on the first day of every week. The Governor-General refers the committee to the returns of all civil officers and the establishments connected therewith under the Presidency of Bengal, shewing the number of persons and the expense attaching to each establishment, on the 1st May, 1817, and 1st May, 1827, which returns were printed on the 25th February, 1830, for the use of parliament; and likewise to the returns which, under the orders of the honourable Court transmitted to India at the close of 1841, should before now have been prepared, affording similar information to the 1st of May, 1841. It will be the duty of the committee to compare in every department present with former charges, and wherever the charges shall have been increased, to consider whether the alleged grounds of such increase still exist, or were originally sufficient to justify the imposition of the new burden upon the revenue. They will likewise in all cases consider whether such increased charges have been attended by commensurate advantages to the public service. The committee will not deem the long duration of

* 1829-30, Co.'s Rs. 2,97,21,348, 1840-41, Co.'s Rs. 4,12,42,12.

† 1833-34, Co.'s Rs. 32,29,911, 1840-41, Co.'s Rs. 84,35,855.

any charge to be a conclusive reason for its continuance; nor will they allow the existence, still less the recent creation of a precedent to be conclusive in favour of the creation of a further charge upon the same principle, but rather question the propriety of the precedent itself, and propose its revocation, should it be found to want sufficient grounds for its support. They will remember that while the continuance of a charge may be convenient to individuals, its reduction may be demanded by the exigencies of the revenue; and while they fail not to do strict justice to private persons, they will not forget the just claim of the people of India to be well governed. The Governor-General cannot too strongly impress upon the committee, that a surplus revenue is essential to the purposes of good government; that without it no great public improvement can be effected, and that a state in pecuniary distress not only loses the means of being liberal, but has too often been found to become unjust.

NEW REGULATIONS IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, July 1, 1842.—In obedience to the orders of the hon. the Court of Directors in their military letter to the Government of India, under date the 4th May, 1842, the following regulations are to have effect in the medical department of the three presidencies, from the 16th instant.

The situation of superintending surgeon to be considered a staff appointment, to which only those fitted for it by a zealous and able discharge of their professional duties shall be deemed eligible, and the appointment to future vacancies will be made without reference to the order of succession, whenever it may be the opinion of Government that such departure from seniority is required for the maintenance of the public interests.

The present system, by which all pensions in the medical service superior to those of surgeon (captain's full pay after seventeen years' service in India) are dependent on promotion to the staff appointment of superintending surgeon, is abolished, and in its stead, the principle of granting those pensions according to length of service established, upon the following scale, *viz.*

After 20 years' service, 3 years' furlough included, as at present, £191 a year.

28.... ditto..... ditto.....	£300 do.
32.... ditto..... ditto.....	£365 do.
35.... ditto..... ditto.....	£500 do.
38.... ditto..... ditto.....	£700 do.

The present regulations, by which superintending surgeons are entitled, as such, to retiring pensions of £300 and £365 a year, and members of the medical board to pensions of £500 and £700 a year, according to period of service in those ranks respectively, will cease to be the rule of the service for medical officers, after the date of the introduction of the new arrangement; but individuals then in the service, and who may be appointed to the offices of superintending surgeon and member of the board within ten years from that date, will be allowed the option of retiring upon pensions upon the old scale of length of service in those ranks, instead of the new scale of length of service in India. The designation of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd members of the medical board is abolished, and the following titles are substituted:—Physician-general, 1st member, surgeon-general, 2nd member, inspector general of hospitals, 3rd member. The members of the board will, accordingly, be commissioned with these titles when appointed to the respective positions above mentioned, and, when retiring from the service, will be placed on the retired list with the title then held by them.

The regulation which fixes the rank of brigadier-general as the relative army rank of members of the medical board, will equally apply to those members under the new titles now established.

All surgeons of thirty years' service, to be designated "senior surgeons," and their relative rank with officers of the army to be that of major. This arrangement, like all others having reference only to the rank and designation of medical officers, con-

fers no claim whatever to superior allowances, and will make no change whatever in the nature of their employment.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. J. A. MACDONALD, 2ND FOOT.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 24th June, 1842.—At a general court-martial held in camp, near Ahmedabad, on Saturday, the 16th of April, 1842, Lieut. John Augustus Macdonald, of her Majesty's 2nd or Queen's royal regt. of foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—

First Charge.—Unofficerlike and insubordinate conduct in the following instances: 1st. Refusing to obey an order of the captain of his company to attend the funeral of a deceased soldier of the company, on the evening of the 7th December, 1841. 2nd. Refusing, on the morning of the 8th December, 1841, to attend as member of a committee on the effects of the said deceased soldier, when ordered to do so by the captain of his company.

Second Charge.—Unofficerlike and ungentlemanlike conduct in the following instances: 1st. In having knowingly, falsely stated, in the mess-house of the regiment, on the 8th of Dec. 1841, that Capt. O'Grady had said his court-martial (meaning that of which he had been president on the previous day) would have to reassemble on that day, the 8th instant. 2nd. In knowingly assigning a false reason for not complying with the orders of the captain of his company, on the evening of the 7th December, 1841, and on the 8th of the same month, by asserting that he was required on regimental court-martial duty.

Third Charge.—Unofficerlike and insubordinate conduct in the following instances: 1st. Contempt of my authority, as his commanding officer, in not attending parade on the morning of the 14th December, 1841, in defiance of a request made by a regimental memorandum, dated 12th December, 1841, in the following words, "The commanding officer requests that officers on the general court-martial and on brigade duty will attend all parades until after the inspection, unless the actual performance of their duty prevents it;" and neglect of regimental orders, in not accounting for his absence to the adjutant. 2nd. Disobedience of my orders, in not stating his reasons for having absented himself from parade on the morning of the 14th December, 1841, though required to do so by letter; and neglecting to obey my orders to give his reasons in writing for such absence, though explained and repeated to him by the acting adjutant. 3rd. Persisting in disobeying my orders to state his reasons in writing for such absence up to the present date.

Fourth Charge.—Insubordinate and unofficerlike conduct, in having broken his arrest on the 14th December, 1841, by proceeding, without authority from the brigadier commanding the station or from me, to a place where a general court-martial was then assembled, of which he was a member, for the invalid and unauthorized purpose of personally making known to the court the circumstances of his arrest.

The whole being subversive of good order and military discipline, and in breach of the articles of war.

(Signed)

R. W. BROUGH, Major,

Commanding 2nd or Queen's Royal Regt.

Finding.—The court is of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut. J. A. Macdonald, is guilty of the 1st instance, guilty of the 2nd instance of the first charge. Guilty of unofficerlike and insubordinate conduct. Guilty of the first instance of the 2nd charge, with the exception of the words "knowingly falsely." Guilty of the 2nd instance of the 2nd charge. Guilty of unofficerlike and ungentlemanlike conduct. Not guilty of the 1st instance of the 3rd charge, and does therefore acquit him of the same. Guilty of the 2nd instance of the 3rd charge. Not guilty of the 3rd instance of the 3rd charge, and does therefore acquit him of the same. Guilty of unofficerlike and insubordinate conduct. Guilty of the 4th charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The court does therefore adjudge the said Lieut. Macdonald to be placed at the bottom of the list of lieutenants in the regiment to which he belongs.

Revised Finding.—The court having carefully reconsidered the evidence adduced both on the prosecution and the defence, and having also taken into consideration the points to which its attention is called by his exc. the Commander-in-Chief, in the letter from the judge advocate general of the army, begs leave to adhere to its former findings; but finds Lieut. Macdonald guilty of the first instance of the 3rd charge.

Revised Sentence.—The court adjudges Lieut. J. A. Macdonald, of H. M.'s 2nd or Queen's royal regiment of foot, to be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, Gen., and Com.-in Chief, East Indies.

Simla, 15th June, 1842.

Recommendation by the Court.—The court having performed the painful duty of awarding punishment, in strict conformity to an article of war which deprives it of all discretionary power, begs leave strongly to recommend the case of Lieut. Macdonald to the merciful consideration of the confirming authority.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.—The Commander-in-Chief in India fully concurs in the opinion of his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir T. McMahon, when ordering the reassembly of the court, that the prisoner Lieut. Macdonald, was entitled to an acquittal on the 1st instance of the 2nd charge, if the words "knowingly falsely" were excepted: for therein lay the essence of that instance. On the 1st instance of the 3rd charge, his Exc. does not think that Lieut. Macdonald was entitled to a favourable verdict. He voluntarily attended the parade of his regiment on the 13th December, and, if unable to do so again on the 14th, he should have conformed to the regimental orders, and reported the cause to the adjutant, which latter duty the court admits by finding Lieut. Macdonald guilty on the 2nd instance. The 3rd instance should not, in his Excellency's opinion, have been brought forward. The finding on the 4th charge was unavoidable. Lieut. Macdonald, while member of a general court-martial, had been placed in arrest by his commanding officer. For any impropriety in that act Lieut. Col. Brough was responsible to higher authority, but Lieut. Macdonald's course was clear; he was actually placed in arrest, and there he was bound to remain, leaving it to be settled by proper authority whether or not the act of his commanding officer was legal. The tenor of her Majesty's regulations certainly exempts members of a general court-martial from liability to return to their duty, even after sentence has been passed, except when it is probable, that a considerable time may elapse before the sentence can be made known, and even then only at the discretion of the general officer commanding. The commanding officer of a regiment is not vested with any such discretion. As to the inspection, it is very probable that the reviewing officer would have postponed it for a few days, had he been solicited to do so.

Rare circumstances may require that a commanding officer should place in arrest an officer of his corps, who may be a member of a general court-martial, but such circumstances should not be superinduced by any immediate act of the commanding officer himself, as in the present case. His Excellency considers, that Lieut. Col. Brough acted with needless precipitancy in placing Lieut. Macdonald in arrest. All that was immediately called for was, that the lieutenant colonel should have forwarded his representation against Lieut. Macdonald to higher authority, without putting any restraint upon him in the first instance.

The Commander-in-Chief would willingly have attended to the recommendation of the court, had the prisoner not shewn throughout a spirit of insubordination wholly incompatible with discipline. His Excellency would remind the court also, that whilst in its first sentence it overlooked the penalty specially attached to a breach of arrest, it would have inflicted a punishment almost as deeply affecting Lieut. Macdonald's military prospects as that which is now confirmed.

His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir T. McMahon is requested to notify the day on which the sentence shall have been made known to Lieut. Macdonald, and to order, that his name shall be struck off the returns of the 2nd Queen's Royal regiment from that date.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

May 23.—Mr. C. Chapman, Superint. of Surveys in Patna, and his three native deputies, to exercise powers described in Sec. 111. Reg. IX. of 1825, in Zillah Sarun.

Mr. R. J. Scott to be an assist. to mag. and coll. of Tirhoot.

May 26.—Mr. M. B. Thornhill to be an assist. under commiss. of Allahabad div. Mr. A. P. Currie to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Mirzapoor, from date on which he took charge of those duties from Mr. R. J. Tayler.

Mr. F. R. Davidson to offic. as mag. and coll. of Benares, from date he took charge of those duties from Mr. Currie.

Mr. F. O. Wells vested with concurrent magisterial jurisdiction with pol. agent in Mussooree and Dehra Dhoon.

June 1.—Mr. P. C. Trench, civ. serv. reported his return to this presidency from England on the 29th ult.

Mr. W. J. H. Money civ. serv. ditto, on board the ship *Eliza*, which vessel reached Kedgeree on the 29th ult.

Messrs. P. C. Trench and W. J. H. Money, civ. serv. re-attached, the former to the N. W. prov. and the latter to the Bengal div. of pres. at Fort William.

Mr. W. S. Cunninghame to offic. as mag. and coll. of Furruckabad, till further orders.

June 4.—Mr. J. A. Lock to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Benares.

Mr. J. Davidson to be agent to the licut.-gov. at Agra.

June 6.—Dr. J. Davies, Maha Raja Bhoop Sing, Mr. John Davidson, Race Hurreekissen, Altaiff Hussein Khan, Race Koosul Sing, Moulvie Abdoel Wahid, to be members of a committee for the management of the surplus ferry funds of Patna.

Mr. E. Lautour, mag. of Dinapore, to relieve Mr. P. B. Kemp of current duties of collectorate, to enable him to avail himself of leave granted to him on 23rd ult.

June 10.—Mr. D. Robertson to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Scharmpoor, till further orders.

June 13.—Mr. A. G. McDonald to offic. as mag. of Rungpore.

Mr. J. J. Ward to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore, till further orders, and Mr. A. Littledale to continue to offic. as mag. of Mymensing.

Mr. E. Lautour to be an assist. to joint mag. and dep. coll. of Pubna.

Mr. C. A. Ravenshaw to be ditto to ditto ditto of Furreedpore.

June 18.—Mr. P. C. Trench, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Hissar, till further orders.

Mr. A. Ross to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Cawnpoor, till further orders.

Mr. J. Brewster to offic. as assist. pol. agent in Dehra Dhoon, during Capt. J. Fisher's abs. on mil. duty, or till further orders.

June 20.—Mr. G. Loch to be mag. of Mymensing, v. Mr. J. J. Ward, but to continue to offic. as mag. of Nuddea, during abs. of Mr. J. Alexander, or till further orders.

Mr. F. Courjon, Mr. H. Roe, Mr. R. Watt, to be members of the committee for management of surplus ferry funds of Tipperah.

Mr. R. N. Shore, assist. to mag. and coll. of Cuttack, to exercise special powers in southern div. of Cuttack (Pooce).

Mr. James Campbell made over charge of treasury, &c., of the collectorate of Bhaugulpore, to Mr. H. F. James on 10th inst.

Dr. R. J. Brassey to be regr. of deeds under Act XXX. of 1838, in Zillah Sarun.

June 22.—Mr. F. S. Head to offic. as mag. and coll. of Hissar, until further orders.

Cornet A. Harris proceeded on 15th March last to join his regt. on service, and Capt. D. Wilkie app. to offic. in his room as 2nd assist. to resident at Indore, reported his arrival on the 30th idem, and assumed charge of duties of Thuggee and Dacoity Dep. in Malwa on 1st April.

Messrs. J. P. Macwhirter, W. S. Paterson, and E. C. Bayley, of the civ. serv. reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in Persian and Hindce, attached to the N. W. provinces.

June 29.—Mr. G. F. McClintock received charge of gov. agency office and of office of sec. to gov. saving's bank, from Mr. R. H. Snell on 23rd inst.

Mr. W. Gray, civil serv. reported his return from leave at Darjeeling to pres. 23rd inst.

Mr. T. Bruce, Mr. J. Alexander, and Mr. H. Roe, and Mahomed Nazim, sudder ameen, Golaum Ahya Hazee and Gour Mohun Roy, sheristadar, have been app. members of local committee of education at Comillah.

Mr. A. F. Donnelly app. to offic. from 1st prox. as commiss. for superint. of abkarry rev. during leave granted to Mr. Palmer, or till further orders.

July 1.—Mr. J. Woodley app. to the charge of the office of the marine store-keeper as a temp. arrangement.

Retired from the service.—June 25. Mr. R. Walker, from the 1st ult.

Examinations.—June 8. Mr. J. P. Macwhirter having passed an examination on the 1st inst., and being reported qualified for the public service, by proficiency in two of the native languages, the order issued on the 25th ult. for that gentleman's return to England, is cancelled.

June 22. Messrs. W. S. Paterson and E. C. Bayley, C. S., passed the usual examination.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

For the Cape of Good Hope.—June 23. Mr. C. Park, collector of customs at Allahabad, eighteen months, for health.—29. Surg. N. Wallich, M.D., two years (and to New South Wales), for health.—Mr. S. G. Palmer, commissioner for superintendence of Abkarry rev., two years, for health.

For Simla.—June 21. Mr. G. F. Edmonstone, settlement officer at Panceput, two months, on priv. aff.

To the Hills.—June 10. Mr. E. Thomas, joint mag., &c. of Saharunpoor, five months, for health.

To Darjeeling.—May 27. Mr. R. J. Tayler, Judge of Mirzapoor, nine months.

May 26. Mr. J. Brewster, exercising powers of a mag. and coll. at Panceput, three months.

June 6. Mr. C. H. Lushington, superint. of survey in Behar, two months, from 1st July.—Mr. C. A. Lushington, assist. to the above, three months.

13. Mr. W. R. Davies, dep. coll., transferred from Pooree to Rungpore, for two months, in extension of leave.—Mr. F. Skipwith, Judge of Chittagong, two months, from Sept. 6th ensuing.

The remaining portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. Civil Assist. Surg. Pagan, of Midnapore, under date 19th March, 1842, has been cancelled from 2nd inst., the date on which he resumed charge of his duties from Dr. Thring.

15. Mr. T. E. Ogilvie, of Kishnaghur, permitted to take an excursion on the river, for health.

17. Mr. T. H. Sympton, offic. mag. and coll. of Ilissar, five months, for health.—Mr. D. F. McLeod, princ. assist. at Jubbulpore, six months, for health.

20. Mr. G. F. Houlton, coll. of Patna, reported his departure for Cape of Good Hope on ship *Zenobia*, 30th ult., and Mr. C. A. Lushington, on ship *Fairlie*, which put to sea on the 11th inst.

21. The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. James Brewster, exercising powers of joint mag. and dep. coll. of Panceput, cancelled from 18th inst., the date of that gentleman's app. as offic. assist. pol. agent in Dehra Dhoon.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

June 4.—Rev. H. Moule to be Chaplain of Cawnpore, in room of Rev. C. Garbett app. to Meerut.

Rev. G. Garbett, to be permanent Chaplain at Meerut.

June 8.—The Rev. J. Vaughan to be Junior Chaplain of the Old or Mission Church of Calcutta.

June 14.—The Rev. H. R. Shepherd, Chaplain, to be surrogate at Dacca; and Rev. T. Wood, Chaplain, to be surrogate at Dinapore, in the archdeaconry of Calcutta, for granting episcopal licences of marriage.

June 22.—The services of the Rev. W. J. Whiting assist. chaplain, placed at disp. of lieut.-gov. of north-western prov.

The Rev. H. Moule to offic. as chaplain at Chinsurah.

June 29.—The Rev. James Sharpe, Assistant-Chaplain, recently arrived, attached to north-western prov.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, June 10.—28th N.I. Ens. M. James to be lieut. from 7th Oct., 1841, v. Lieut. G. A. Nicholletts, dec.

48th N.I. Ens. F. Wale to be lieut. from 23rd Feb., 1842, v. Lieut. W. Champion, dec.

Lieut. V. F. T. Turner, 1st L.C., prom. to rank of capt. by brev., from 3rd June, 1842.

Capt. J. Woore, 10th L.C., is permitted to resign the service of the East-India Company, from this date.

Capt. W. Martin, 52nd N.I., app. to temp. command of Calcutta Militia, pending a reference to the Gov.-Gen., on the unauthorized absence of Brev. Capt. Williams from that corps since the morning of the 2nd inst.

Lieut. H. Rivers, engineers, on the Bombay estab., to be 2nd assist. in the great trigonometrical survey upon the Bombay longitudinal series.

June 17.—Maj. Gen. J. Grey, c.b., whose app. to serve on staff of army in Bengal, in suc. to Maj. Gen. W. K. Elphinstone, c.b., was announced to H.M. forces, dated 31st Jan. last, having reported his arrival, is admitted on staff of this pres. from 13th instant.

Infantry.—Lieut. Col. C. R. Skardon to be col., from the 14th June, 1842, v. General (Colonel) Bennet Marley, dec.

Maj. H. Norton to be lieut. col., from 14th June, 1842, v. Lieut. Col. C. R. Skardon, prom.

2nd N.I. Ens. N. C. Boswell to be lieut., from 26th March, 1842, v. Lieut. T. F. Pattenson, dec.

69th N.I. Capt. and Brev. Lieut. Col. N. Penny to be maj., Brev. Capt. W. S. Menteath to be capt. of a comp., Ensign E. Tulloch to be lieut., from 14th June, 1842, in suc. to Maj. H. Norton, prom.

The undermentioned prom. to rank of capt. by brevet, from the dates expressed opposite their names:—

61st N.I. Lieut. H. Le Mesurier; 27th ditto, Lieut. J. J. Poett; 60th ditto, Lieut. C. R. Browne; and 5th ditto, Lieut. F. W. Burkinyoung: 14th June, 1842.

Engineers. 1st Lieut. J. W. Fraser; ditto, 1st Lieut. J. W. Robertson; ditto, 1st Lieut. J. R. Oldfield; ditto, 1st Lieut. J. Anderson; and ditto, 1st Lieut. J. Gilmore: 15th June, 1842.

9th L.C. Lieut. W. Baker; 37th N.I., Lieut. J. Gray W. Curtis: 17th June, 1842.

Major M. G. White, 66th N.I., placed at disp. of the dep. gov. of Bengal, to offic. as an assist. to commissioner of Assam, during abs. of Major Davidson, or till further orders.

10th L.C. Brev. Capt. R. Macdonell to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet W. Fisher to be lieut., from 10th June, 1842, in suc. to Capt. J. Woore, resigned.

14th N.I. Capt. and Brev. Maj. C. Douglas to be maj., Brev. Capt. A. H. Shepherd to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. Fullerton to be lieut., from 10th June, 1842, in suc. to Major Ralph Thorpe, invalided.

35th L. Inf. Ens. H. Le Poer Trench to be lieut., from 13th Jan., 1842, v. Lieut. E. Hay, killed in action.

58th N.I. Ens. J. W. C. Lockett to be lieut., from 19th March, 1842, v. Lieut. Arthur Hill Trevor, dec.

61st N.I. Lieut. J. Marshall to be capt. of a comp., from 13th Jan., 1842, v. Capt. J. Skinner, killed in action.

Ensign W. H. Smith to be lieut., v. Brev. Capt. J. Marshall, prom., with rank from 7th Feb., 1842, v. Lieut. C. E. Steel, dec.

Alteration of Rank.—Lieut. C. J. Bean, to rank from 13th of Jan., 1842, v. Brev. Capt. J. Marshall, prom.

Admitted to the service as cadets of infantry and assistant surgeons on this establishment. The cadet prom. to ensign from date assigned:—

Infantry.—Mr. P. Rubie, date of arrival at Fort William, 13th June, 1842.

Med. Department.—Mr. J. T. F. McDonald, ditto, 13th June, 1842; Mr. Charles Archer, m.d., ditto, 13th ditto.

Mr. W. R. E. Alexander admitted to service as a cadet of inf., and prom. to ensign.

June 17th. *To be Colonels by Brevet*.—Lieut. Col. J. Shirreff, Bombay inf., and Lieut. Col. T. Dickenson, Bombay engineers, to stand above Col. C. R. Skardon, of the Bengal inf.

Lieut. Marsh, 3rd light cav., app. to a branch of commissariat dep. with the army of the Indus, by Major Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, date 3rd April, 1839, confirmed in that app. Major Gen. Sir E. K. Williams, app. to the staff of the army serving in India, in succ. to Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Arbuthnot, k.c.b. in the presidency of Bengal.

22.—Lieut. Col. J. D. Stokes returned to the Mysore residency and resumed charge of his duties on the 25th ult.

Captain G. Broadfoot, 34th Madras N.I.; to be an A.D.C. on his personal staff.

24.—*Rank assigned* to the undermentioned 2d-lieuts., cornets, ensigns, and assistant surgeons, from dates opposite their names:—

Engineers.—2d-Lieuts. J. P. Beadle, R. J. Walker, A. Impey, G. F. Atkinson, and T. C. Phillpotts, 11th Dec. 1840.

Cavalry.—Cornets G. H. Sandham, 5th April, 1842; and J. H. Balmain, 21st April, 1842.

Infantry.—Ensigns H. L. Blackburn, 5th April, 1842; J. C. Dickson and S. M. Munro, 7th April, 1842; J. P. Giles, 21st April, 1842; and J. I. Gibbs, 24th April, 1842.

Med. Department.—Assist. surgs. J. Harrison, M.D., 5th April, 1842; and G. H. Littler, M.D., 17th April, 1842.

Admitted to the service as cadets of engineers, artillery, cavalry and infantry, and assistant surgeons on this establishment. The cadets prom. to 2d.-lieut., cornet, and ensign:

Engineers.—Mr. J. H. Maxwell, date of arrival at Fort William, 17th June, 1842.

Artillery.—Messrs. Walker, King, Fooks, E. Atlay, ditto 17th June, and H. Francis, ditto 23rd June.

Cavalry.—Mr. Mark Beaufoy Stone, ditto 17th June.

Infantry.—Messrs. J. E. Sharpe, G. S. W. Kempland, C. V. Brown, E. Cunliffe, and J. P. Briggs, ditto 7th June.

Messrs. G. B. Mainwaring, G. A. Black, A. K. Moffat, E. N. Perkins, and J. Williamson, ditto 23rd June, 1842.

Medical Department.—Messrs. T. L. Hinton, ditto 17th June, D. J. O'Callaghan, R. H. Oakley, and C. Harland, ditto 23rd June.

1st lieut. R. Waller, art. prom. to capt. by brev. from 23rd June.

Head-Quarters, May 21.—Capt. W. Macgeorge, dep. judge adv. gen., app. to charge of assist. adj. gen.'s office, consequent on departure of Brev. Maj. D. Thompson, on leave to the hills, on med. cert.

Brev. Capt. A. Fitzgerald, 3rd troop, 2nd brig., to act as adj. and qu. master to two troops of horse art. attached to force under command of Maj. Gen. G. Pollock.

Brev. Capt. A. Fitzgerald, 3rd troop 2nd brig., to act as div. adj. to detach. of art. attached to force under Maj. Gen. G. Pollock.

1st Lieut. M. Daves, 2nd comp. 6th batt., to act as adj. and qu. master to detach. of foot art. attached to same force.

Lieut. W. F. Swinhoe, 4th comp. 5th batt. art., app. to do duty with art. at Delhi, till 1st Oct. next, when he will join the comp. to which he stands posted at Nusseerabad.

May 23.—Assist. Surg. H. A. Bruce, M.D., of Sirmoor batt., to resume med. charge of gaol, &c. from 28th ult.

Maj. F. S. Sotheby, 2nd batt. art., app. to command of art. with the force under Maj. Gen. W. Nott, from date on which he may join the maj. gen.'s head-quarters.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. K. Spence, 20th N.I., placed at disposal of com.-in-chief, in G. O. of 13th inst., directed to join the corps to which he belongs at Nusseerabad, on expiration of his present leave.

Ens. J. S. Dunbar, doing duty with 17th, posted to 61st N.I., to join and do duty with 4th dépôt batt. at Bareilly.

May 24.—Assist. Surg. H. Bedborough to proceed from Cawnpore to Kurnaul, and place himself under the orders of superint. surg. at the latter station.

May 25.—Assist. Surg. A. Beale app. to med. charge of 4th batt. of art., during employ of Surg. Brown with 8th L.C., and to afford med. aid to 6th batt. till further orders.

Assist. Surg. F. Harc, 2nd comp. 6th batt. art., in med. charge of 35th N.I., posted to that corps.

Assist. Surg. H. Whittall, doing duty with 25th N.I., posted to that corps.

Lieut. and Adj. J. Towgood, 35th N.I. to act as staff to a detach.

Lieut. E. J. Boileau, act. qu. master to 35th N.I., to perform duties of brigade qu. master to the same detachment.

Assist. Surg. G. S. Mann, recently returned from China with a detach. of late Bengal Volunteers regt., to do duty with 28th N.I. at Barrackpore.

May 28.—Lieut. J. Guise, 24th N.I., to act as adj. to L.W. of corps during its separation from reg. head-quarters.

May 30.—Ens. F. J. Elsegood to act as interp. and qu. master to 41st N.I. (temporary app.).

Cornet E. Roche, H. M. 33rd L.D., to be A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Sir J. Thackwell during period the maj. gen. may be employed as a divisional commander, and Lieut. W. H. Hadfield, of same corps, to act as A. D. C. to Sir J. Thackwell whilst Cornet Roche is on serv. with his regt.

41st N. I.—Lieut. W. F. Hummersley to be interp. and qu. master.

June 1.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. Sunderland, 2nd comp. 7th bat., app. to command of artillery at Bareilly; to proceed forthwith to join that station.

Sirmoor Local Bat.—Lieut. W. B. Lumley, 2nd Eur. regt. (2nd in command of the 2nd irreg. cav.), to be adj., v. Kirke prom.

Surgeon J. Bowron, 18th N. I., to receive med. charge of 2nd dépôt bat.

Assist. Surg. II. Franklin, of H. M.'s 3rd light drags., to med. charge of cav. brig. staff.

Captain Abbott, at his own request, to resign his app. as commissary of ordnance, from the 16th idem.

Capt. A. Abbott to make over charge of all ordnance and ordnance stores to Lieut. A. Christie, offic. dep. com. of ordnance, and to transfer with them the laboratory-men and store lascars, who accompanied the ordnance from Cabool in September and October, 1841.

All establishments of the late Cabool magazine to join Lieut. Christie, and all sponsoys or followers of the detachment of sappers and miners, lately at Cabool, to be mustered by Lieut. J. R. Becher, commanding comp. of that corps in camp.

Surg. II. Hart, M. D., doing duty with H. M.'s 31st reg., app. to med. charge of 4th brig.

June 3.—Lieut. J. G. A. Rice, adj. of 6th N. I., to act as detachment staff.

Assist. Surg. R. H. L. Bird, doing duty with 64th N. I., to afford med. aid to wing of 6th N. I., and Surg. B. Wilson to the detachment of Jezailcheis.

Assist. Surg. Bird, to afford med. aid to mountain train and detachment of 3rd irr. cav., from the 2nd idem.

Removals and postings of Artillery.—Capt. G. T. Graham, from 3rd comp. 4th bat. to 1st comp. 5th bat.; Lieut. W. Paley, from 1st comp. 5th bat. to 5th comp. 5th bat.; Surg. A. C. Duncan, M. D. (new prom.), posted to 62nd N. I.

Assist. Surg. T. C. Elliot, placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief, to proceed to Necmuh, and do duty under orders of superint. surg. of western div.

Unposted Ens. J. Dunlop, at present doing duty with 67th, posted to 12th N. I. at Lucknow; to join.

June 4.—Assist. Surg. II. Bedborough to do duty with 1st Europ. light inf.

Lieut. and Adj. R. Hay to act as 2nd in command to corps, during abs. of Capt. C. O'Brien, or until further orders.

Assist. Surg. A. C. Duncan, M. D., in charge of 4th troop 1st brig., to afford med. aid to 5th comp. 6th bat. art.

Assist. Surg. G. E. Morton, on being relieved from med. charge of 6th light cav., to join and assume charge of 1st dépôt batt. at Benares.

Artillery.—Lieut. T. H. Sissmore, 4th troop 1st brigade, to act as adj. to artillery div.

Ens. W. L. Reynolds, recently admitted to the serv., to join and do duty with 17th N. I. at Dinapore.

Unposted Ensign F. J. Davies appointed to do duty with 32nd N. I. at Dinapore; to join.

June 7.—Assist. Surg. C. Forbes, doing duty with art. at Dum-Dum, to join and do duty with H. M.'s 62d regt. in fort William.

Assist. Surg. T. C. Elliot, to assume med. charge of artillery div. and wing of the 2d irr. cav.

The following officers are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of his excellency the Commander-in-chief:

Lieut. C. A. Jackson, 31st Bengal N. I. (at present political assist. at Candahar).

Lieut. T. F. Pattenson, 2d Bengal N. I. (at present placed temp. at disp. of political agent at Candahar).

Lieut. C. F. North, Bombay Engineers (at present political assist. at Herat, emp. at Candahar).

Any political duties with Maj. Gen. Nott's army, West of the Kojuck Pass, will continue to be performed under the major general's direction, by Major Rawlinson, 1st Bombay N. I.

June 8.—Capt. J. B. Backhouse, (on detached duty) from 6th comp. 6th, to 4th comp. 6th batt. Lieut. J. Trower, from 1st comp. 2d, to 9th comp. 7th batt.

With the sanction of the right hon. the governor gen., Sirdar Bahadoor Rissaldar Rahim Beg, of the 2d irr. cav., is transferred to the service of the Nawaub of Rampore, for the purpose of being app. commandant of a body of horse.

June 9.—Capt. D. Simpson, 29th N. I., to be pay-master and superint. of native pensioners at Allahabad.

June 10.—Assist. Surg. T. C. Elliot, to join and do duty with 4th troop 1st brig. horse art. from the 29th idem.

W. Aubert to act as adj. to regiment, during abs. on sick cert., of Lieut. and Adj. C. F. M. Mundy.

Vet. Surg. J. Hough, 7th light cav., to afford professional aid to horses of No. 9 light field battery, from 1st idem.

Assist. Surg. T. C. Elliot, to conduct med. duties of united Malwa Contingent, *Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 39. No. 153.*

and Assist. Surg. T. R. Strover, to be attached to Mehedpore pol. agency; directed on the 18th ult., to have effect from 12th Jan. last, the date of Assist. Surg. Elliot's return to his station.

Assist. Surg. J. Balfour, was app. in judicial department, N.W. prov., 10th ult., to med. duties of civil station of Bareilly, but to continue to offic. as Surg. to the Lieut. Gov. until further orders.

Lieut. W. H. Oakes, 45th N. I., was app. in judicial and rev. dep., 30th ult., to offic. as junior assist. to commiss. of Chota Nagpore, and to be in charge of Colehan district, during abs. of Lieut. Tickell, or until further orders.

52d N. I.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. Mackintosh, to be capt. of a company, and Ensign G. G. Moxon to be lieut., from 8th April, 1842, v. Capt. J. Hewett, dec.

June 11.—Captain L. W. Gibson, 27th N. I., to join and do duty with 3d inf. levy at Meerut, on termination of leave, med. cert. granted him in Dec. last.

Lieut. R. D. Kay, 2d N. I., dep. judge adv. gen. on General Pollock's establishment, to act as dep. judge adv. gen. to troops employed at Candahar and its dependencies, under command of Maj. W. Nott.

June 13.—Maj. Gen. E. Barton, on the expiration of his present leave, permitted to reside and draw his allowances within the circle of the pres. paymastership.

2nd Lieut. D. Metcalfe remov. from 3rd comp. 3rd, and posted to 3rd comp. 4th batt. art.

Ens. C. F. G. Lamb, at present doing duty with 21st, posted to 62nd N. I. at Neemuch, to join.

June 14.—Assist. Surg. J. Campbell, in charge of the 53rd, to assume med. charge of sick of 64th N. I.; and Assist. Surg. G. Harper, of latter corps, to afford med. aid to detachments of art. and 3rd irreg. cav. proceeding towards Khyber Pass.

Surg. A. Davidson, M.D., of 10th light cav. to afford med. aid to commissariat estab.

Assist. Surg. G. S. Mann, doing duty with 28th, to med. charge of that corps, in room of Surg. H. Chapman.

June 15.—Art.—Major J. Rawlins, posted to 7th batt., to make over charge of wing of 3rd batt. to Lieut. E. D'Arcy Todd, and the latter officer to receive charge of 3rd comp. of that batt.

Brev. Maj. L. B. Urmston, 31st F., app. to be dep. assist. adj. gen. to div. of inf., with Major Gen. Pollock's force, has not taken place; Capt. H. Havelock having solicited to be permitted to retain that situation, in preference to the office of Persian interpreter, to which he was nominated 10th of March last.

Removals and Postings in Artillery: Lieut. E. D'A. Todd, from 1st batt. to 3rd comp. 3rd batt.; 2nd Lieut. R. Fagan, from 5th comp. 7th batt. to 5th comp. 4th batt.; 2nd Lieut. J. Money, to 9th comp. 7th batt.; A. Wintle to 3rd comp. 4th batt.; H. S. Leathes, to 4th comp. 4th batt.; H. D'O. Baillie, to 5th comp. 4th batt.; A. P. Simons to 1st comp. 5th batt.; W. C. Hutchinson, to 3rd comp. 5th batt.; H. Tombs, from 1st comp. 1st to 5th comp. 5th batt.; and A. G. Austen to 2nd comp. 5th batt.

June 17.—Lieut. A. Cunningham, engineers, in the serv. of the King of Oude, placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief.

Cancelled.—The app. of Lieut. G. M. Brodie, 52nd N.I., to do duty with 1st Assam Sebundy corps (at his own request).

June 18.—Lieut. Col. H. D. Cox, 25th N.I., suspended from performance of all military duty till the pleasure of the Hon. Court of Directors shall be known.

1st *Dépôt Battalion.*—Lieut. De W. J. Moir, 28th N.I., to be adjutant, v. Price prom.

June 20.—*Postings.*—Ensigns R. Duffin, to 58th N.I., at Mirzapore; L. H. Nicolson, to 53rd N.I., but will do duty with 4th *dépôt* batt. at Bareilly, till further orders; G. F. Turner, to 8th N.I., at Cuttack; W. Stewart, to 20th N.I., at Nusseerabad; W. E. Sandys, to 49th N.I., at Dacca.

Assist. Surg. K. W. Kirk, M.D., to afford med. aid to escort of agent to lieut. gov., to civil establishments, with the principal assistant to the agent, and to the wounded and prisoners with the detachment in camp on the Saugor frontier.

The appointment of Assist. Surg. C. Forbes to do duty with H.M.'s 62nd foot, cancelled in consequence of indisposition.

Assist. Surg. J. Hilliard, attached to 57th N.I., to proceed to Keitah, and afford med. aid to squadron of 8th light cav. and other troops proceeding to that place; and Assist. Surg. H. Diaper, 2nd Eurp. regt., app. to temp. med. charge of right wing of 57th N.I., in addition to his duties in hospital of his own corps.

Lieut. N. R. Sneyd to act as adj. to left wing of 57th N.I., during its separation from head qu. of regt.

June 21.—2nd *Light Infantry Battalion.* Lieut. H. J. Piercy, 49th N. I., to be adjutant.

June 21.—Lieut. A. G. Miller, 39th N.I., at his own req., permitted to resign adj. of 2nd inf. levy, and to rejoin his corps at Ferozepore.

Ensign T. M. Martin, recently admitted to the serv., to join and do duty with 51st N.I., at Benares.

2nd Infantry Levy.—Lieut. J. Turner, 51st N.I., to be adj., v. Miller, resigned the situation.

June 22.—58th N.I. Lieut. A. Campbell to be interp. and qu. master.

Captain A. Charlton, 74th N.I., to join and do duty with the 3rd depôt batt. at Allypurrh.

June 23.—Assist. Surg. H. Diaper to proceed towards Keital, to join and afford med. aid to detachments assembling there for field service.

Postings.—Ensign G. S. Smith, at present doing duty with 67th, to the 48th N.I., at Allypurrh, to join.

Ensign W. H. D. Ross, at present doing duty with 15th, to 28th N.I., at Barrackpore, to join.

June 25.—The Com. Gov. Gen. Major Gen. J. Tombs app. to the general staff of the army, in room of Major Gen. Hampton, who has been reported by a medical committee incapable of exercising command, but in event of recovery, will be eligible to re-app. on the occurrence of a vacancy.

July 1.—Messrs. R. W. Smith, T. Wright and E. H. Wintle lately arrived, adm. to the serv. as cadets of Inf. and prom. to ensigns.

Retired from the Service.—June 10. Capt. J. Woore, 10th L.C.—July 1. Lieut. J. F. Erskine, 46th N.I.

Invalided.—June 10. Maj. R. Thorpe, 14th N.I., at his own req. transferred to the invalid estab.

Returned to Duty.—June 17. Lieut. W. Hooper, 12th N.I.; date of arrival at Fort William, June 13, 1842.—June 24. Capt. Williams, of the Calcutta Militia; Brev. Capt. W. Gibb, 2nd Eur. regt.—July 1. Lieut. J. Miller, 26th N.I.

Qualified in the Native Languages.—June 11. Lieut. R. C. Tytler, 38th N.I.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

May 25.—Captain Kenwick, 13th L. Inf., to command, and Lieut. King, to do duty with detach. of that corps ordered to proceed to Afghanistan.

Lieut. Joyce, act. quarter master, ensign Kelley, act. adjt. surg Bace, M. D., of the 26th Cameronians, to assume med. charge of same.

May 31.—Colonel N. Wodehouse, 50th foot, prom. to major gen. by brevet, in the East Indies only: date of com. 28th June, 1838.

June 3.—The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment and promotion, until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

16th Lancers.—Surg. B. L. Sandham, from 62nd foot, to be surg. v. Harcourt, dec. 8th Feb. 1842.

62nd Foot.—Assist. surg. A. Campbell, from 22nd foot to be surg. v. Sandham, app. to 16th lancers, 8th Feb. 1842.

June 9.—Surgeon Young, 2nd foot, to act as dep. inspector gen. H.M.'s hospitals.

Assist. Surg. Lloyd, 62nd foot, to proceed in med. charge of a detachment of H.M.'s troops ordered to join Capt. Hastie's detach. at Berhampore, by water. Capt. Lord Cochrane, 18th foot, to proceed and join his regiment in China.

Assist. Surg. James, 31st foot, app. to med. charge of depôts of that corps and of 9th foot.

Assist. Surg. Franklin, 3rd L.D. to med. charge of cav. brig. staff.

Surg. Hart, M.D., doing duty with 31st foot, to med. charge of 4th brigade.

June 15.—Assist. Surg. Macready, 31st foot, app. to med. charge of detachment of the 3rd L.D., 3rd and 13th foot.

June 22.—The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

50th Foot. Capt. P. J. Petit, to be major, by purchase, v. Fothergill, who retires, 20th June, 1842.

Lieut. G. G. M. Cobban, to be capt., v. Petit, 20th June, 1842.

Ens. R. B. Bellers, to be lieut., v. Cobban, 20th June, 1842.

94th Foot. Lieut. E. H. M. Kelly, to be capt., without purch., v. Stoddart, dec., 24th May, 1842.

Ens. F. X. Gwynne, to be lieut., v. Kelly, 24th May, 1842.

• Ens. (now Lieut.) Hope, 3rd Buffs, to the command of depôt 13th Lt. Inf.

FURLOUGHs, &c.

To Europe.—May 25. Lieut. Mortimer, 21st Fusileers, two years, for health.—

June 9. Capt. Brown, 41st F., and Lieut. Kippen, 2nd F., two years, for health.—22. Lieut. Little, and Ens. Archer, 39th F., each two years, for health.—July 1. Assist. Surg. C. M. Henderson, M.D., med. department, for health.

To Presidency.—May 30. Lieut. S. B. Faddy, 36th N.I., July to Oct., to be examined in native languages.—June 10. Brev. Maj. A. Davidson, 2nd Eur. Reg., principal assist. to agent N.-eastern frontier, leave prep. to sea, for health.—13. Brev. Capt. Lord H. Gordon, 2nd Eur. Reg., to Feb., 1843, prep. to retiring from the serv.; Maj. Gen. G. R. Penny, commanding Dinapore div., from 15th July to 15th Jan., 1843, for health.—20. Surg. D. Campbell, 41st N.I., to 25th Nov., prep. to retiring from the serv.—22. Major Johnson, 26th Cameronians, four months, for health.—24. Assist. Surg. H. M. Sill, three months, priv. aff.

To Neilgherry Hills.—June 10. Capt. G. J. Fraser, 1st L.C., to Sept., for health.

To the Hills North of Debrah.—June 4. Lieut. C. A. Wheelwright, artillery, to Oct., for health; Capt. H. Patch, 73rd N.I., to Nov., for health; Assist. Surg. F. Anderson, M.D. Art., to 26th Nov., for health.—20. Lieut. T. H. Hunter, invalid estab., to Nov. 10th, in ext., for health.—23. Ens. J. Peel, 37th N.I., to Nov., for health.

To Mussoorie.—May 30. Ens. R. H. Hicks, April to Nov., for health.—June 4. Ens. J. F. Tytler, 37th N.I., to Oct., for health; Brev. Capt. T. F. Beatson, 10th L.C., to Sept., for health.—10. Lieut. C. F. Mundy, 34th N.I., for health.

To Simla.—June 10. Capt. R. Houghton, attached to 2nd L.I. bat., to Nov., for health.—15. Ens. J. W. Drummond, 70th N.I., for health.

To Kurnaul.—June 15. Vet. Surg. Edlin, 3rd L.D., to Nov., for health.

To Darjeling.—June 1. Lieut. and Adj. G. Biddulph, 45th N.I., to Feb. 1843, for health.

To Cawnpore.—June 15. Ens. J. C. Hardisty, 62nd N.I., to Dec., for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Kedgee.

June 8. *John Craig*, from London; *Nabob*, from Sydney; *Planet*, from Mauritius.—9. *Mahomed Shaw*, from China; *Dido*, from Singapore.—10. *Ariel*, from Macao; *Baronet*, from Bordeaux.—11. *Juliet*, from London; *Alexander*, from London; *Panthia*, from Greenock; *Margaret*, from Greenock; *Jessie Logan*, from Liverpool; *Farewell*, from Boston.—12. *Friends*, from Singapore; *Ino*, from Covelong; *Augustus*, from Mauritius; *Palmer*, from Mauritius; *Meg Merricks*, from Mauritius; *Joseph*, Crisp, from Covelong.—13. *Bengal Merchant*, from London.—18. *Henrietta*, from Portsmouth; *Windermere*, from Liverpool.—20. *Buhamean*, from Liverpool.—21. *Conqueror*, from London; *William*, from London; *Emily*, from Newcastle; *Moulmein*, from Macao.—22. *Mor*, from China.—23. *Herculeum*, from Liverpool.—24. *Mandarin*, from New Zealand.—25. *John M'Vicar*, from Liverpool; *Halifax*, packet, from Bristol.—26. *Charlotte*, from Covelong.—29. *Lucon*, from Marseilles; *William Shand*, from Greenock.—July 1. *Arcatus*, from Boston.—2. *Patriot Queen*, from Liverpool.—3. *Inverna*, from Singapore.—4. *Elizabeth*, from Singapore.—5. *Stephen Rowan*, from Macao; *City of Poonah*, from Portsmouth.

Departures from Saugor.

May 26. *L'Aigle*, for Bourbon; *Washington*, for London; *Allerton*, for Liverpool; *Bidston*, for Liverpool; *John Bagshaw*, for Liverpool; *Chieftain*, for Liverpool.—27. *Ocean*, for London; *Arabella*, for Boston; 28. *Fleetwood*, for Mauritius.—29. *Express*, for Liverpool.—June 8. *Reaper*, for London.—9. *Water Witch*, for Singapore and China.—11. *Nestor*, for Liverpool; *Junna*, for Liverpool; *Elizabeth*, for Bourbon; *Diamond*, for London; *Union*, for London; *Fairlie*, for London; *Cinderella*, for London; *Champion*, for Mauritius; *Rookery*, for London.—14. *Clown*, for Singapore; *Indian*, for London.—15. *Syren*, for —.—21. *John Brightman*, for Singapore and China; *Lalla Rookh*, for London; *Intrepid*, for China; *Weraff*, for Singapore and China; *Hope*, for China; *Hamilton*, for America.—23. *Madura*, for Penang, Singapore, and China; *Elizabeth*, for —.—24. *Chilo*, for Boston; *Black Joke*, for Mauritius.—25. *Montefiores*, for London; *Agnes Ewing*, for Mauritius; *John Hepburne*, for Moulmein and Rangoon; *Eleanor Russell*, for Mauritius.—27. *Brothers*, for Liverpool; *Exmouth*, for Mauritius; *Victoria*, for Singapore and China; *Amherst*, for —.—*Glen Huntley*, for London.—28. *Dido*, for —.—29. *Albatross*, for London.—July 1. *Gilmore*, for London; *Harlequin*, for Singapore; *Ilashemy*, for China; *Actress*, for Singapore; *Vanguard*, for Mauritius; *Meg Meldon*, for Liverpool; *Pink*, for London; *Pelorus*, for Singapore.

Freights to London (July 4).—Sugar, £3 to £3. 3s. per ton; Saltpetre, £2. 10s. to £2. 15s.; Rice, £2. 15s. to £3; Indigo, £4 to £4. 4s.; Silk piece goods, £4 to £4. 4s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Dec. 30, 1841. At Cabool, the lady of Capt. W. Anderson, commg. 2nd cav. S. S. force, daughter.

March 14. At Buddeabad, Lughman, the lady of Capt. Boyd, commissariat, daughter.

22. At Peshawur, in the Wuzer Bagh, the lady of Capt. C. H. Burt, 64th N.I., son and heir.

April 20. At Tzeen, the lady of Lieut. Waller, daughter.

30. At Maulmain, the lady of Lieut. Kensington, 14th M. N.I., daughter.

May 17. At the residency, Rajkote, the lady of Lieut. Col. C. B. James, 16th N.I., son.

23. At Glenhogan, in Simla, on the Himalaya, Mrs. W. Hogan, daughter.

26. At Hirnee Factory, Tirhoot, the lady of W. E. Harding, Esq., son.

29. At Sooltaunpoor Factory, Poornea, Mrs. Forbes, daughter.

30. At Chattack, Sylhet, Mrs. John Inglis, daughter.

June 1. At Jaunpore, the lady of S. J. Becher, Esq., C.S., son.

— At Poonah, the lady of Lieut. G. H. Messiter, H.M. 17th, son.

2. At Jaunpore, Mrs. Alexander Pushong, son.

— On the river, near Medgachce, the wife of Mr. W. Wilson, assist. indigo works, Patoolee Dum-Dum, son.

3. At Allahabad, Mrs. Wray, son.

— At Ahmedabad, the lady of Capt. W. E. Rawlinson, deputy judge advocate general, daughter.

4. At Allahabad, Mrs. Ledlie, son.

5. At Agra, the lady of the Rev. A. B. Lish, son.

— At Dacca, the lady of W. Pitt, Esq., assist. surg., Burrisaul, daughter.

6. At Sultanpoor, Benares, the lady of Capt. Watt, 6th L.C., daughter.

7. At Mymensing, Mrs. Baptist, son.

8. At Calcutta, Pattureghatta, the wife of Baboo Soobul Doss Mullick, daughter.

9. At Farne Place, the lady of J. D. Mullens, Esq., son.

— At Russeepore Factory, Mymensing, Mrs. H. W. Clark, son.

— At Nusseerabad, the lady of the Rev. H. Pratt, son.

10. At Midnapore, the lady of R. E. Cunliffe, Esq., daughter.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. H. M. Smith, daughter.

11. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. T. F. Cummins, son.

12. At Rampore Beaulah, the lady of A. Wilson, Esq., son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Stewart, twins.

13. At Seebpore, the lady of Mr. J. Chew, son.

— At No. 1, Canac-street, Chowringhee, the wife of Capt. H. Howe, daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of D. Macdonald, Esq., son.

— At Elysium Row, Calcutta, Mrs. J. Ogilvie, daughter.

14. At Bhaugulpore, the lady of J. G. Campbell, Esq., C.S., daughter.

— At Omratollah, the wife of Mr. S. Jerves, son.

15. At Howrah, Mrs. Capt. T. Viall, son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of R. Molloy, Esq., son.

17. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. L. Harwood, daughter.

18. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. G. Madge, daughter.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Major J. W. J. Ouseley, 28th N.I., son.

19. At Calcutta, the lady of Johannes Avdall, Esq., son.

— At Choolnali Factory, Purneah, the lady of J. T. Good, Esq., daughter.

20. At Calcutta, the lady of R. Swinhoe, Esq., son.

24. At Loodianah, the lady of Capt. H. W. Leacock, 74th N.I., son.

25. At Jounpore, the lady of Vincent Tregear, Esq., son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. W. P. Milne, daughter.

26. At Calcutta, the lady of W. Masters, Esq., of La Martiniere, daughter.

— At Cawnpore, Mrs. John Kirk, daughter.

— At Juanpoor, the lady of the Rev. R. Hawes, daughter.

— At Landour, the lady of Surg. T. E. Dempster, 1st brigade horse art., daughter.

— At Puttyghur, Mrs. J. Macklin, son.

*27. At Patna, the lady of C. Chapman, Esq., C.S., daughter.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. C. F. Manuel, of the government steam department, son.

30. At Allahabad, the lady of A. Beattie, Esq., son.

July 1. The lady of C. G. Seth, Esq., daughter.

July 3. At Burdwan, Mrs. F. J. De Rozario, son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. P. S. De Rozario, son.

MARRIAGES.

March 8. At Calcutta, J. Davidson, Esq., Bengal C.S., to Mary, relict of the late Rev. F. Wybrow.

May 5. At Calcutta, Capt. W. S. Ommaney, 2nd Madras Cav., to Marianne, daughter of the late Capt. Morton, Bengal Eng.

16. At Cuddalore, Lieut. D. Tulloch, 2nd C.L.I., to Emma Maria Celie, third daughter of the late J. Le Foucheur, Esq., of Pondicherry.

17. At the Residency at Gwalior, Lieut. C. J. Bean, 61st Reg. Bengal N.I., to Isabella, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Speits, resident at the Court of Scindiah.

23. At Loodianah, Capt. George Farmer, 2nd L.I. battalion, to Miss Anna Maria, daughter of the late Mr. J. Michael, of that place.

25. At Meerut, Lieut.-Col. G. E. Gowan, horse art., to Mary, third daughter of the late L. A. Davidson, Esq.

June 6. At St. James's Church, Mr. W. C. F. Rawlins, H.C.'s marine, to Sarah Ann, second daughter of the late Capt. G. Clark, of the 13th Bengal N.I.

8. At Dehra, by the Right Rev. J. J. A. Borghi, Bishop of Hindoostan, Mr. H. Kelan, sub-assist. Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, to Miss C. M. A. Kavanagh.

9. At the Old Church, E. R. Horneiman, Esq., to Miss M. Roach.

10. At Berhampore, Mr. L. Cullen to Miss M. Slattry, both of Moorshedabad.

11. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Dobson to Miss H. Binney, daughter of the late Mr. A. Binney, of the H.C.M.

18. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Digney, comm. H.C. vessel *Soorma*, to Miss S. A. Chapman, a ward of the Orphan School.

20. At the Old Church, Mr. Jabez Carey to Miss S. Hawkins.

— At Delhi, Capt. J. N. Marshall, 73rd N.I., to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Wm. Butt, Esq., of Corneybury, Herts.

24. At the Scotch Church, Mr. R. C. Ewening, engineer H.C. steamer *Enterprise*, to Miss G. Starling, second daughter of Mr. C. S. Starling, assistant general post-office.

27. At Dum-Dum, Mr. S. J. Leal to Miss Matilda Barrington, only surviving daughter of Captain and Mrs. W. Barrington.

29. R. S. Robson, Esq., to Miss Sophia Denton, eldest daughter of the late G. Denton, of Culmeejole.

July 2. At Chinsurah, T. L. Hart, Esq., H.C.M., to Miss M. A. Vant Hart.

DEATHS.

Jan. 8. Killed in action, in the Khoord Cabul Pass, Capt. and Brev. Major John Paton, 28th N.I., dep. qu.-mast. gen. of the army.

12. Killed in action, at Jugdulluk, in Afghanistan, Capt. James Skinner, 61st N.I., dep. assist. com. gen.

March 19. On board the *Agincourt*, off St. Helena, Lieut. A. H. Trevor, 58th N.I.

April 12. At Sea, on board the transport *Walner Castle*, of cholera, Lieut. and Adj. J. Forsyth, 6th M.N.I.

May 16. At Calcutta, Mrs. Ann Scott, aged 36.

— At Calcutta, in her 34th year, Ann, wife of W. F. Scott, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Currie and Co., of that city, and sister of John White, Esq., Surgeon, of Storey's-gate, Westminster.

22. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Hulm, relict of the late J. Hulm, of Germany, aged 75.

23. At Maldah, Emelia Ellen, relict of Capt. T. White, late officiating marine pay-master.

24. At Maulmein, Brev. Capt. John Spier, H.M. 63rd foot.

29. At Cawnpore, Mr. S. Delorias, merchant.

— At Cawnpore, of fever, William, eldest son of Capt. King, 21st Fusiliers, aged 14.

31. At Sultanpore, Oude, from inflammation of the brain, caused by exposure to the sun, Serjeant Major G. Allunson, 1st regt. of Oude local infantry.

June 4. At Cawnpore, Isabella, wife of Capt. A. W. Gray, H.M. 44th.

— At sea, on his passage from Singapore to Calcutta, on board the *Dido*, Arthur, son of the late Rev. M. Rowlandson, D.D., Vicar of Warminster, and Rector of M. Farley, Wilts.

5. At Agra, Mr. Jerry O'Leary Tailor, who met with a most sudden death at 6 P.M.

— At Delhi, Margaret, 2nd daughter of Conductor Harrison, of the Ordnance department at Cabul, aged 6.

June 5. At Calcutta, Mademoiselle Eugenie Bachimont, milliner, assistant to Madam Chevrot, aged 35.

6. Mrs. C. Gordon, relict of the late Lieut. H. C. Gordon, R. N., aged 43.

7. At Free-School Street, Chowringhee, Emmeline Felicia Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late J. M. Heritage, branch pilot, aged 8.

12. At Calcutta, Welhelmina Adeline Rosarie, wife of R. Stewart, Esq., aged 24.

— At Fort William, Emma Jane Lawrie, daughter of Serjeant and Mrs. Vernon.

— At Monghyr, on her passage from Kurnaul to Calcutta, of Cholera, Caroline, child of Mrs. E. Wakeford, aged 4.

14. At Munneerampore, near Barrackpore, General Marley, who expired at the advanced age of eighty-nine, after having served in the army for seventy-one years. All the circumstances connected with the trial of Warren Hastings, after his return from India, belong to what we now consider a remote period of our Indian History, yet the individual whose death we record entered the service of the Company before Hastings had been appointed Governor of Calcutta!

15. At Calcutta, J. Tottie, Esq., aged 60.

17. At Shoba Bazar, at the age of 50, Baboo Doorgapersaud Molty, Banian of Messrs Bathgate and Co.

18. At Calcutta, two hours after having given birth to a son, Elizabeth, wife of Major J. W. J. Ouseley.

20. At Dinapore, of a severe bilious attack, Edwin, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Smyth, aged 6.

21. At Cawnpore, Capt. T. Bayles, 52nd M. N. I., and superintendent of cotton plantations in the North-west Provinces.

— At Jubbulpore, Serjeant John Miller, overseer in the Jubbulpore division of public works.

23. At Mussoorie, aged 59, Major-Gen. T. Newton, of the Bengal army, col. of the 40th N. I.

— At Benares, Isabel, wife of H. Maclean, Esq., assist. surg. 45th N. I. aged 26.

— At Calcutta, of small-pox, Mr. Lewis Deefholts, eldest son of Mr. F. Deefholts, of Chinsurah, aged 35.

24. At Benares, Katherine Bruce, child of Capt. and Mrs. Moir, 28th N. I., aged 6.

— At Chinsurah, Isabella Rodrigues, aged 65.

27. At Jubbulpore, of cholera, Capt. W. Murray, 22nd N. I., officiating principal assistant commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

28. At Calcutta, J. Davidson, Esq., late of Pinchilla Factory, Kishnagpur, aged 30.

— At Calcutta, Isabella Matilda, wife of W. C. Megee, Esq., assist. to Messrs. Gisborne and Co., and third daughter of the late Richard Foley, Esq., of Cawnpore, aged 20.

29. At Bandel, Mr. M. Godinho, aged 31.

30. At Delhi, of apoplexy, Capt. Francis Thomas, 73rd N. I., aged 38.

Lately.—At Culpee, on board the barque *Tropic*, Mr. W. Ridge, master pilot of the H. C.'s marine, aged 38.

— Capt. Ash, 20th N. I.

— At Calcutta, of general debility, John Brown, Esq. (of the firm of John Brown and Co., wine merchants), aged 49.

— Surgeon George Hopkins, M. D.

— The Rev. Mr. Spencer, on his way from Kurnaul to the Hills.

— On his passage to Singapore, whither he was proceeding, in a state of great debility, for the benefit of his health, Mr. J. W. Peterson. Mr. Peterson was a young man universally respected. He discharged the duties of his department in the police office efficiently, and gave satisfaction to all with whom he came in contact. But it was as an Actor that the public was familiar with him, and they have lost one whose place may not be adequately filled for years. In his line (old men) he was one of the best we ever saw on any boards, excepting, indeed, the most eminent.—*E. Star*.

Madras.

COURT-MARTIAL.

CONDUCTOR FOX.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, 16th June, 1842.—The following extract from the confirmed proceedings of an European general court-martial, holden at Fort St. George, 4th day of June, 1842, are published to the army:—

Conductor Henry Fox, of the ordnance department, attached to the arsenal of Fort

St. George, placed in arrest by order of the commander of the forces, upon the following charges:

Charges.—For conduct unbecoming the character of a warrant officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

First Instance.—In having, in Fort St. George, on or about the 1st June, 1841, without authority or permission from his superiors, circulated a subscription list, or paper, for the purpose of raising money, amongst the military classes of Fort St. George, to defray the expenses of publishing and circulating certain papers or letters addressed to the Hon. Court of Directors, London, bearing the signature of "Quarter Century," tending to excite discontent and disaffection to the service amongst the European soldiery in India, and for having by such means authorizedly raised money for the aforesaid purpose.

Second Instance.—In having, in Fort St. George, in the months of August and December, 1841, and January, 1842, and at other times, maliciously published and circulated certain printed papers or letters addressed to the Hon. Court of Directors, London, bearing the signature of "Quarter Century," being part of a series of letters under the same signature, of a tendency to excite discontent and disaffection amongst the European soldiery in India.

Third Instance.—In having, in Fort St. George, on or about the 20th December, 1841, sent Quarter-Master Serjeant Benjamin Bates, of H. M. 57th regt. of Foot, a printed song, to the disparagement of the East-India Company's service, for the purpose of procuring the same to be sung in public at an amateur theatre representation in H. M. 57th Foot,

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

Finding.—The Court, having most maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner, Conductor Henry Fox, has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support thereof, is of opinion, that the prisoner is guilty of the whole charge.

Sentence.—The Court doth sentence the said Conductor Henry Fox to be reduced to the rank and pay of a gunner.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

July 1.—J. Goldingham, Esq., to be coll. and mag. of the northern div. of Arcot. H. Stokes, Esq., to be coll. and mag. of Guntoor.

W. H. Bayley, Esq., to remain in charge of Kurnool till furth. ord.

July 5.—S. Rogers, Esq., to act as sec. to Madras University, during absence of Capt. Pope on sick cert., or until furth. ord.

S. N. Ward, Esq., to act as registrar of the Zillah Court of Malabar, during employ of Mr. Chatfield on other duty, or till furth. ord.

John Orr, Esq., to act as chief sec. to Gov. during absence of Mr. Chamier on sick cert., or till furth. ord.

Walter Elliot, Esq., to act as sec. to Gov. during absence of Mr. Clerk on sick cert., or till furth. ord.

A. Maclean, Esq., to act as 3rd member of the Board of Revenue, during employ of Mr. Elliot on other duty, or till furth. ord.

David Ross, Esq., assay master, assumed charge, on the 1st inst., of the Assay department.

A. C. Mathison, Esq., to act as coll. and mag. of Masulipatam, till furth. ord. W. A. Forsyth, Esq., acting judge and crim. judge of Madura, received charge of the Zillah Court at that station, from W. Elliot, Esq., on the 7th June.

July 7.—M. R. Taynton, Esq., to act as dep. superint. of police for Ragavah-Cherry.

M. S. Moodelly, to act as clerk of the peace for Mr. Taynton, and to continue to perform duties of dep. superint. of police.

July 8.—A. E. Angelo, Esq., judge and crim. judge of Chittoor, resumed charge of his office on the 4th inst.

E. B. Thomas, Esq., ditto of Malabar, resumed charge of his office on the 30th ult.

E. C. Lovell, Esq., act. judge and crim. judge of Chittoor, delivered over charge of Zillah Court at that station to W. E. Jellicoe, Esq., acting register, on the 3rd inst.

A. C. Mathison, Esq., act. coll. and mag. of Masulipatam, received charge of that dist. from E. E. Ward, Esq., head assist., on 25th ult.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

June 28.—G. S. Forbes, Esq., to Zillah Court of Combaconum, two months, in extension, to remain at Palmanair.

July 1.—A. Mellor, Esq., coll. and mag. of Bellary, in extension, one month; W. M. Cadell, Esq., mag. of Canara, ditto; T. Clarke, Esq., senior dep. reg. to Court of Sudder Foudarce Adawlut, for three months, to remain at presid.; J. Ratliff, Esq., reg. to Zillah Court of Bellary, for eighteen months, from date of expiration of his present leave, to proceed to Cape of Good Hope, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, June 3.—The services of Capt. M. Davies, 11th N.I., placed at disposal of resident of Travancore, for employment in the Nair brigade.

June 7.—Lieut. C. A. Orr, engineers, to act as superint. eng. to Hyderabad subsidiary force, as a temp. measure.

Medical.—Assist. Surg. H. Cheape, posted to 37th Grenadiers. Assist. Surg. J. Ratton, posted to the Infantry Veteran Company at Vizagapatam. Assist. Surg. E. J. Barker, posted to the 1st regt. L. C. Assist. Surg. J. Tait, appointed to act as zillah surgeon at Nellore. Assist. Surg. D. Macfarlane, M.D., removed from 1st Eur. regt. to 1st batt. Artillery. Assist. Surg. F. Le Mesurier, M.D., posted to 2nd batt. Artillery.

June 10.—4th N.I. Capt. E. Haidane to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. Colbeck to be capt., and Ens. J. Denton to be lieut., v. Campbell retired; date of com. 28th May, 1842.

June 21.—Alterations of Rank and Promotions.—*Artillery.* Capt. A. G. Briggs and 1st Lieut. A. V. Falls to take rank from 25th Sept., 1841, v. Humphreys retired. Lieut. J. Maitland to be capt.; Lieut. F. W. Bond to take rank from 23rd Nov., 1841, in suc. to Ley prom.

Lieut. C. A. Purvis to be 1st lieut., v. Timins dec.; date of com. 21st Dec., 1841.

21st N.I. Capt. M. Carthew to be maj., Lieut. J. Campbell to be capt., and Ens. S. R. Clogston to be lieut., v. Johnstone inv.; date of com. 14th June, 1842.

Super. Ens. W. S. Horrocks, brought on effective strength of army from 30th Jan. 1842.

Major M. Carthew, 21st N.I., placed at disposal of major-general commanding the forces, for regimental duty.

Lieut. W. A. Lukin 14th N.I., replaced at disposal of maj.-gen. comg. the forces.

Lieut. M. Price, 34th L.I., placed at disposal of resident at Travancore, for employment in Nair brigade.

June 31.—Ens. G. Atkinson posted to 6th N.I. as 5th ensign.

Ens. E. Floud, doing duty with 40th regt., posted to 32nd N.I. as 5th ensign.

To do Duty.—*Artillery.* 2nd Lieut. J. W. Barwise, 2nd batt., and E. H. Couchman, ditto.

Infantry.—Ens. W. H. Harvey, 40th N.I.; C. G. H. Coote, ditto; W. R. Newlyn, 17th ditto; A. L. Rushton, 40th ditto; W. S. Kenny, ditto; J. Flint, 17th ditto; J. M. T. Reilly, 40th ditto; T. E. Bell, ditto.

The undermentioned gent. cadets for cavalry, artillery, and infantry, admitted and prom. to rank of cornet, 2nd lieut., and ensign respectively, leaving dates of coms. unsettled.

Cavalry. Mr. W. S. S. Mulcaster, arrived 19th inst. *Artillery.* Mr. John Weston Barwise, arrived 19th inst.; Mr. Edward Holbeche Couchman, arrived 20th inst.

Infantry. J. N. P. D. Mackellar, J. Flint, J. M. T. Reilly, and T. E. Bell, arrived 19th inst.; W. H. Harvey, C. G. H. Coote, W. R. Newlyn, A. L. Rushton, and W. S. Kenny, arrived 20th inst.

Capt. A. A. Mussita, 2nd N. V. B., app. to charge of native pensioners and holders of family certificates at Ongole.

June 28.—6th N.I. Ensign F. Harris to be lieut., v. Forsyth, dec.; date of com. 12th April, 1842.

32nd N.I. Ensign B. W. Vaughan to be lieut., v. Humphreys, dec.; date of com. 19th June, 1842.

6th N.I. Lieut. F. G. Kempster to be adjutant.

Cadets for the artillery and infantry who arrived at Madras on the 24th inst., admitted and prom. to 2nd lieut. and ensign respectively, leaving dates of com. unsettled.

Artillery.—Mr. S. Rippon. *Infantry.*—Mr. C. E. Taylor, Mr. H. R. Morgan.

Messrs. J. W. Firminger and C. B. Cruske, who arrived at Madras on the 24th inst., admitted as assist. surgeons, to do duty under surgeons of gen. hosp. at Pres.

Brought on effective strength of the army. Ens. G. Atkinson, 30th Jan., 1842; Edward Flood, 2nd Feb., 1842.

July 1.—*Infantry.* Lieut. Col. Herbert, C.B., to be lieut. col. com., v. Farran, dec.; date of com. 29th June, 1842.

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Maj. B. R. Hitchens, from 51st N.I., to be lieut. col., in suc. to Herbert, c.b., prom.; date of com. 29th June, 1842.

51st N.I. Capt. W. Langford to be major; Brev. Capt. C. Stafford to be capt., and Ensign O. G. De Wet to be lieut., in suc. to Hitchens, prom.; date of com. 29th June, 1842.

Capt. J. P. Woodward, 9th N.I., to be maj. of brigade in Malabar and Canara, so long as his corps may continue to compose a part of the force serving in those provinces.

Ens. W. H. Harvey brought on effective strength of army, from 3rd Feb., to complete estab.

Lieut. the Hon. F. J. R. Villiers, 23rd Fusiliers, to act as aide-de-camp to the Governor, from 26th May, 1842, permanently.

The services of Lieut. R. Adamson, 35th N.I., replaced at disposal of major-gen. commanding the forces, from 23rd June, 1842.

Off Reckonings.—Col. (Maj. Gen.) J. T. Gibson, half a share from off reck. fund, from 30th June, 1842, v. Maj. Gen. Farran, dec.

Removals of Infantry.—July 4. Col. (Maj. Gen.) M. L. Pereira, from 16th reg. to 30th reg.; Lieut. Col. Com. C. Herbert, c.b., (late prom.) to 16th reg.; Lieut. Col. B. R. Hitchens (late prom.), to 16th reg.; Lieut. G. Harkness, 25th N.I., app. a member of committee on claims to pension, of which Capt. R. B. Preston, 17th N.I., is president.

July 5.—Capt. J. H. Macbraire, 9th N.I., to be fort adj. of Cannanore, so long as his corps may continue to serve in that garrison.

Lieut. T. F. Nicolay, 1st M. Eur. reg., prom. to rank of capt. by brev., from 30th June.

July 8. Capt. T. P. Hay, 2nd Eur. L. Inf., to be aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. J. Woulfe, commanding ceded districts.

Assist. Surg. G. Dry, permitted to enter on duties of the army.

Ens. C. G. H. Coote, doing duty with 40th, posted to 52nd N.I., as 5th ens., to join.

June 1.—Cornet W. S. S. Mulcaster, 6th cav., to do duty with 3d L. C. until 28th Feb. 1843.

Ens. W. H. Harvey, recently posted to 51st N. I., will accompany Mr. Vet. Surg. T. Hagger, of the 1st L. C., to join his corps at Sholapoor.

June 27.—Lieut. J. C. Giffard, 12th N. I., app. member of committee of survey on the arms, &c. of the 1st N. V. batt., in room of Lieut. Farran, 25th regt. N. I., relieved.

June 28.—Ensigns C. E. Taylor and H. R. Morgan, recently arrived and prom., to do duty with 40th N. I.

June 29.—Ensign W. Harvey, doing duty with 40th, posted with 51st N. I. as 5th Ensign.

Lieut. S. Rippon, art. recently arrived and prom., to do duty with 2d batt.

June 30.—Lieut. J. W. Farren, 25th N. I., is relieved from the committee on claims to pension, of which Capt. R. B. Preston, 17th N. I., is president.

July 6.—*Removals and Postings.*—*Artillery.* Captains T. E. Geils, from 4th batt. to horse brigade, and J. Maitland (late prom.) 4th batt.; J. B. Capt. J. P. Beresford, 2d batt. to 3d do.; 1st Lieuts. H. Congreve, 1st batt. to 3d do.; J. Patrickson, 1st batt. to 4th do.; F. C. Vardon, 2d batt. to 1st do.; B. R. Little, 4th batt. to 2d do.; F. W. Bond, 4th batt. to 1st do.; 2d Lieuts. H. F. Hicks, 2nd batt.; C. H. Harrison, do.; O. Seiby, 1st batt.; B. C. Hitchens, do.; J. H. Elwyn, do.

1st Lieut. G. M. Gumm, removed from 4th to 2d batt., and 1st Lieut. G. Dancer, from 2nd to 4th batt.; Lieut. Col. F. Derville, removed from 4th to 3rd batt.; Lieut. Col. P. Montgomerie, C. B., from 1st to 4th batt., and Lieut. Col. F. Bond from 3rd to 1st batt. 1st Lieuts. W. C. Gordon, T. A. C. Godfrey, and G. S. Cotter, prom. to captains by brevet.

Retired from the Service.—June 3. Maj. R. N. Campbell, 4th N. I., on the pension of his rank, from 28th May, and to return to Europe.

Returned to duty.—June 24. Capt. P. A. S. Powys, 4th N. I. 28th. Capt. W. Rawlins, 2d Eur. L. I.; Capt. A. Cuppage, 27th N. I.; Capt. J. M. Mc. Donald, 1st L. C. July 6. Lieut. R. Little.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—July 1. Capt. G. Hamond, 51st N. I., for health.—Capt. J. R. Graham.—Lieut. A. M. Cleghorn.

To Sea.—June 24. Capt. P. Pope, 24th N.I., sec. to Madras Univ. and dep. pay-master at Masulipatam, with leave to 16th Dec. next, for health.

To Bangalore.—June 23. H. Chamier, Esq., chief sec. to Government, seven months, for health.—July 5. Capt. T. Lavin, art., dep. sec. to mil. board, to Feb. 1843, on priv. affairs.

To the Presidency and Eastern Coast.—June 23. Ensigns W. Robertson, 2nd Eur. L.I., and W. White, 30th N.I., remain till furth. ord. at Pres. for health.—24. Lieut. A. H. Chesney, 23rd L.I., to 6th Oct.—29. Lieut. D. T. King, 4th L.C.—July 5. Capt. G. P. Cameron, 40th N.I., leave, in ext. four months, for health.—8. Capt. A. Sherrefs, 21st N.I., assist. com. gen. prep. to Cape of Good Hope; Lieut. F. F. Warden, 2nd Eur. L.I., to enable him to place himself under the treatment of the super. of the Eye Infirmary.

To Vizagapatam.—June 28. Major J. Howison, 2nd N.V.B. to Jan. 1843.

To Neilgherries.—June 28. Lieut. C. P. Molony, 25th N.I. to 1st Jan. 1843, for health.

To St. Thomé and Eastern Coast.—July 4. Lieut.-Col. Comdt. A. Cooke, 8th N.I., to end of Dec.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

June 7. *Emily*, from Deal.—11. *Moulmein*, from China.—15. *Clarissa*, from Penang.—14. *Agnes*, from Sydney.—15. *Tecamseh*, from Glasgow;—*Vectis*, from Singapore.—19. *City of Poona*, from London; *Buckinghamshire*, from Bombay.—20. *Atlas*, from London.—21. *Mulacca*, from London.—25. *Charlotte*, from Deal.—July 1. *Regina*, from Mauritius; *Fairlie*, from Calcutta.—July 4. *Mauritius*, from Mauritius; *H. M. S. Syren*, from Calcutta.—July 5. *Akhbar*, from Macao; *Countess of Durham*, from Mauritius.—6. *Mary Bannatyne*, from London; *Chanticleer*, from Glasgow.—7. *Mary Catherine*, from London; *Samarang*, from Portsmouth.

Departures.

June 8. *Bengal Merchant*, for Calcutta.—10. *Charlotte*, for Calcutta.—19. *Catherine*, for China; *Highlander*, for Moulmein.—21. *Prince Albert*, for London.—23. *Inez*, to Northern ports.—25. *Waterloo*, to Penang and Singapore.—28. *City of Poona*, for Calcutta.—30. *Cadet*, for China.—July 5. *Greenlaw*, for China; *Clarissa*, for China.—7. *Countess of Durham*, to Ennore.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 4. At Kamptee, the wife of Serjeant Major John Hussey, of the 49th Regt. N.I., daughter.

— At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Beaumont, 23rd light infantry, daughter.

6. At the presidency, the lady of Brev. Captain A. C. Anderson, H.M.'s 4th king's own regt., son.

9. At Palamcottah, the wife of the Rev. J. Thomas, daughter.

— At Ootacamund, the lady of Lieut. Col. Havelock, K.R., H.M. 14th Drags. daughter.

10. At Jaulnah, the lady of G. W. Russell, Esq., 2nd light cavalry, son.

12. At Dharwar, the wife of Mr. C. Courpalais, head accountant collector's department of Dharwar, son.

— At Madras, the lady of T. B. Roupell, Esq., civil service, son.

13. At Vepery, Mrs. John Taylor, son.

— The lady of William Douglas, Esq., of the civil service, son.

14. At Bolarum, the lady of Captain T. H. Bullock, Nizam's service, son.

15. At Bellary, the lady of Brev. Capt. G. B. B. Groupe, 5th regt. light cavalry, daughter.

17. At Tellichery, the wife of Mr. G. Edwards, daughter.

18. At Palaveram, the lady of Major Wilford, 40th regt. N.I., daughter.

— At Elwall, the lady of Captain Codrington, 46th regt. N.I., daughter.

— At the Remount Dépôt, near Ossoor, the lady of Capt. John Campbell, 21st regt. N.I., assistant surveyor general, son.

21. In camp Jaulnah, the wife of the Rev. John McEvoy, M.A., Hon. Company's chaplain, daughter.

— At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. R. N. Faunce, 2nd regt. N.I., son.

24. The lady of Major A. Clarke, 37th Grenadiers, son.

26. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Geils, commissary of ordnance, daughter.

— At Negapatam, the wife of the Rev. W. T. Humphrey, son.

27. At Mangalore, the lady of Assist. Surg. Blenkin, son.

July 1. At Trichinopoly, the wife of the Rev. C. S. Kohlhon, missionary J.P.G., F.P., son.

6. On the Mount Road, Mrs. Parker Coultrup, daughter.

7. At Madras, Mrs. F. Pope, son.

MARRIAGES.

May 16. At Cuddalore, Lieut. Donald Tulloch, 2nd C. L. I., to Emma Maria Celie, third daughter of the late Joseph Le Foucheur, Esq., Pondicherry.

June 20. At the French Rocks, Lieut. Molyneux, 2nd European Light Infantry, to Eliza Maria, third and youngest daughter of the late Capt. Jenkins.

27. At the Armenian Church, by the Rev. Joachim Abraham, Seth A. Soth, Esq., of Singapore, to Dishkoon, fourth daughter of the late Arathoon Joseph Marooth, Esq.

28. At Madras, R. R. Cotton, Esq., C. S., third son of John Cotton, Esq., a Director of the East-India Company, to Jessie Catherine, fourth and youngest daughter of the late W. Mackenzie, Esq., of Strathgarve, Ross-shire, N. B.

DEATHS.

April 12. At sea, on board the transport *Walmer Castle*, of cholera, Lieut. and Adj. Jas. Forsyth, 6th regt. Madras N. I.

May 14.—At Tanjore, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Major Charles Hall, of the 16th N. I., wife of Mr. Isaac Johnston, musician in the service of his highness the Rajah of Tanjore, aged 28.

20. At Bellary, Capt. G. Elliot, 5th L. C.

21. At Itchapore, after a short illness, Mr. Whitelaw Daley, assistant revenue surveyor, aged 26.

June 10. At Madras, Lieut. R. J. C. Smith, 40th regt. N. I.

11. At Black Town, William Reginald, only son of Mr. William Cruikshanks, head master of the Madras Male Orphan Asylum and Free Day School.

— At Vizagapatam, Jane Henriette, child of Adjutant N. Hobart, of the European Veterans, aged 2 years and 6 months.

12. At Bellary, of cholera, Rebecca, daughter of Assist. Apothecary Charlesworth, aged 13 months.

14. At the same place, of cholera, William, eldest son of Assist. Apothecary Charlesworth, aged 7 years and 9 days.

17. At Bangalore, Francis Thomas D'Rozarie, clerk of the post-office, aged 16.

— At Bowenpilly, of cholera, George, eldest son of Riding Master Proudfoot, 4th Light Cavalry, aged 5 years.

— At Bolarum, Elizabeth Charlotte, youngest daughter of Louisa and Jehu Thoy, aged 12.

19. At Ellore, Lieut. Brev. Capt. F. W. Humphreys, 32nd regt. N. I.

21. In the 73rd year of his age, Anandarovon Moodelly, late vakeel of the Governor's body guard, a faithful servant and an honest man.

24. At Chinsurah, Isabella Manning, *alias* Rodrigues, aged 65.

25. At Madras, Mrs. Ann Le Haze, aged 37 years, the wife of Mr. Francis Le Haze.

29. At Perambore, Major Gen. Charles Farran. The deceased was in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and had been fifty-four years in India.

July 1.—At Vepery, Emanuel Bilderbeck, Esq.

6. At Chintadrepettah, John, youngest son of Mr. T. D. W. Clark, aged 11 months.

11. On board the *Clifford*, Lieut. E. Swiney, H. M. 26th regt., in his 23rd year.

Lately. At the presidency, Lieut. R. J. C. Smith, of the 40th regt. N. I.

— On board the ship *Mary Bannatyne*, now in the Roads, Dr. Hopkins, surgeon of this establishment.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF THE AWA PRIZE MONEY.

Bombay Castle, 1st July, 1842.—The Hon. the Governor in Council, with reference to the 6th para. of the G. O. by the Supreme Government, dated 27th October, 1841, directing the adjustment by the general prize committee at Bombay of the portion of the prize payable to the troops which proceeded from this presidency against Ava, in the manner and to the extent sanctioned for the first distribution, is pleased to notify, for the information of the officers and men of the Indian navy, and the detachments as follows—ships *Teignmouth*, *Hastings*, *Mercury*, *Prince of Wales*, brigs *Vestal* and *Thetis*, detachments of H. C. artillery, of 2nd European regiment,

and of marine battalion—that the distribution is to take place through the general prize committee at the presidency, under the following rules. (Then follow the rules).

The balance of unappropriated shares of individuals will be remitted by the committees to the general treasury, and the receipt thereof forwarded to the general prize committee, with a list shewing on whose account such refunds are made.

After the lapse of twelve months from the commencement of the distribution, the general prize committee will forward to the secretary to Government, military department, a return of European officers and men who are entitled to share, but who, having died or having left India before the distribution commenced, have not received their shares.

The period for closing the proceedings of the several committees is limited to 30th June, 1843.

CHANGE IN PARADE REGULATIONS.

Head-Quarters, Poona, July 6, 1842.—1. In consequence of the paucity of officers, the practice of a captain in a corps acting as a second field officer when regiments of infantry parade for drill, inspection, or review, is to be discontinued, as also that of the quarter-master of a regiment being mounted on such occasions.

The commanding officer and adjutant are alone to be mounted, and when only one field officer is present for duty, he, although the commanding officer, will put the regiment through the manual and platoon exercise.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

June 7. Capt. J. E. Parsons, of the 11th N.I., is confirmed in the situation of assistant in the road and tank dep., from date of Lieut. Henley's departure for Europe.

20. Mr. G. B. S. Karr, acting sec. assist. to col. of Sholapoor, placed in permanent charge of Talookas of Barsee and Kurnulla.

Mr. E. M. Stuart, act. first assist. to col. of Sholapoor, ditto of the three Talookas south of the Bheema.

Mr. G. W. Anderson's term in Council at this Pres. extended for one year beyond prescribed period.

21. Surg. John McLennan, app. surgeon to Hon. the Governor, from 9th inst., until further orders.

22. H. B. Frere, Esq., app. to office of private sec. to Hon. the Gov.

Lieut. H. J. Pelly, 8th N.I., assist. pol. agent, received charge of the post-office at Kurrachee from Capt. Kennedy on the 30th May.

Lieut. Kenyon, postmaster at Deesa, permitted to visit Aboo for a short period, the duties of his office, during his abs., being performed by Captain Littlewood, 9th N.I.

24. Mr. A. C. Stuart, to be assist. to rev. commissioner.

29. Maj. Fawcett, having been ordered to Baroda, the duties of the post-office at Ahmedabad will, during his absence, be performed by Lieut. T. Minster, 11th N.I.

Examination.—A. D. Robertson, Esq., assist. to the collector of Dharwar, and attached to rev. survey, was examined, and found competent to enter on the transaction of public business.

July 5. Mr. E. L. Jenkins, assist. to coll. of Poona, placed in permanent charge of Joonere and Paubul Purgunnahs.

Mr. H. L. Anderson, assist. to coll. of Poona, ditto of the Indapoor and Bheemthoroe Purgunnahs.

6. Mr. B. Hutt app. to act as a puisne judge of Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, till further orders.

Mr. W. Birdwood to continue to act as judge and sess. judge of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. C. M. Harrison to continue to act as senior assist. judge and sess. judge of Ahmednuggur for the detach station of Dhoolia.

July 11. Lieut.-Col. P. M. Melvill, mil. sec. to govt., resumed his duties, and J. P. Willoughby, Esq., ditto of the judicial department.

Mr. A. C. Travers received charge of his office of 3rd assist. to col. and mag. of Khandeish on the 28th June.

Retired from the Service.—*July 6.* G. L. Elliot, Esq., from 1st October next.

Leaves of Absence.—*June 22.* Assist. Surg. M. Stovell, civil oculist to Deccan, till 20th October, for health.

27. Mr. C. M. Harrison, judge, &c. of Ahmednuggur, for one month to Poonah, on priv. affairs.

Mr. G. L. Elliot, judge, &c. at Surat, till October, to the Deccan, for health.
 July 6. Mr. S. Marriott, to the Deccan, till October, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

July 5. The Rev. I. N. Allen, A.M., assist. chaplain with Scinde field force, the Rev. S. F. Pemberton, A.M., chaplain at Deesa, and the Rev. C. Tombs, A.M., junior chaplain at Poonah, have been app. surrogates for and throughout the arch-deaconry of Bombay.

The Court of Directors have app. the Rev. W. Goodall, M.A., to be an assist. chaplain on Bombay estab.

Leave of Absence.—The Rev. H. Hickman Breckton as an assist. chaplain on Bombay estab. (in Europe), granted by the Court of Directors ext. of leave for two months.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, June 17.—Captain Threshie, Dep. Assist. Com. Gen. has received charge of the commissariat dep. at Poonah, from Lieut. T. Fanning.

Lieut. Blenkins, 6th N.I., to act as sub. assist. com. gen. and in charge of bazaar and police during abs. of Bt. Capt. Ramsay, on med. cert. till further ord.—Lieut. Blenkins to have charge of bazaar and police with the force, v. Capt. Tusdale.

Lieut. N. P. McDougall, 10th N.I., confirmed in app. of fort adjt. at Surat.

1st L. C. (Lancers) Cornet H. R. Parker, to be lieut. v. Combe resigned, date of rank, 23rd May, 1842.

June 20.—The under-mentioned gentlemen admitted to the serv. as cadets of infantry:—

Infantry.—Mr. T. Darlingker, ranked and posted to the 6th reg. N.I., in G.O. of the 6th ult. Date of arrival, 3rd June, 1842.

Mr. G. McBain Barnes, ditto, posted to 22nd N.I. in G.O. of ditto, ditto.

June 21.—Ensign C. D. Ducat, app. act. qu.-mast. and paymaster of 13th N.I.

Captain Willoughby, fort adj. of Bombay, received charge of pension pay office, on 10th inst. from Capt. E. Hart, 19th N.I.

Assist. Surg. R. Collum, app. dep. med. storekeeper at Sukkur, v. Jephson, app. civil surg. at Broach.

Lieut. E. Wood, to act as adj. to L. W. of 12th N.I. proceeding to Quetta, during abs. of Lieut. Jones, on sick cert.

Lieut. R. Richards to perform duties of adj. to 3rd N.I., during such time as the former officer may remain in charge of reg.

Ensign McGregor to perform duties of adj. to 2nd L. C. during Lieut. Taylor's abs. or till further ord.

Cornet Barnevall to act as qu.-mast. and interp. to 2nd L. C. during abs. of Lieut. Marriott on med. cert. to Bombay.

Lieut.-Col. J. G. Griffith, comdt. of artil. to proceed to Deccan on a tour of inspection from 21st inst. to the 24th prox.

The under-mentioned gentlemen (arrived 8th June) admitted to the service as cadets of cav. art. and inf., and as an assist.-surg. on this estab. The cadets for cav. prom. to cornets, for the art. to 2nd lieuts., and infantry to ensigns, leav. the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:—

Cavalry.—Mr. E. F. Moore; Mr. E. P. Arthur.

Artillery.—Mr. H. Scott; Mr. H. S. Osborne.

Infantry.—Mr. M. J. Soppitt; Mr. C. T. Palin; Mr. W. M. S. Bottom; Mr. G. O'M. O'Neill.

Medical Establishment.—Mr. J. Peet.

June 27.—The services of Lieutenant C. F. North, of Bombay Eng. at present emp. under orders of polit. agent at Candahar, placed at disposal of com.-in-chief.

Lieut. A. Vincent, 10th N.I. app. an act. sub-assist. com. gen. during abs. of Lieut. B. Dunsterville, on leave to Poonah.

June 30.—Ens. Day, to act as qu. master and interp. to 19th N.I., during abs. of Brev. Capt. Kenny, on duty, or till further orders.

Lieut. Beale, to act as qu. master and interp. to 22nd N.I. from above date, v. Boye, nominated to the Deccan survey.

Lieut. Champion, to act as interp. to L. W. of 24th N.I., at Asseerghur.

2nd (Gren.) N.I. Capt. G. Boyd, to be major, Lieut. R. H. Mackintosh, to be capt., and Ens. H. Moyle, to be lieut., in suc. to Rollings retired; April 6, 1842.

20th N.I. Capt. J. R. Keily and Lieut. E. Campbell, to take rank in suc. to Ash, dec.; April 15, 1842.

20th N.I. Lieut. E. Baynes to be capt., and Ens. R. I. Edgerly, to be lieut. in

suc. to Baldwin invalided. Mr. B. Burgess to rank in this reg. from May 30; in the army from March 15.

July 2.—Assist. Surg. Deas, to assume med. charge of political agency and Bolan Rangers at Quetta, on the depart. of Assist. Surg. Wright.

July 6.—Col. S. Hughes, c.b., to resume command at Ahmednuggur, from Lieut. Col. Manson, c.b., from June 30.

July 11.—Ens. B. Burgess, 20th N.I., attached to do duty with 23rd reg. N.L.I. until an opportunity offers for his proceeding to join his corps in Scinde.

Cadet W. Miles, lately arr., attached to do duty with 19th N.I., until further orders, to join.

July 15.—The undermentioned gentlemen admitted as Cadets of Inf. and as an Assist. Surg.:—Inf. Ranked and posted to 1st Eur. Reg. in G. O. March 1842, Mr. T. T. Piers; date of arrival, 3rd July 1842. Ranked and posted to the 24th N.I. in G. O. 24th May, 1842, Mr. M. G. Head; date of arr. 3rd July. Medical Estab. Ranked in G. O. of 24th May last, Mr. Mark Style; date of arr. 3rd July, 1842.

July 15.—Capt. Stevens, 21st N.I., to act as interp. to 41st F. till furth. ord.

Lieut. Kay, 6th N.I., to act as interp. to 3rd L.C., till furth. ord.

Head-Quarters, Poona, June 7.—Lieut. C. Blood prom. to capt., and 2nd Lieut. J. Hamilton to 1st Lieut. in suc. to Webb, dec.; Ens. Bruce, Inf. attached to do duty with the 1st batt.

June 17.—Assist. Surg. J. Pect, lately arrived from England, attached to do duty in Eur. Gen. Hospital till further orders.

June 18.—Lieut. C. F. Christie, 2nd Reg. Eur. I. I. to proceed to Bombay forthwith, to do duty with wing of that corps there stationed.

Staff.—Capt. R. M. Hughes, dep. judge adv. gen., Scinde force, from 15th June to 31st Aug., to proceed to Poona, till an opportunity offers for his proceeding to Scinde.

June 20.—Removals. Lieut. Col. S. Hughes, c.b., from 5th N.I. (1st Inf.) to 15th N.I.; Lieut. Col. M. C. Bagnold, from 15th N.I. to 5th N.I. (Lt. Inf.)

Assist. Surg. Campbell to receive med. charge of 18th Madras N.I. and staff from Assist. Surg. Atkinson.

Assist. Surg. Evans to receive med. charge of 18th Madras N.I. from Assist. Surg. J. D. Campbell.

June 28.—Cornet E. F. Moore, attached to do duty with head-quarters of H. Brigade at Poona till further orders, to join.

Cornet E. P. Arthur, of Lt. Cav., attached to do duty with H.M. 14th Lt. D. till further orders, to join.

July 2.—Assist. Surg. G. Maitland, lately arrived, to do duty in Native Gen. Hosp. till further orders.

July 5.—Lieut. G. P. Kennet, 1st batt. art. to remain at pres. till the opening of the season, when he will proceed to Ahmedabad, and do duty with details of art. at that station.

July 12.—Assist. Surg. Webster, 41st Foot, to afford med. aid to H. Q. wing of 6th N.I., and to staff and details left at Dadur.

Assist. Surg. Brickwell, 20th N.I., to join and afford med. aid to H. Q. wing of 6th N.I., proceeding from Dadur to Quetta.

Assist. Surg. Davidson, m.n., of the 1st Gr. regt. N.I., to do duty with light bat.; and Assist. Surg. Macpherson, H.M. 40th regt., to remain at Quetta, and afford med. aid to detail of 3rd comp. 1st bat. Bombay Art. and 20th N.I.

Assist. Surg. Davidson, m.n., to afford med. aid to the 20th N.I., during indisposition of Assist. Surg. Macpherson.

Assist. Surg. Brickwell to afford med. aid to H. Q. staff and details, and Assist. Surg. Webster, H.M. 41st regt., to afford med. aid to detach. of Bombay Foot Art., till further orders.

Assist. Surg. McMorris, after his arrival at Kurrachee, to proceed to Sukkur, and there afford med. aid to 1st Gren. regt. N.I., till further orders.

Assist. Surg. Miller, ditto to Sukkur, and await further instructions.

Assist. Surg. Deas, 6th N.I., to afford med. aid to sick and wounded men of Horse Art. and H.M. 41st regt., left at Quetta, and to make over charge to Assist. Surg. Webster, on his being reported fit for duty.

Assist. Surg. Wright, 25th N.I., to afford med. aid to H. Q. staff and details.

Assist. Surg. Ogilvie, to join the convoy arrived at Shikarpore from Sukkur, and afford med. aid to left wing 12th N.I. and details accompanying it.

Assist. Surg. McKenzie, 8th N.I., to afford med. aid to 2nd comp. 2nd bat. art., till furth. ord.

Ens. Bruce, attached to do duty with 1st bat. art. at Ahmednuggur, till further orders to join.

Assist. Surg. W. Bowie, M.D., lately relieved from civil duty at Broach, is placed at disposal of superint. surg. of pres. div., for gen. duty.

Assist. Surg. M. Style, and J. Trestrall, lately arrived, attached to do duty till further orders, the former in the Europ. Gen. Hosp., the latter in Marine Batt. and Convalescent Hosp. at Bombay.

Returned to Duty.—June 15. Capt. W. J. Ottley, of the 2nd rt. lt. cav. 8th June, 1842; Capt. G. Clarkson, of the 12th rt. N.I., ditto; Capt. J. Liddell, of the 23rd rt. N.I., ditto; Lieut. H. Lavie, of the 13th rt. N.I., ditto. June 20. Lieut. G. K. Bell, and G. B. Kennett, art. surg.; J. Bowstead, med. estab.; Lieut. A. Prescott, lancers.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—June —. Maj.-Gen. T. Farquharson, three years, for health; Lieut. J. W. Morrison, 2nd gr. N.I., ditto, ditto. July 15. Capt. J. S. Leeson, art., for health.

To Presidency, &c.—June 20. Capt. W. J. Ottley, 2nd L. C., to October. June 30. Maj. P. Steinson, six months, to Vizagapatam and Madras, on priv. affairs. July 12. Lieut. A. Prescott, L.C., to October.

To Poona.—July 5. Lieut. F. W. Whitehead, to October.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

14th L.D.—Cornet E. P. Arthur, light cav., attached to do duty.

Furlough.—17th Foot. Ensign W. A. Armstrong, to England for one year, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

June 14.—*Volunteers.* Mr. Walter Cargill Ranken, Mr. Thomas Edward Lewis.

July 8.—Mr. John Blake to be act. clerk of H.C.'s steam frigate *Semiramis*, from 14th May last.

Commander Porter, from the *Coote*, to the command of the *Euphrates*, from 1st June, 1842.

Lieut. Boulderson, act. assist. superint., to the temporary charge of *Cleopatra*, from 1st June, 1842.

Lieut. J. W. Young, to act as assist. superint. from 1st inst., during absence of Lieut. Boulderson, or till further orders.

Mr. Powell, clerk in charge of *Euphrates*, to be transferred to *Victoria*, v. Horn, sick on shore from 20th May last.

Mr. George Earteman, to be act. clerk in charge of *Euphrates*, v. Powell, transferred from 20th May last.

Mr. J. Ward, purser of the *Semiramis*, performed the duties of clerk of that vessel, in addition to that of purser, from 20th April last.

Mr. Williams, clerk of the *Clive*, to be clerk in charge of that vessel, consequent on abs. of Mr. Purser Turner on med. cert. from 30th April last.

Act. Lieut. Nisbett, to be mate of the *Euphrates*, from 16th of Dec. 1840, to the 30th of April, 1841.

Act. Lieut. Nisbett, to the charge of *Taptie*, from 25th of Aug. to the 19th of September, 1840.

Dr. Smith, of the *Elphinstone*, to afford med. aid to the military details under Col. Davis, at Kurrack, till further orders from 15th March, 1842.

Lieut. A. McDonald, from sick quarters, to assume the charge of *Mahi*, as a temp. measure from 28th April last.

Mr. W. Ramsay, 1st class engineers, proceeding to Bombay by order of the superintendent, to be discharged from the service.

July 11.—*Volunteers.* Mr. F. Gregg; Mr. R. W. Hight; Mr. G. N. P. Mason; Mr. J. H. Snow.

Furloughs.—June 16. Capt. R. Lowe to Europe, for health. July 11. Capt. D. Ross, master attendant to the Deccan, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JUNE 21.—*Mahi*, from Bushire.—25. *Ramsay*, from Mauritius; *Independent*, from Hull.—26. *Fort William*, from Deal; *John Bull*, from London; *Eleanor*, from Macao; *Agnes*, from Calcutta.—27. *Champion*, from Port Jackson.—29. *Margaret*, from London; *Osceola*, from London.—JULY 1. *Allalevie*, from Calcutta; *Nepaul*,

from Greenock.—2. *Kingston*, from Liverpool; *Brahmin*, from Greenock.—3. *Marjestic*, from Cowes; *Mullothan*, from Plymouth.—4. *Victoria*, from Suez; *Tory*, from Rio.—9. *Quentin Leitch*, from Greenock.—15. *Monarch*, from Leith.—16. *Gilbert Henderson*, from Singapore.—*Portland*, from Liverpool.

Departures.

JUNE 17. *Hope*, for Calcutta; *Reliance*, for Liverpool.—19. *Cleopatra*, for Aden.—22. *George Armstrong*, for Colombo.—23. *Maia*, for China.—24. *Mary Campbell*, for Liverpool.—25. *Mary*, for London; *Herculean*, for Calcutta.—26. *Trinidad*, for China; *Harriet Scott*, for China; *Dartmouth*, for Calcutta.—28. *David Clark*, for China.—29. *Tartar*, for China.—30. *Lord Goderich*, for Calcutta; *Mount Stuart Elphinstone*, for China.—JULY 1. *Kate*, for Aden; *Grecian*, for China.—3. *Ward Chipman*, for Liverpool; *Marmion*, for Calcutta; *Cremona*, for Calcutta.—5. *Clyde*, for Liverpool.—6. *Universe*, for Liverpool; *Hannah Kerr*, for Calcutta; *Duke of Lancaster*, for Calcutta.—7. *Good Hope*, for Calcutta; *William Abrams*, for Calcutta.—9. *Anonymous*, for China.—10. *Bombay Castle*, for China.—11. *John Bull*, for Calcutta.—13. *Robert Benn*, for Liverpool.—15. *Helena*, for China.—17. *Cove*, for London; *Thetes*, for China; *Nepaul*, for China; *Island Queen*, for China.

Freights.—(July 18) 'To London, 20s. to 30s. per ton. Liverpool—are nominally 10s. per ton, but this cannot now be obtained. China—10 Rs. per Candy for Cotton to Macao.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 25. At Kurrachee, the lady of Capt. H. S. Watkin, 15th N.I., daughter.
June 14. At Surat, the lady of A. W. Ravenscroft, Esq., civil service, daughter.
20. At Kavel, the wife of Mr. W. H. Sizeland, schoolmaster, son.
— The lady of Capt. T. M. Blois Turner, engineers, son.
21. At Kurrachee, Lower Scind, the lady of Lieut. H. W. Preedy, 25th regt., and sub-assistant commissary general, son.
22. At Colabah, Mrs. H. Cleverly, son.
— The lady of Capt. W. B. Goodfellow, daughter.
28. At Deesa, the lady of Major Lewis Brown, political superintendent, Palunpoor, twins, both boys.
30. At Kulladghee, the lady of Capt. Rickards, 21st regt., daughter.
July 3. Poona, Mrs. W. H. Whittenbury, daughter.
— At Deesa, the wife of Mr. Acting Riding Master Hussey, 2nd light cavalry, son.
9. At Rutnagherry, the lady of Walter John Hunter, Esq., civil service, son.
14. At Bombay, the lady of Captain J. H. Chalmers, 4th regiment N. I. (rifle corps), son, who survived only twelve hours.

MARRIAGES.

May 28. At Bombay, at the Cathedral, Capt. Thomas Hall, commander of the ship *Reliance*, to Caroline, relict of the late William Denton, commander, of the Indian Navy.
June 6. At Bombay, Mr. John King, to Miss Ann Thomasina Marshall.
14. At Bombay, James Remington Hadow, Esq., to Jane Menzies, eldest daughter of George John Baumbach, Esq., of Dunbar.
16. At Byculla, L. R. Reid, Esq., civil service, to Jane, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. S. B. Boileau, H.M. 22nd regt.
— At Bombay, the Rev. George Cook, junior chaplain of the Scotch Church, son of the Rev. Dr. Cook, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of St. Andrews, to Jane Halket, daughter of Robert Patallo, Esq., St. Andrew's, Scotland.
22. At Colgong, Wm. Waters Sinclair, Esq., of Chandney Factory, Malda, to Maria, youngest daughter of Capt. John White, late of Chittagong.
27. At St. Andrew's Church, Lieut. Alfred Wm. Lucas, 7th regt. N. I., to Mary Charlotte, widow of the late Adam Dixon, Esq., and only daughter of the late Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Fallon.
July 14. At Poonah, Henry Babington Rose, Esq., 1st Bombay European Regt., to Evander Sophia, second daughter of Major Gen. Frederick Roome, Bombay army.

DEATHS.

May 18. At Cambay, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Patrick Grant Dallas, 2d regt. Bombay L. C.

May 18. Suddenly, the Rev. R. Ward, senior chaplain of Bombay. He had for a twelvemonth been travelling in Egypt for the benefit of his health, and had gone with a party of English gentlemen to Palestine. He died at Jerusalem in the beginning of May; his family were at that time resident in Malta.

27. At Poona, the wife of Mr. E. Horne, of the Secretary's office, aged 24 years.

29. At Broach, suddenly, Conductor Robert Reid, of Clare, Tyrone, Ireland (late pensioner), aged 82 years. He served with the expedition to Egypt, under General D. Baird, in the Deccan War, and at the taking of Porebunder, Jamnugger, and Pallanpoor.

June 1. At Poona, Kennet William, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Frazer, of the Trigonometrical Survey.

9. At Bombay, Charlotte Kirby, wife of sub-conductor G. E. Kirby, pension establishment.

11. In camp at Ashtre, near Sehore, the infant son of Capt. H. W. Trevelyn, aged three months.

19. At Surat, the infant daughter of A. W. Ravenscroft, Esq., C. S.

20. At Bycullah, of cholera, Mary Arabella, child of John and Jemima Farrell, aged two years.

23. At Dhoolia, of cholera, Mr. Foster Persse Thomas, indigo planter, aged about 36 years.

25. Hormusjee Bhickajee, Esq., of dysentery, aged 61.

26. At Dapoolie, Elizabeth Berkley Dalet, infant daughter of Capt. Haselwood, 3d regt. N. I., aged six months.

27. At Bycullah, of cholera, Capt. W. M. Webb, of the Bombay Artillery.

July 2. At Poonah, of abscess of the liver, Assist. Surg. Edward J. Pridha^m, 2d Eur. L. I.

3. At Poona, Mary Rebecca, youngest daughter of Mr. Riding Master Randall, horse brigade, aged seventeen months.

4. At Bombay, of smallpox, Letitia, wife of Mr. Conductor F. C. Sherren, of the commissariat department, aged 19 years.

— At Girgaum, Mr. Wm. Jardine, aged 35 years, late of the secretary's office.

8. Charlotte Maria, daughter of Mr. James Taylor, aged 7 years.

— At Poona, Emma, wife of Capt. Thomas Eyre, 3rd regt. of Bombay cavalry.

9. At Bycullah, Sarah Brown, infant daughter of Thomas and Ellen Ginger, aged one year.

Ceylon.

APPOINTMENTS.

June 19. Maj. Walter, H.M. 95th regt., app. to command of Trincomalie district, in room of Brevet-Major Gordon, royal artillery, who succeeds to the command at Galle, in the room of Major Griffith, 90th regt., proceeded to England on leave.

William G. Cumming, Esq., app. dep. Queen's adv. for Western Circuit.

Mr. Advocate Hanna app. to act as dep. Queen's adv. on the next Northern Circuit, in consequence of Mr. Temple's indisposition.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—June 3. *Potter*, from Liverpool.—5. *Iris*, from Falmouth.—8. *Reward*, from Mauritius.—18. *Regulus*, from Batavia.—26. *Peter Proctor*, from London.

Departures.—June 12. *Lord Keane*, for London.—20. *Hebe*, for London; *Blair*, for Liverpool.

BIRTHS.

May 27. At Putlam, the wife of Mr. John Beavan, head clerk of the Chilaw Cutchery, son.

June 3. At St. Sebastian, Mrs. C. Klyn, wife of Mr. Klyn, general treasury, son.

MARRIAGE.

May 21. At Calpentyn, Mr. Wm. Gerard Jansz to Miss Eliza Sophia Van Guster.

DEATH.

June 25. At Trincomalie, Margaret, wife of Lieut. C. T. Smith, Ceylon rifle regt., aged 23.

Penang, Singapore, &c.

BIRTHS.

March 1. At Malacca, the lady of Lieut. C. Searle, 39th regt. M.N.I., daughter.
29. At Malacca, Mrs. P. Crummey, daughter.

MARRIAGE.

June 9. At Singapore, R. Rangel, Esq., to Charlotte, third daughter of the late R. Leslie, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

April 14. At Singapore, Carapiet Phanosc, Esq., aged 73. Mr. Phanosc was one of the oldest Armenian residents in this island.

15. At Singapore, Primrose, wife of Mr. J. F. Burrowes, aged 23.

May 10. At Singapore, Capt. Charles English Nash, of the *Princess Charlotte*.

16. At Penang, James Fairlie Carnegie, Esq., aged 41, law agent of the Court of Judicature, and eldest son of the late James Carnegie, Esq., formerly one of the oldest merchants of this island.

31. At Singapore, at the house of the Governor, John Fraser Leslie, of the 13th M.N.I., aged 38.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—April 23. *Francisca*, from Cape G.H.; *Emancipation*, from Port Philip; H.M.S. *Pluto*, from England.—24. *Ganymede*, from Launceston.—May 10. *Serpent*, from Cape G.H.—June 9. *Isabella*, and *Queen Victoria*, both from Bombay; *Camaicu*, *Timandi*, and *Pathfinder*, all from Batavia.—10. *Charlotte*, and *Wm. Gillies*, both from Bombay; *Sarah Botsford*, from Sydney.—11. *Red Rover*, from Calcutta; *Forth*, and *Sir H. Compton*, both from Bombay.—14. *Brothers*, from Sydney.

Departures.—April 21. *Fortfield*, for Port Adelaide.—22. *Geo. Washington*, for Bremen.—25. *Belhaven*, for London.—27. *Oriza*, for London; *Camaicu*, for Batavia.—June 2. *Forth*, for London.

China.

APPOINTMENT.

March 20.—Chas. E. Stewart, Esq., to be assist. sec. and treasurer to the superintendents of the trade of British subjects in China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Canton.—March 7. *Arrow*, from New Zealand and Sydney.—8. *Ariel*, from Calcutta; *James Boorman*, from Bombay; *Horatio* (U.S.), from New York.—9. *Mercury*, from London; *Levant* (U.S.), from Philadelphia.—10. *Ardascer*, and *Anonyma*, both from Bombay.—11. *Rob Roy*, from Calcutta.—16. *Mary Imrie*, from Calcutta.—18. *Hero*, from Calcutta.—19. *Cowasjee Family*, and *Alibi*, both from Calcutta.—20. *Kestrel*, from Calcutta.—22. U.S.S. *Constellation*, and U.S.S. *Boston*, both from Manilla.—24. *Akbar* (U.S.), from Liverpool; *Moulmein*, from Batavia and Bombay.—25. *Sir Robert Peel*, from Singapore; *John Horton*, from Liverpool.—26. *Cecilia*, from Balli; *Chusan*, from Bombay.—27. *Queen Mab*, from Liverpool.—28. *Prima Donna*, from Liverpool.—April 20. *Columbine*, from Calcutta.—21. *Singular* (Sp.), and *Isabella II.* (Sp.), both from Manilla.—22. *Courier*, from Manilla.—24. *Maria*, from Manilla.—27. H.M.S. *Calliope*, from Calcutta.—30. *William Hughes*, from Sydney.—May 2. *Castle Huntley*, from Bombay.—3. *Vestal*, from Bombay.—5. *Falcon*, from Calcutta.

Departures.—March 7. *Betsy and Sarah*, for Calcutta.—8. *Cordelia*, for Liverpool.—10. *Tartar*, for Singapore, Ceylon, and Bombay.—11. *John Bibby*, for London.—12. *Cadet*, for Calcutta.—14. *Indiana*, for Batavia; *Ganges*, for Madras.—16. *Red Rover*, for Calcutta.—17. *Singular* (Sp.), for Manilla.—19. *John Brightman*, for Calcutta.—20. *Pearl*, for London.—22. *Cynthia* (U.S.), for New York.—23. *Arethusa*, for Batavia.—April 20. *Palatine*, for Singapore.—24. *Tremelga*, for Batavia; *Good Success*, for Siam.—25. *Eleanor*, for Bombay.—29. *Ana*, for Lima.—May 3. *Forth*, for London.

BIRTH.

Mar. 16. At Macao, the lady of Capt. Jas. Ramsay, dep. assist. com. gen., daughter.

DEATH.

Feb. 25. At Ningpo, of a pulmonary affection, Apothecary John McKenzie, aged 38.

Freights (May 10).—To England, scarce, at £4. 10s. to £5.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BIRTH.

March 15. At Port Adelaide, the lady of the Rev. Edward White, A.M., H.E.I.C.'s chaplain, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 3. At Mayfield, Port Phillip, G. W. Cole, of Melbourne, Esq., to Thomasine, daughter of the late W. G. M'Crae, Esq.

April 1. At Sydney, Mr. Alexander Taves to Mrs. Mary Gray.

3. Mr. Charles Riley, of Sydney, to Mary M'Kinlay.

12. Mr. Henry Chapman, of Sydney, to Magdalene Armstrong.

19. At Sydney, Frederick Ebsworth, Esq., of Miller's Point, to Sophia, second daughter of Capt. Steel, of Hyde Park, late of H.M. 89th regt.

Lately. At Sydney, C. D. O'Connell, Esq., nephew to the Rt. Hon. Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., to Frances, daughter of the late Capt. Riley.

DEATHS.

Feb. 9. At Richmond, the wife of Capt. Roach, of apoplexy, aged 21.

— At New Town, Miss Emma Byerley, only daughter of the late Sir John Byerley, of Farmhill, Gloucestershire.

March 6. At Geelong, Henry, third son of H. Tyssen, Esq.

22. At Sydney Eagle Vale, Mrs. Jenkins.

April 7. At New South Wales, of dysentery, Mr. John Wilson, jun., aged 26.

13. At Sydney, Miss Margaret Kayle, aged 22, daughter of Mr. Alex. Kayle, of Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, Scotland.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

APPOINTMENTS.

March 24. To be justices of the peace for the island of Van Diemen's Land and its dependencies: W. Fletcher, Esq.; H. Jeanneret, doctor of medicine.

30. W. Lang, Esq., to be a justice of the peace for ditto.

April 7. Valentine Fleming, Esq., to be commissioner of insolvent estates for Hobart Town.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Hobart Town and Launceston.—*March 28.* *Carnarvon*, from S. Seas.—

April 1. *Islay*, from London.—6. *John Brewer*, from Portsmouth; *Indiana*, from London.—11. *Packet*, from Mauritius.—12. *Emma Eugenia*, from London; *Cypress*, from Salem.

Arrivals at Port Phillip.—*March 23.* *Lady Margaret*, from London.—*April.* *Two Sisters*, from Liverpool.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 8. At Adelaide, South Australia, Mr. R. Winter to Maria, daughter of Mr. J. Chittleborough, North Adelaide.

24. At Perth, Western Australia, Lieut. E. Corbett, of the 72nd Highlanders, son of Panton Corbett, Esq., of Longnor Hall, Shropshire, to Elizabeth A. T., only daughter of the late Robert Scholl, Esq.

March 3. At St. John's, South Australia, Mr. C. Fern, of Kensington, to Sarah, daughter of R. Bradshaw, Esq.

29. At Melbourne, Mr. J. M. Fisher to Sarah, daughter of T. M. Marshall, Esq., of Melbourne.

April 2. At Rokeby Church, Hobart Town, James, son of Charles Wilcock, Esq., of Clarence Plains, to Fanny, daughter of Wm. Nichols, jun., Esq., of Clarence House.

DEATHS.

March 20. At Melbourne, in her 22nd year, Sophia, wife of C. John Baker, Esq., late of the Inner Temple, and daughter of the Rev. J. W. Martin, of Keston Rectory, Kent.

30. In Campbell Street, Hobart Town, the Rev. John Waterhouse, general superintendent of the Wesleyan missions in Australasia and Polynesia, aged 53.

New Zealand.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—March 8. *New York Packet*, from Downs.—9. *Birman*, from Portsmouth.

MARRIAGE.

Feb. 28. At New Zealand, John Lewis, Esq., of the Madras army, son of Rear Admiral J. Mason Lewis, to Anna, daughter of E. Burt, Esq., commander in the Royal Navy.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—April 9. *Levant Packet*, from Cape; *Clio*, from Bordeaux.—25. *Phantom*, from Launceston.—May 1. *Science*, from London; *Paris*, from Bourbon.—2. *True Love*, from Batavia.—4. *Zoe*, from Calcutta; *Mauritian*, from Calcutta.—7. *Porcupine*, from Madagascar.—8. *Robert Ingham*, from Marseilles; *President*, from Calcutta; *Kingfisher*, from Madagascar; *Countess of Durham*, from Cape.—9. *Larch*, from Madagascar; *Constance*, from Pondicherry.—May 10. *John Will*, from Calcutta; *Mary Bulmer*, from Singapore; *Regina*, from Calcutta.—11. *Queen*, from Madagascar; *Lynher*, from Sydney.—12. *British Queen*, for Newcastle.—13. H.M.S. *Andromache*, from Cape; *Meg Merrilies*, from Bordeaux.—15. *Mary*, from Sunderland.—17. *Carleton*, from Singapore.—19. *Caroline*, from Bourbon.—28. *Reward*, from Calcutta.

Departures.—April 11. *Cervantes*, for Coromandel coast.—12. *Advocate*, for Ceylon.—14. *Vixen*, for China; *Glencairn*, for Greenock.—20. *Cecilia*, for London; *Isabella*, for Cork.—26. *Williams*, for Bourbon.—28. *Angeren*, for Singapore; *Comet*, for Madagascar; *Levant Packet*, for Bourbon.—30. *Suns Pareil*, for Madagascar; *Baronet*, for Bengal.—May 1. *Augustus*, for Madras.—7. *Mary Mallaby*, for Muscat; *Samuel Baker*, for Hobart Town; *Ocean Queen*, for London.—8. *Cheshire*, for Liverpool.—*Phantom*, for Launceston.—11. *Mark Palmer*, and *Baronet*, both for Calcutta.

DEATH.

May 10. At Port Louis, Mr. Felix Faduilhe.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENTS.

May 26. The Rev. P. B. Borchers to act as minister to the Dutch Reformed Church at Caledon during absence on leave of the Rev. J. Cassie.

June 16. J. Rainier, Esq., to be a justice of the peace for the district of Swellendam and Caledon.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—May 8. *Spartan*, from Mauritius.—14. H.M.B. *Wolverine*, from England.—18. H.M.S. *Minden*, from Plymouth.—24. *Lord Hungerford*, from Bengal.—26. *Henry Woolley*, from Falmouth.—27. *Stedfast*, from Downs; *Emily*, from Newcastle; *Grindlay*, from Calcutta.—28. *Amwell*, from Liverpool.—29. *Agricola*, from Calcutta; *Lady Fitzgerald*, from Plymouth; *Sarah Murna*, from Torbay.—June 1. *Jean*, from London.—2. *Anna Robertson*, from Portsmouth.—12. *Thomas Arbuthnot*, from Calcutta; *Caroline*, from Colombo; *Morayshire*, from Calcutta; *Agrippina*, from Ceylon.—14. *Fortitude*, from Calcutta; *Zenobia*, from Liverpool; *Henry Hoyle*, from Calcutta.—15. *Thomas Hoult*, from Singapore; *Surrey*, from London; *Tobago*, from London; *Layton*, from Singapore; *Scotia*, from Bengal.

—16. *Downshire*, from Singapore; *Strath Eden*, from Bombay.—17. *Daphne*, from Adelaide, S.A.—18. *St. Helena*, from Sydney; *Washington*, from Downs; *Amity*, from London.

Departures.—May. 11. H.M.S. *Fantome*, for Rio.—22. H.M.B. *Wolverine*, for China.—31. *Amwell*, for Sydney.—June 8. *Anna Robertson*, for Madras.—13. *Haughton Le Sherne*, for Swan River.—14. H.M.S. *Lady Southampton*, for Port Natal (with troops).—15. *Montrose*, for London.—16. *Agrippina*, for London.—17. *Minerva*, for Swan River; *Briton*, for Mauritius.—20. *Mandane*, for Mauritius.—24. H.M.S. *Driver*, for China.—29. H.M.S. *Minden*, for Hong Kong.

MARRIAGES.

May 31. At Graham's Town, Mr. J. Trollip to Rhoda, daughter of Mr. J. Collet.
— At Uitenhage, Edward, son of R. Harker, Esq., J.P., Government resident at Pellenberg Bay, to Wilhelmina, daughter of S. H. du Toit, Esq., J.P., of Uitenhage.

DEATHS.

April 27. At Rondebosch, Mrs. L. Hare.

May 12. At Lang Kloof, Graham's Town, Mr. J. Rademeyer, J.P.

13. At Cape Town, Mrs. M. C. Hall.

17. At Cape Town, Mr. M. Ross.

— At Cape Town, Mrs. A. Phillip.

24. In the engagement with the Dutch Boers at Port Natal, Lieut. Wyatt, Roy. art.

June 2. Mrs. Brand, widow of the late Col. J. Claris.

15. At Cape Town, the wife of Mr. P. H. Ley.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Aug. 12.

Parliament was prorogued this day by her Majesty in person. The speech from the throne contained the following reference to Eastern affairs:—

"Although I have deeply to lament the reverses which have befallen a division of the army to the westward of the Indus, yet I have the satisfaction of reflecting that the gallant defence of the city of Jellalabad, crowned by a decisive victory in the field, has eminently proved the courage and discipline of the European and native troops, and the skill and fortitude of their distinguished commander."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Aug. 10.

The Affghan Expedition.—In a review of the business of the session, Lord Palmerston made the following allusion to the policy of the late Government in regard to the Affghan expedition:—"Another great enlargement of the field of our commerce was produced by the great operations which we undertook in the countries lying west of the Indus. (*A laugh from the ministerial benches.*) I knew that that would excite a laugh; it may provoke the derision of many a man there, who, till he read the despatches from the army, never heard the names of the towns that were taken and the provinces which were added to our empire (*cheers*), and who, till he saw the glorious achievements of Lord Keane, never heard whether Ghuznee was an inland fortress or a sea-port town. (*Hear, hear!*) Gentlemen may laugh at things they do not comprehend, but their laughter cannot take from the good sense of the people of England, and cannot make that unimportant and trivial which is of the highest consequence. I suppose no man will deny that, if we retain military possession of those places, they will enable us to command the secure navigation of the Indus, a river navigable for 1,200 miles or upwards from its source, and traversing rich countries filled with inhabitants—countries which, if blessed with internal tranquillity, would afford you an immense market for your manufactures.

(*Hear, hear!*) No one in his senses, who has any of the distinguishing qualities of man besides the power of laughing, which, we are told, is one of his peculiar qualities—no rational person who has any of the human attributes will, I think, treat with levity a matter of this great importance. (*Hear, hear!*) We were told, however, that it is the greatest assurance on my part to say that we have obtained for England a barrier in Afghanistan, and the possession of that country. I conclude that expression had reference to the unfortunate disaster which had then recently occurred, and that the meaning was, that although we had at first won the country, yet by subsequent disasters we had lost a portion of what had been obtained. I say, in the first place, that the recent loss and disaster had nothing whatever to do with the original policy of the war, and would altogether have been averted by an ordinary adaptation of means to the end. I do not like to say any thing that implies blame on any man, more especially when nobody can tell on whom the blame is to rest; but speaking on matters of great national interest, I cannot refrain from saying that, if the most ordinary military precautions had been taken, if the force of 6,000 men then in Cabul had been stationed in a well-fortified position—the Bala Hissar, or any other stronghold, provided with artillery, and with sufficient magazines of food and ammunition within their own defences—those 6,000 men would have been unassailable, not only by the force of the Affghans, but by the force of all Central Asia (*hear, hear!*), and would have maintained themselves in Cabul with as much success and in as gallant a manner as Sir R. Sale had done with a much inferior force, and with much greater difficulties to contend with (*cheers*), in that noble and heroic defence of Jellalabad; that no disaster of any kind could have happened, and that we should have held the country up to the present time, just as we did in the two years which intervened between our first occupation of it and the unfortunate occurrences of last winter. (*Loud cheers.*) Sir, I was much struck with the answer of the right hon. baronet to the question I put to him the other night—I was much struck with it, not on account of what he said, but on account of what he left unsaid. This is a question deeply interesting to the right hon. baronet, and deeply affecting the security of our Indian possessions, both in its direct military consequences, and in that moral effect which the right hon. baronet had so well stated on a former occasion to be an essential element in the maintenance of our Eastern power. The question I put was, whether orders had been given by the Governor-General of India for the withdrawal of the troops from the countries west of the Indus? The right hon. baronet's answer was, that Candahar and Jellalabad were now in the occupation of our troops, and that no immediate withdrawal of them was contemplated. Sir, I say that answer was an admission that such an order had been given. (*Loud cries of "Hear!"*) It must be so understood; it is susceptible of no other interpretation (*hear, hear!*); and I must say I do congratulate the country on the cause, be it what it may—be it a misunderstanding of orders, or be it the fortunate arrival of an overland despatch—which has saved us from the eternal disgrace that would have fallen on us by abandoning the country. (*Loud cheers.*) I cannot conceive a fouler dishonour, I cannot imagine any thing that would have tinged the cheek of every Englishman with a deeper blush, that would have struck a deeper blow at our Indian empire, than a flight from Afghanistan in the circumstances under which that order must have been given. (*Renewed cheers.*) The future is in the hands, I hope, of the Government at home. (*Hear, hear!*) I trust no discretion on a point of that sort will be left to a quarter by which the discretionary power entrusted to it has been so grossly misused. (*Hear, hear!*) It is for them to consider what persons can be depended on to carry on the public service on foreign stations; but the more distant the station, the greater the interests concerned, the more it becomes the Government to see that the person in whom great discretionary powers are vested is one who can use those powers, not only for the best interests of his country, but according to the orders and intentions of the Government. (*Hear, hear!*) I do trust, and I cannot refrain from expressing my feelings on the present occasion, that her Majesty's Government will not carry into

effect, either immediately or at any future time, the arrangement thus contemplated. It was all very well when we were in power, and it was suited to party purposes, to run down any thing we had done, and to represent as valueless any acquisition on which we may have prided ourselves—it was all very well to raise an outcry against the Affghan expedition, and to undervalue the great advantages which the possession of the country was calculated to afford us; but I trust the Government will rise above any consideration of that sort, and that they will give the matter their fair, dispassionate, and deliberate consideration. I must say, I never was more convinced of any thing in the whole course of my life, and I may be believed when I speak my earnest conviction, that the most important interests of this country, both commercial and political, would be sacrificed, if we were to sacrifice the military possession of the country of Eastern Affghanistan. (*Hear, hear!*) Rely on it, if you abandon the country, though you may have a less arduous duty for the present, and though you may relieve yourselves from some little difficulty by a retreat, the day will come when you will be compelled to re-occupy that country at an infinitely greater expense of money, and at an infinitely greater sacrifice of human life, than would enable you to retain it, now that it is, as I trust I may say that it is now, in your possession. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir Robert Peel, in reply to Lord Palmerston, with reference to the same topics, said:—"But the noble lord left for his climax, Affghanistan. (*Hear, hear!*) Now, when I said that the noble lord had come forward to-night with marvellous assurance, the words I was referring to were those he used when he congratulated us on the excellent position he had secured to us in Affghanistan. (*Loud cries of "Hear, hear!"*) Our excellent position in Affghanistan! Why, what a mockery of the public is it to talk of our excellent position in Affghanistan! (*Great cheering.*) After the lamentable issue of affairs at Cabul, after what happened at Ghuznee, within a month after the noble lord left office, to congratulate the House of Commons on the excellent position that the British arms had maintained in Affghanistan! (*Hear, hear!*) The noble lord presumed much on my forbearance in what he said with respect to the Affghan war (*loud cheers*), and I will not be betrayed by any language of his to forget what I owe to the public service in replying to him. (*Loud cheers.*) It is easy to say, why don't you move troops to Candahar, and why don't you move other troops somewhere else? The noble lord finds no difficulty in this; but does he recollect that 26,000 camels, carrying the baggage of the troops in Affghanistan, were sacrificed before they reached—(*Lord Palmerston here expressed dissent.*) Yes, 26,000 camels were lost. I don't think that you are not anxious to maintain the honour and the interests of this country, but I do say that, with reference to that purpose, when other men are engaged in a deep responsibility, and have to refer to other things besides the map, it would be more generous and more just not to bring these charges and imputations of our neglect of that honour and those interests. (*Loud cheers.*) The noble lord says, 'Who contemplated the abandonment of Affghanistan?' I could tell the noble lord. (*Immense cheering.*) Beware, I say, let the noble lord beware of indiscriminate reflections upon those now in office. (*Repeated cheers.*) The affairs of Affghanistan shall undergo serious consideration. When the noble lord put a question to me respecting them the other night, I did give him a cautious and a guarded answer; but why did I do so? Look at the circumstances by which I am surrounded. Look at the public press in India—its sources of information, and the facility with which it gives it to the public. Look at the despatches creeping out by piecemeal; and then look at my position when I am asked if such and such orders are given, and if such and such reports are true—orders and reports which I cannot explain, and which the noble lord ought not to ask me to explain, knowing, as he does, that my answers may be read in Affghanistan in the short space of six weeks. (*Hear, hear!*) The noble lord, I say, knows that I cannot answer his questions; he knows that I must lie open to his innuendoes, and that I must submit to his imputations; but let me tell him this, that I will rather submit to all the innuendoes and imputations he may bring against me, than I

will compromise the safety of one man engaged in the service of his country. (*Protracted cheers.*) Even now negotiations may be pending—nay, I believe they are pending (*hear, hear!*); and the death of your sovereign Shah Shooja, whom you would have elevated to the throne at all risks and hazards, has, as you well know, completely altered our relations. However anxious I may be, then, to vindicate my colleague, can I give the explanations you require? I will do no such thing. I will not compromise our position by giving any such replies; but when the noble lord talks of inculcating the principles of political commercial economy, I will refer him to the costs entailed by this Affghan war as an elucidation of the principle of Adam Smith, that a people are best taught to taste the benefits of commercial intercourse when means are taken in the smallest degree to lessen the exhaustion of their resources." (*Loud cheers.*)

MISCELLANEOUS.

A return to an order of the House of Commons for an account of the sums paid by the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, as secret service money, in Great Britain, in each year since 1833, shews that in 1834 and 1835, *nil*; in 1836-37, the amount was £120; in 1837-38, £350; in 1838-39, £53,050; in 1839-40, £62,700; and in 1840-41, £3,498; total, £119,718. The above sums include an expenditure of £111,300 incurred in placing at the disposal of the Government of India steam-vessels constructed or purchased in England, for service on the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, and on the Indus, and partly available for service in the Bay of Bengal.

In consideration of the distinguished gallantry displayed by the 13th light infantry during the campaigns in the Burmese empire, and in Affghanistan, Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of that regiment assuming the title of "the 13th, or Prince Albert's Regiment of Light Infantry," and of its facings being changed from yellow to blue; also, to authorize the regiment to bear on its colours and appointments a mural crown, superscribed "Jellalabad," as a memorial of the fortitude, perseverance, and enterprise evinced by that regiment, and the several corps which served during the blockade of Jellalabad; also, to permit the regiment to receive and wear a silver medal, which has been directed by the Governor-General of India to be distributed to every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, European and native, who belonged to the garrison of Jellalabad on the 7th of April, 1842, such medal to bear on one side a mural crown, superscribed "Jellalabad," and on the other side, "7th of April, 1842."—(Aug. 26.)

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES, &c.

3rd L.Drags. (in Bengal). Cornet R. Swinhoe, from h.p. of 25th L.Drags., to be cornet, v. Fisher, dec.; E. Worley, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Swinhoe, who ret.

15th L.Drags. (at Madras). Lieut. F. W. Horne to be capt. by purch., v. the Viscount Amiens, who ret.; Cornet H. Morgan to be lieut. by purch. v. Horne; Capt. J. W. Baird, from 70th F., to be capt., v. Higgins, who exch.; A. J. Vizard, Gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Morgan, prom.

16th L.Drags. (in Bengal). G. S. Gough, Gent., to be cornet without purch., v. Trower, prom. in 9th L.Drags.

2nd Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. T. W. Easterbrooke Holdsworth to be capt. by purch., v. Sealy, who ret.; Ens. T. H. Ratcliff to be lieut. by purch., v. Holdsworth; A. Gillespie, Gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Ratcliff.

9th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. W. W. Williams to be lieut. by purch., v. Hartman, who ret.; Ens. W. Burdon, from 35th F., to be ens., v. Williams.

10th Foot (on passage to India). Lieut. C. B. Patterson, from 89th F., to be lieut., v. Gaussen, who exch.

12th Foot (at Mauritius). Ens. J. C. Hearne, from 81st F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Lambert, who ret.

16th Foot (in Bengal). Brev. Maj. J. Brand to be maj. without purch., v. Dalzell, who ret. upon full pay; Lieut. J. Bruce to be capt., v. Brand; Ens. C. Armstrong to be lieut., v. Bruce; A. C. M. Barnet, Gent., to be ens. v. Armstrong.

17th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. J. F. B. Gardiner, from 69th, to be lieut. without purch., v. Butler, whose prom. has been cancelled.

18th Foot (in China). P. Lillie, Gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Kirk, cashiered by sentence of a court-martial.

28th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Ens. P. A. Butler to be lieut. without purch., v. Lake, dec.

31st Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. W. B. Money, from 34th F., to be lieut., v. Greenwood, who exch.

35th Foot (at Mauritius). Serj. Maj. W. Burdon, from 9th F., to be ens. without purch., v. Butler, app. to 30th F.; E. B. Cooke, Gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Burdon, app. to 9th F.

49th Foot (in China). Staff Surgeon W. M. Ford to be surgeon, v. French, prom. on staff.

62nd Foot (in Bengal). Capt. E. W. Sibley, from h.p. unat., to be capt., v. J. Sweeny, who exch.

84th Foot (on passage to India). Lieut. R. C. Bamford, from 73rd F., to be lieut., v. Skurry, who exch.; Capt. W. F. Harvey, from h.p. unat., to be capt., v. Proctor, whose app. has been cancelled.

86th Foot (on passage to India). Lieut. J. H. Powell, from h.p. 7th L. Drags., to be lieut., v. Phipps, app. to 37th F.; Ens. C. O. Creagh to be lieut. by purch., v. Powell, who ret.; J. J. Matthews, Gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Creagh; Ens. S. R. Woulfe to be lieut. without purch., v. Strong, whose app. has been cancelled; R. C. Bowen, Gent., to be ens., v. Woulfe.

94th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. T. S. Scale to be capt. by purch., v. Hart, who ret.; Ens. H. J. Wahab to be lieut. by purch., v. Scale; R. W. N. Vaughan, Gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Wahab.

95th Foot (at Ceylon). Lieut. W. A. Rogers to be capt., without purch., v. Saunders, dec.

98th Foot (in China). Ens. R. Young, from 1st F., to be ens., v. Allgood, whose app. has been cancelled; Capt. E. Cottingham, from h.p. of the York Chasseurs, to be capt., v. W. T. Servantes, who exch.; Lieut. R. Ramsbottom to be capt. by purch., v. Cottingham, who ret.; Ens. R. H. De Winton to be lieut. by purch., v. Ramsbottom; B. H. Reilly, Gent., to be ens. by purch., v. De Winton.

Rifle Brigade. Lieut. R. E. Ward, from 10th L. Drags., to be first lieut., v. Sir T. Munro, who exch.

E. I. Cadets. Messrs. W. Chapman, C. J. Hodgson, and W. R. Dickinson, Gents., cadets of the Hon. E. I. C.'s service, to have local and temp. rank of ensign during period of their being placed under command of Lieut. Col. Sir F. Smith, Royal Eng., at Chatham, for field instructions in the art of sapping and mining; W. R. Dickinson, Gent.

Unattached.—Maj. W. T. Hunt, from 85th F., to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Lieut. G. W. A. Johnson, who ret.; Lieut. W. F. Harvey, from 17th F., to be capt. without purch.; Lieut. E. W. Sibley, from 26th Foot, to be capt. without purch., v. Rogers, whose prom. has been cancelled.

Brevet.—Maj. W. Johnstone, of 26th F., to be a lieut. col. in the army.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals at British Ports.

Aug. 5. *Elisa Leishman*, Dickson, from Mauritius, April 10.—6. *Florentia*, Goodwyn, from New South Wales, March 22; *James*, Todd, from Port Phillip, March 2; *Orpheus*, Digby, from Madras, Feb. 25; *Adam Lodge*, James, from Bombay, March 16; *Orwell*, Colburn, from Bombay, Jan. 20; *Marinus*, Roddam, from Singapore, March 14; *Louisa*, Salter, from Port Phillip, March 10; *Erin*, Main, from Mauritius, April 23; *Chilmark*, Penny, from Batavia, —; *Celebes*, Cary, from Java, —; *Drie Vrielen*, de Wyn, from Batavia, —; *Sir John Beresford*, Tredgold, from Bengal, Feb. 2; *Dos Amigos*, de Matta, from Manilla, Feb. 4; *Glencairn*, Nicol, from the Mauritius, April 17; *Lemnos*, Rowell, from Bengal, Feb. 25.—9. *Isabella*, Head, from Mauritius, April 24; *Tagus* (St.), from Alexandria, July 22 (with the remainder of the India mails).—10. *Constellation*, late *Service*, from Bengal, Feb. 23.—11. *Cambrian*, Dring, from Bombay, Feb. 4; *Chatham*, Oppenheim, from New South Wales, March 15; *Vigilant*, Thorne, from South Seas, —.—12. *Tanjore*, McLeod, from Ceylon, Feb. 23; *Sarah Nicholson*, Alsop, from Bengal, Feb. 20; *Thomas Metcalf*, Eager, from Bengal, Feb. 17; H. M. S. *Brisk*, from Rio, —.—13. *Thomas Wood*, Gray, from Ceylon, Feb. 2; *Robert Small*, Scott, from Bengal, Feb. 27.—15. *Grindlay*, Grindlay, from Bengal, March 12; *Earl Grey*, Bell, from Bengal, March 16; *Sarah Bell*, Bell, from Port Phillip, April 10; *Eudora*, Meacom, from Van Diemen's Land, April 12; *Earl of Harwood*,

Fox, from Singapore, March 2; *Agricola*, Grayson, from Bengal, March 9; *Alfred*, Henderson, from Ceylon, March 1; *Grecian*, Richards, from Mauritius, April 25.—17. *Cecelia*, Reid, from Mauritius, April 20; *Undaunted*, Ritchie, from Ceylon, April 6.—18. *Lerwick*, Currie, from Ceylon, Feb. 24; *Victoria*, Hallum, from South Seas, Sydney, March 4.—19. *Daphne*, Dove, from South Australia, March 14; *Prince of Waterloo*, Williamson, from Bengal, March 16.—22. *Lord Hungerford*, Pigott, from Bengal, March 17; *Cheshire*, Henrichen, from Bombay, Dec. 10.—23. *Lancaster*, Jefferson, from Bombay, April 6; *Charles Huertley*, Hopper, from New South Wales, March 18; *Duke of Argyll*, Webb, from Bengal, March 2.—27. *Jonge Jacobus*, from Batavia, —. 30. *Scotia*, Campbell, from Bengal, Feb. 20.—31. *Thomas Arluthnot*, Brown, from Bengal, March 24; *Medicis*, Maniere, from Bengal, April 20; *William Jardine*, Crosbie, from N. S. Wales, April 3.—SEPT. 1. *Sappho*, Dunlop, from China, March 31; *Peruvian*, Black, from Bengal, April 10; *Elizabeth*, Moffatt, from Bengal, March 30; *Westminster*, Michie, from Singapore, April 7; *Oriza*, Ager, from Singapore, April 27; *Lady Lilford*, Scott, from Bombay, April 18.—2. *Ocean Queen*, Freeman, from Mauritius, May 7; *Colchester*, Withers, from Bombay, March 28.

Departures.

JULY 24. *Bengal*, Johnson, for Mauritius, from Bordeaux.—29. *Heart of Oak*, M'Donald, for Cape, from Liverpool; *Plantagenet*, Williams, for Bengal, from Portsmouth; *Earl Powis*, Souter, for Bengal, from Liverpool.—30. *Gardner*, Cole, for Bengal, from Liverpool.—Aug. 2. *Bombay*, Moore, for New Zealand, from Deal; *Sarah*, Heidrick, for Port Phillip, from Plymouth; *Giraffe*, Moore, for New South Wales, from Deal; *Mary Ann*, Marshall, for Batavia, from Greenock; *Britannia*, Gellatly, for Port Phillip, from Leith.—3. *Calcutta*, Hawkes, for Hobart Town, from Deal; *Glencairn*, Grey, for South Australia, from Liverpool; *Trusty*, Elsdon, for Australasia, from Deal.—4. *Hindoo*, Mawson, for Bengal, from Liverpool.—5. *Thomas Henry*, Churchyard, for Ceylon, from Deal.—6. *Maria Louisa*, Miller, for Mauritius, from Leith; *Benares*, Gilkeson, for New South Wales, from Clyde.—8. *Royal William*, Smith, for Bombay, from Deal.—9. *Rebecca Jane*, Valent, for Ascension, from Deal; *Alert*, Olwy, for N. S. Wales, from Liverpool; *John Knox*, White, for Batavia and Singapore, from Deal; *Mary Michelson*, McEusen, for N. S. Wales, from Deal.—12. *Harmony*, Jamieson, for Bombay, from Liverpool; *Robert Henderson*, Hayward, for Bengal, from Liverpool; *Goshawk*, Ritchie, for Mauritius, from Bordeaux.—13. *Dublin*, Denion, for Port Phillip, from Dublin; *Gateshead Park*, Gladstone, for Mauritius, from Shields; *Watkins*, Whiteside, for Cape, from Liverpool; *Iua*, Booth, for China, from Deal; *Siam*, Willmet, for China, from Liverpool; *Australian*, Little, for Africa and Cape, from Liverpool; *City of London*, Marten, for Cape, from Deal.—14. *Samuel*, Smith, for N. S. Wales, from Deal; *Edward Boustead*, Arnold, for Singapore, from Liverpool; *Recovery*, Johnson, for Bombay (with troops), from Deal; *Affiance*, Spencer, for Batavia, from Liverpool.—15. *Little Catherine*, Franklyn, for China, from Deal; *Wellington*, Kenrick, for Madras, from Portsmouth; *Elizabeth*, Dring, for Swan River, from Deal.—16. *John Woodall*, Williams, for N. S. Wales and New Zealand, from Deal; *Spencer*, Birkett, for Cape, from Liverpool; *John Tomkinson*, Hutchison, for Bombay, from Deal; *Africa*, Baxter, for Mauritius, from Deal; *Bangalore*, Smith, for Singapore, from Deal; *Pearl*, Batchelor, for Mauritius, from Marseilles.—17. *Mary Ann*, Jaques, for Madras, from Portsmouth; *Earl of Hardwicke*, Henning, for Bengal (with troops), from Portsmouth; *Thistle*, Elder, for Bombay, from Liverpool; *Triton*, Dare, for V.D. Land, from Deal; *Mary Pring*, Brown, for Cape, from Greenock; *Indus*, Taylor, for Bengal, from Greenock.—19. *Mary Sophia*, Thomson, for Ceylon, from Gravesend; *England's Queen*, Moss, for China, from Liverpool; *Protomelia*, Dearmind, for Cape, from Shields; *Waverley*, Morgan, for Hobart Town, from Dublin.—20. *Volunteer*, Mann, for Cape, from Deal; *May*, Mackie, for Mauritius, from Leith; *Essex*, Oakley, for New Zealand, from Plymouth.—21. *Sir Charles Napier*, Wright, for Hobart Town, from Plymouth; *Jane Frances*, Crosby, for Hobart Town, from Portsmouth; *Caledonia*, Case, for N. S. Wales, from Deal; *Java*, Pickering, for Bengal, from Liverpool.—22. *Navarino*, Warming, for Hobart Town, from Deal; *Thomas Hughes*, Butler, for N. S. Wales, from Liverpool; *Countess of Durham*, Spittall, for South Australia, from Deal; *Mars*, Le Gallais, for Mauritius, from Jersey; *Caroline*, Kendison, for Cape, from Hamburg.—23. *Posthumous*, Milner, for N. S. Wales, from Deal; *William Bayley*, Tysack, for Cape, from Deal.—24. *Chevalier*, Duncan, for Mauritius, from Clyde; *Amelia*, Teasdale, for Mauritius, from Deal.—25. *Numa*, —, for Bombay, from Deal; *True Briton*, for Madras (with troops), from Portsmouth; *Vernon*, Gimblett, for Madras and Bengal (with troops), from Portsmouth; *John Mitchell*, Cable, for Bombay, from Plymouth.—26. *Senator*, —, for Mauritius, from Deal; *Isabella Blyth*, Lang, for Mauritius, from Portsmouth;

Topley, Geething, for China, from Liverpool.—27. *Ann Jane*, Rigby, for Singapore, from Liverpool.—28. *Ann*, Rutland, for Algoa Bay, from Deal; *Prince of Wales*, Denny, for Bengal, from Deal.—29. *Auriga*, Ross, for Hobart Town, from Deal.—30. *Glenswilly*, MacNeil, for Port Phillip, from Deal.—31. *John Line*, Brodie, for Madras, from Deal; *Olivia*, Roome, for N.S. Wales, from Deal. — *John King*, Bristow, for Mauritius, from Poole.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per *Lord Hungerford*, from Bengal (corrected list):—The Right Hon. the Earl of Auckland, K.C.B., &c.; the Hon. Miss Eden, and Miss Frances Eden; Mrs. Pontet; Mrs. H. C. Bagge; Miss Bagge; Mrs. Erskine; Mrs. A. Martin; Miss Martin; Miss F. Oakes; three Masters Bagge; J. R. Colvin, Esq.; W. Martin, Esq.; W. Smyth, Esq.; Miss Cheape; Master Pontet.

Per *Duke of Argyll*, from Bengal and Madras (see *As. Journ.* for April), additional:—From Madras: Mrs. Smith and children (landed at the Cape); Mrs. Capt. Hall; Mrs. Major Campbell; Mrs. Walker; Major G. A. Underwood, Madras engineers. — From the Cape: Lieut. Cust, Madras cav.; Col. Anderson and lady; Dr. and Mrs. Hill, and children; Mrs. Piffard and children.

Per *Thomas Arbuthnot*, from Bengal: Mesdames Le Page, Newbury, Williams; Miss Parke; Messrs. Le Page, Newbury, Williams, Cuthbert.

Per steamer *Tagus*, from Alexandria: Mrs. Shaw; Mr. Griffiths; Colonel Newell; Capt. Lowe, Engledew, Moody, Pitcairn, Owen, and Wearing; Lieuts. Watlock and Denny; Messrs. Macarthur, J. Storm, Ashburner, Hosmer, Greenaway, J. Fraser, Hord, Matheson, Hayes (Dr.), Griffiths, Ferrar (Dr.), Malcolm, Matlas, Johnson, Silver, Bell, McDonald.

Per *Elizabeth*, from Bengal: Mr. W. Smyth; Mr. W. Pybus.

Per *Semiramis*, from Bombay: G. W. Gynn, Esq.; Capt. J. S. Leeson, Bombay horse artillery; C. H. Bainbridge, Esq.; Mrs. Brainbridge; and Don. Senedaldo de Mas.—For Aden: Mr. Hospital Steward R. Bedford and family, H. M.'s 17th regt.

Passengers expected.

Per *Steamer of September*, from Bombay: Major-General Farquharson; Mr. and Mrs. Egan. October: Mrs. Col. Soppitt and child; Mr. G. L. Elliott; Mr. Geo. Coles; Mr. J. Howison; Mr. James Jackson and three children; Mrs. Haselwood and daughter.

Per *Gilmore*, from Calcutta: Lieut. P. S. Smith, 16th Lancers; Lieut. Little, and Ensign Arche, H. M.'s 39th Foot; Charles Church, and — Morrison, Esqrs.

Per *Reliance*, from Bombay: Lieut. Dean, and Mr. Jackson.

Per *Mary*, from Bombay: Lieut. Kippen; and Mrs. Allman and infant.

Per *Cove*, from Bombay: J. E. Cole, Esq.; and Lieut. F. A. Wetherall, H. M.'s 17th regt.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per *Carnatic*, for Bombay: Miss Hackett; Capt. Hyne; Messrs. Leathes, Hackett.

Per *Windsor*, for Calcutta: Major and Mrs. Boyd; Mr. Swinton; Mr. Van Voorst and child; Mr. F. Marks; Mr. Allen and party.

Per *Earl of Hardwicke*, for Calcutta (see *As. Journ.*, July and Aug.), additional:—Lieut. Nicholas; Lieut. Scott; Lieut. and Adj. Sinms; Ensigns Bendyshe, Harrison, Macdougall, Murray, Scarman, Gayner.

Per *Prince of Wales*, for Bengal (see *As. Journ.*, July and Aug.), additional:—Capt. Liptrap; Lieuts. Edwards, Handfield; Ensigns Walker, Macdonald, Harrison, Young, Lyster; Lieut. Hutchins, and Mrs. Hutchins; Surg. Malcolm; Ens. Lea; Messrs. Crommeline, Andrews, J. S. Stephen; Miss Lowe; Mrs. Fergusson; Mrs. Waugh; Mrs. Cursor; Mr. Meinhertzhangen.

Per *Mary Ann*, for Madras: Mrs. Eccles; Miss Nicholl; Miss Stapleton; Major Chitwood; Lieut. Norton; Lieut. Clements; Messrs. Nicholl; Robertson; Sunley, Jeneker, Sidley, Och, Ulwicks, Parr.

Per *True Briton*, for Madras: Mrs. Thomas and child; Miss Rose; Miss Maclean; Miss Watkins; Capt. Ghan and lady; Capt. Pope; Messrs. Grant, Hennigan, Hart, Booth, McArthur, Allege.

Per *John Line*, for Madras: Two Miss Brookings; Dr. and Mrs. Harrison; Messrs. Smith, Scott, Tweedie, Graves; Rev. Mr. Gordon; Capt. Colville.

Per *Vernon*, for Madras and Calcutta (see *As. Journ.* July and Aug.), additional: Lieut. and Mrs. Osborne; Lieut. and Mrs. Roper; Mr. and Mrs. Leslie.

Per *Thomas Henry*, for Ceylon: Mrs. Bates and son.

Per Recovery, for Bombay: Capt. Elder and lady; Lieuts. Burleigh and Green-law.

Per Oriental, for Alexandria, &c.: Mrs. Courtney; Mrs. Melvill; Capt. Harris; Dr. French; Mr. and Mrs. Corvil; Messrs. Gordon, Warden, Horne, Dodd; Mr. and Mrs. Leider; Mr. Fraser; Capt. and Mrs. Coe, and servant; Messrs. Aitchinson, Douglas, Haviland, Fynamore; Misses Dunstable, Woolridge, Pogson; Mr. Valiant; Mr. Wooldridge; Dr. Lepsius; Mr. Widenbach; Mr. Wild; Mr. Treeakner; Mr. J. Hall; Mr. Bononi; Mr. Murray.—For Malta: Mr. Malcolm; Mr. and Miss Huffell; Mr. Lockart; Mr. Fagan; Dr. Allan; Mr. and Mrs. Innes and four children; Mrs. Bastard; Miss Smith; Mr. and Mrs. Boynton and son; Mr. Richardson.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Helen*, Henderson, to the Cape of Good Hope, was wrecked on Green Point, Table Bay, on 29th May, crew saved.

The *Duke of Richmond*, Clarke, from Leith, to Sydney, put into Pernambuco, 21st June, with loss of topmast, &c.

The *Sisters*, M'Donald, from Prince Edward's Island to Newfoundland, was lost at Langlois Island, 11th July: crew and part of cargo saved.

The *Newburn*, Wrangle, from Mauritius to London, put into Rio Grande do Norte, 6th May, very leaky, and must discharge.

The *Porcupine*, of Port Louis, put into Tamatave, 17th March, with considerable damage from heavy weather: during the gale passed a vessel dismasted, supposed the schooner *Etoile*.

The ship *Robert Small*, when entering Table Bay on the evening of the 14th May, at 8 o'clock, struck on the rocks near Mouille Point, but was got off the next day, and towed into Table Bay, having lost rudder; and stern-post slightly damaged.

The *Montague*, from Bombay, bound for China, was lately lost near the coast of Luconia. Crew saved, and arrived at Manilla.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 6. At Weston-super-Mare, the lady of Capt. B. Heyne, 16th Madras N.I., son.

7. At Elm Lodge, Elstree, Herts, the lady of Capt. Morier, R.N., son.

8. At the Limes, Carshalton, the lady of Capt. E. M. Daniell, H.C. service, daughter.

12. At Oxford, the lady of Capt. Faber, Madras Engineers, daughter.

14. At Weston-super-Mare, the lady of G. W. Adam, Esq., daughter.

— At Sutton, the lady of Capt. W. du Pasquier, Madras army, son, still-born.

18. At Brighton, the lady of Major McQueen, son.

— At Carlisle, the lady of Lieut. Henry R. Savile, Royal Art., daughter.

22. At Stamford, the lady of Lieut. H. Margary, Bombay engineers, son.

26. At Innex Hill, near Frome, the lady of Lieut. Col. J.W. Aitcheson, daughter.

Lately. At Hulton, Lady Pollock, daughter.

— At Rochester, the lady of Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, lieut. col. commanding 90th F. (Ceylon), daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 28. At Paris, Alfred Poret de Morvan, attaché au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, to Clara, relict of Capt. R. Johnston, Madras Army.

Aug. 1. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Capt. Elliot, R.N., son of the Hon. Rear-Admiral Elliot, to Hersey, only daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Wauchope, of Niddere Marischall, Mid-Lothian.

2. At Bath, W. Somerset, Esq., son of the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord W. Somerset, to Helen, daughter of the late Capt. Donald, H.M.'s 94th regt. (at Bombay).

— At Leamington, Peter Ewart, Esq., of London, to Grace, daughter of the late Capt. Sanderson, 9th Bengal Cav.

— At Northampton, the Rev. J. T. Browne to Sarah, daughter of Maj. Gen. Greenstreet, E.I.C. service. At the same time, Henry, second son of Maj. Gen. Greenstreet, to Anna, daughter of the late Rev. W. M. M'Quire, of Liverpool.

3. At St. George's church, Hanover Square, E. S. Ellis, Esq., E.I.C. service, to Amelia, widow of the late H. H. Dobree, Esq., and daughter of the late John Locke, Esq., of Walthamstow, Essex.

4. At Croydon, the Right Hon. the Earl Cornwallis to Julia, daughter of T. Bacon, Esq., of Redlands, Berks.

Aug. 11. At Tamworth, the Rev. W. O. Ruspini, chaplain to Hon. E. I. C.'s Bengal estab., to Frances, daughter of T. Bramall, Esq.

16. At Bushey church, Herts., Edward, son of Edward Lord, of Lawrenny, V. D.L., Esq., to Charlotte, daughter of Peter Lovekin, Esq., of Bushey.

17. At St. Mary-le-Bow, E. I. Smith, Esq., of the General Post Office, to Mary, daughter of the late Capt. Partridge, Hon. E. I. C. service.

18. At Holbeach, Lincolnshire, Capt. A. Donelan, of 48th F., to Sarah, daughter of J. Johnson, Esq.

20. At Paddington, Capt. J. Domett, of Camberwell, to Charlotte, only daughter of the late Col. G. Hillier, H.M. 62nd regt. (Bengal).

23. At Trinity church, St. Marylebone, C. F. Yates, Esq., only son of the late Maj. Watson Yates, of the 26th Madras N.I., to Louisa, daughter of P. E. Bayly, Esq.

— At Aldenham, Herts., the Rev. T. R. White, M.A., to Charlotte, widow of the late Major I. T. Chauvel, 42nd Madras N.I.

24. At Amwell, the Rev. A. Goldney, of Cuddesden, Oxon, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. C. W. Le Bas, principal of the East-India College, Herts.

Lately. At Keswick, the Rev. C. C. Southey, only son of the poet-laureat, to Christiana, daughter of Capt. M'Lachlan, late 57th Foot (Madras).

— A. N. de Pothonier, Esq., of Alexandria, to Fanny, daughter of the late Rev. J. Mahon.

DEATHS.

July 3. At Genoa, John Smirnove, Esq., Russian consul-general in that city.

Aug. 3. Cornelia, daughter of the late Maj. B. Blake, Bengal army, aged 12 years.

4. Caroline, infant daughter of Major H. A. O'Neill, 12th regt. (Mauritius).

5. Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., late of the Hon. E. I. C. service.

6. At Clifton, Ellen, eldest daughter of the late Maj. W. P. Cooke, 6th Bombay N.I., and dep. judge adv. general of Bengal.

— At Clifton, the lady of Capt. Benjamin Heyne, 16th Madras N.I.

11. At Woodford, Abel, second son of H. Chapman, Esq., of Calcutta.

16. Lord Evelyn Stewart, third son of the late Marquess of Bute.

— Henry R. King, Esq., eldest son of the late General Sir Henry King.

— At Woodstock House, near Sittingbourne, F. Law, Esq., late Bengal C.S.

19. At Minterne, Admiral Sir Henry Digby, G.C.B.

20. At York Buildings, New Road, the widow of the late Colonel Pierce, of the Bombay artillery service, K.C.B.

21. In Burlington Street, Col. W. G. Patricson, late of the Hon. E. I. C. service.

25. At Bonn, J. Daniel, Esq., late of the Madras C.S.

Lately. At Milford, Hants, Catherina, relict of Thomas Chetham Strode, Esq., of South-hill House, Somerset, and also widow of Lieut. Col. Vassall.

— At Ifolland Lodge, near Edinburgh, Col. Sir Alexander Anderson, C.B.

— John Banim, Esq., the eminent Irish novelist.

— At Walton-on-Thames, Dr. William Maginn, a writer of great and varied literary attainments.

LONDON MARKETS, August 30.

Sugar.—There is an increased disinclination on the part of the trade to operate in West India Muscovadoes, and for either grocery or refining purposes the demand has been very limited, and importers have submitted to a further reduction of 6d. per cwt. Holders of Bengal have been firm, and none has been offered at auction. For some small parcels of Java full rates have been given. A further decline of 6d. to 1s. per cwt. has taken place in Mauritius.

Coffee.—Importers of West-India Coffee having supplied the market sparingly, have prevented prices from declining, but the market has been in a very dull state, and prices have been depressed.

Silk.—The common qualities of Bengal have been in good request both by the trade and speculators, and in some cases rather higher rates have been paid; in

the better sorts as well as in China and Italian silk purchases to a fair extent have been made, and at full rates.

Tea.—The market has been in a dull state for Tea; the large quantity advertised for public auction, has caused the trade to operate with much caution of both black and green descriptions. At the public sales of Tea commenced this day, in the presence of a large attendance, the merchants generally manifested firmness, and withdrew and bought in large parcels at stiff rates; but the trade evinced little desire to operate.

Rice.—Holders of Bengal are firm, and have refrained from offering any at auction: privately a good demand has prevailed. To-day Bengal Rice was in excellent request; indeed, the supply at market is not ample for the demand.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TROOPS ATTACHED TO THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Queen's Troops.

Cavalry.

Regts.	Stations.
3rd Lt. Drags.	Affghanistan.
16th Lancers.	Meerut.

Infantry.

3rd Buffs	... Meerut.
9th Foot	... Afghanistan.
13th do.	..... Do.
18th do.	..... China.
21st do.	..... Dinapore.
26th do.	..... China.
31st do.	..... Afghanistan.
39th do.	..... Agra.
44th do.	..... Kurnaul. The regiment, as a body, annihilated in Afghanistan during the retreat from Cabul.
49th do.	..... China.
50th do.	..... Chinsurah.
55th do.	..... China.
62nd do.	..... Fort William.

Company's Troops.

1st Brigade Horse Artillery, Head- Quarters, Kurnaul.

1st troop do.	Annihilated in the retreat from Cabul.
2nd do.	..... Kurnaul.
3rd do.	..... Afghanistan.
4th do. (nat.)	Neemuch.

2nd Brigade, Meerut.

1st troop	... Loodianah.
2nd do.	..... Meerut.
3rd do.	..... Afghanistan.
4th do. (nat.)	Loodhianah.

3rd Brigade, Cawnpore.

1st troop	... Cawnpore.
2nd do.	..... Muttra.
3rd do.	..... Cawnpore.
4th do. (nat.)	Meerut.

Foot Artillery, 1st Battalion (European), Dum-Dum.

2nd Battalion (European), Kurnaul.

1st comp.	... Kurnaul.
2nd do.	..... Afghanistan.
3rd do.	..... Do.
4th do.	..... Do.
5th do.	..... Kurnaul.

3rd Battalion (European), Agra.

1st comp.	... Agra.
2nd do.	..... Do.
3rd do.	..... Dum-Dum.
4th do.	..... Do.
5th do.	..... Agra.

4th Battalion (European), Cawnpore.

Regts.	Stations.
1st comp.	... Ferozepore.
2nd do.	..... Meerut.
3rd do.	..... Cawnpore.
4th do.	..... Do.
5th do.	..... Do.

5th Battalion (European), Nusseerabad.

1st comp.	... Benares.
2nd do.	..... Dinapore.
3rd do.	..... Saugor.
4th do.	..... Nusseerabad.
5th do.	..... Benares.

6th Battalion (Golundauze), Cawnpore.

1st comp.	... Cawnpore.
2nd do.	..... Afghanistan.
3rd do.	..... Delhi.
4th do.	..... Afghanistan.
5th do.	..... Neemuch.
6th do.	..... Cawnpore.
7th do.	..... Do.
8th do.	..... Do.
9th do.	..... Do.
10th do.	..... Do.

7th Battalion (Golundauze), Dum-Dum

1st comp.	... Dum-Dum.
2nd do.	..... Almorah.
3rd do.	..... Allahabad.
4th do.	..... Meerut.
5th do.	..... Do.
6th do.	..... Do.
7th do.	..... Do.
8th do.	..... Do.
9th do.	..... Lucknow.
10th do.	..... Dum-Dum.

Sappers and Miners, Delhi.

1st comp.	... Delhi.
2nd do.	..... Do.
3rd do.	..... Do.
4th do.	..... Afghanistan.
5th do.	..... Do.
6th do.	..... Delhi.

Cavalry.

1st Lt. Cav.	Affghanistan.
3rd do.	..... Kurnaul.
4th do.	..... Nusseerabad.
5th do.	..... 1st squadron on service, Affghanistan, remainder destroyed in the retreat from Cabul.
6th do.	... Sultanpore, Benares.
7th do.	..... Kurnaul.
8th do.	..... Cawnpore.
9th do.	..... Ferozepore.
10th do.	..... Afghanistan.
11th do.	..... Cavalry depôt, Cawnpore.

Infantry.		Regts.	Stations.
Regts.	Stations.		
1st Eu. Regt.	Kurnaul.	48th Nat. Inf.	Allyghur.
2nd do.	Cawnpore.	49th do.	Right wing at Dacca, and left wing at Midnapore.
1st Nat. Inf.	Barrackpore.	50th do.	Saugor.
2nd do.	Affghanistan.	51st do.	Benares.
3rd do.	Saugor.	52nd do.	Barrackpore.
4th do.	Bareilly.	53rd do.	Affghanistan.
5th do.	Annihilated on the retreat from Cabul.	54th do.	Annihilated in the retreat from Cabul.
6th do.	Affghanistan.	55th do.	Ferozepore.
7th do.	Neemuch.	56th do.	Lucknow.
8th do.	Cuttack.	57th do.	Cawnpore.
9th do.	Agra.	58th do.	Mirzapore.
10th do.	Kurnaul.	59th do.	Loodianah.
11th do.	Right Wing, Etawah, Left Wing, Mynpoorie.	60th do.	Affghanistan.
12th do.	Lucknow.	61st do.	Agra.
13th do.	Banda.	62nd do.	Neemuch.
14th do.	Nusseerabad.	63rd do.	Futtehgurh.
15th do.	Delhi.	64th do.	Affghanistan.
16th do.	Affghanistan.	65th do.	Dinapore.
17th do.	Dinapore.	66th do.	Barrackpore.
18th do.	Allahabad.	67th do.	Allahabad.
19th do.	Affghanistan.	68th do.	Khyook Phyoo, Arracan.
20th do.	Nusseerabad.	69th do.	Shahjehanpore.
21st do.	Berhampore.	70th do.	Lucknow.
22nd do.	Meerut.	71st do.	Bareilly.
23rd do.	Jumaulpore.	72nd do.	Meerut.
24th do.	Jubbulpore.	73rd do.	Delhi.
25th do.	Dinapore.	74th do.	Loodiana.
26th do.	Affghanistan.	Volunt. Bat. .	On Service, China expedi- tion.
27th do.	Annihilated at Ghuzni.	1st Lt. Inf. Bt.	Ferozepore.
28th do.	Barrackpore.	2nd do.	Loodianah.
29th do.	Do.	3rd do.	Kurnaul.
30th do.	Affghanistan.	1st Inf. Levy	Futtehgurh.
31st do.	Cawnpore.	2nd do.	Jounpore.
32nd do.	Dinapore.	3rd do.	Delhi. ,
33rd do.	Affghanistan.	4th do.	Cawnpore.
34th do.	Moradabad.	1st Depôt Bt.	Benares.
35th do.	Affghanistan.	2nd do.	Allahabad.
36th do.	Sylhet.	3rd do.	Allygurh.
37th do.	Annihilated in the retreat from Cabul.	4th do.	Bareilly.
38th do.	Affghanistan.	1st Irreg. Cav.	Hansi.
39th do.	Ferozepore.	2nd do.	Right wing Saugor, left wing Neemuch.
40th do.	Cawnpore.	3rd do.	Affghanistan.
41st do.	Goruckpore.	4th do.	Right wing Ferozepore, left wing Loodianah.
42nd do.	Affghanistan.	5th do.	Bhopawur.
43rd do.	Do.	6th do.	Umballa.
44th do.	Almorah.	7th do.	Bareilly.
45th do.	Benares.	8th do.	Futtyghur.
46th do.	Do.		
47th do.	Barrackpore.		

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 74½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, July 8, 1842.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors Co.'s Rs. cwt.	12 0	@ 17 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F. md.	4 8	@ 4 10
Bottles 100	8 4	— 9 0	— flat do.	4 12	— 4 14
Coals B. md.	0 6	— 0 10	— English, sq. do.	2 7	— 2 9
Copper Sheet, 16-32 Sa. Rs. F. md.	48 0	— 49 0	— flat do.	2 2	— 2 4
— Brasiers' do.	36 0	— 36 10	— Bolt do.	2 5	— 2 7
— Ingot do.	35 0	— 35 4	— Sheet do.	4 0	— 5 0
— Old Gross do.	36 0	— 36 6	— Nails cwt.	11 0	— 15 0
— Bolt do.	49 0	— 50 0	— Hoops F. md.	3 6	— 3 10
— Tile do.	35 6	—	— Kentledge cwt.	1 0	— 1 2
— Nails, assort. do.	38 0	— 43 0	Lead, Pig. Sa. Rs. F. md.	7 2	— 7 4
— Peru Slab. Ct. Rs. do.	—	—	— unstamped. do.	6 13	— 6 15
— Russia Sa. Rs. do.	—	—	Millinery do.	5 D.	— 15 D.
Copperas do.	1 0	— 1 3	Shot Co.'s Rs. bag	3 4	— 3 10
Cottons, chintz Co. Rs. pce.	4 10	— 6 0	Spelter Sa. Rs. F. md.	16 2	— 16 6
— Muslins do.	1 2	— 9 8	Stationery do.	15 D.	— 30 D.
— Yarn 80 to 140 mos.	0 3 1	— 0 6 9	Steel, English. Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 0	— 6 8
Cutlery, fine. P.C.	—	— 25 D.	— Swedish do.	9 14	— 10 2
Glass Ware. do.	12 D.	— 25 D.	Tin Plates Co. Rs. box	15 12	— 17 0
Ironmongery do.	40 D.	— 50 D.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine. .yd.	4 12	— 9 8
Hosiery, cotton. do.	10 D.	— 15 D.	— coarse and middling. do.	1 0	— 4 8
Ditto, silk do.	5 A.	— 12 A.	— Flannel, fine. do.	0 7	— 1 6

MADRAS, July 8, 1842.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles 100	8	@ 8½	Iron Hoops candy	19	@ 21
Copper, Sheet. candy	300	— 310	— Nails. do.	52	— 70
— Tile and Slab. do.	255	— 260	Lead, Pig. do.	55	— 56
— Old do.	270	— 273	— Sheet. do.	70	— 73
— Nails, assort. do.	280	— 280	Spelter do.	none.	—
Cottons, Chintz piece	3	— 10	Stationery do.	10 A.	— 15 A.
— Ginghams do.	3	— 7	Steel, English candy	none.	—
— Longcloth, fine. do.	7	— 8	— Swedish do.	none.	—
Iron, Swedish. candy	none.	—	Tin Plates box	18	— 19
— English bar, flat, &c. do.	20	— 21	Woollens, Broad-cloth. yard P.C.	—	— 10 A.
— Bolt do.	22	— 23	— Flannel, fine. do.	—	—

BOMBAY, July 18, 1842.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors cwt.	10	@ 18	Iron Hoops cwt.	5 4	@
Bottles, quart. doz.	0 12	—	— Nails do.	10	— 12
Coals ton	13	— 15	— Sheet do.	5 8	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32. cwt.	63	—	— Rod for bolts St. candy	25	—
— Thick sheets or Brasiers'. do.	62	—	— do. for nails do.	26	—
— Plate bottoms do.	63	—	Lead, Pig. cwt.	10 8	—
— Tile do.	56	—	— Sheet do.	11	—
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60. lb.	0 5½	— 0 9½	Millinery do.	50 A.	— P.C.
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 do.	0 13	—	Shot, patent cwt.	10	— 11
Cutlery, table. P.C.	—	— 15 to 30 D.	Spelter do.	18	—
Earthenware do.	20 D.	—	Stationery do.	P.C.	— 20 D.
Glass Ware. do.	20 D.	— 40 D.	Steel, Swedish tub	11	—
Ironmongery do.	25 D.	—	Tin Plates box	15	—
Hosiery, with half hose do.	25 A.	— 40 A.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine. .yd.	4½	— 5½
Iron, Swedish St. candy	49	— 50 8	— Long Ells do.	1	— 1½
— English do.	23 8	—	— Flannel, fine. do.	—	—

SINGAPORE, June 16, 1842.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors cwt.	5½	@ 7	Cotton Hkfs. limit. Battick, dble. corgie	3	@ 4
Bottles 100	3	— 3½	— do. do. Pulicat. doz.	1½	— 2½
Copper Sheathing and Nails pecul	37	—	— Twist, Grey mule, 16 to 24. pecul	25	— 27
Cottons, Madapollams, 24 yd. 33-36 pcs.	1	— 1½	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers. do.	26	— 36
— Ditto 24 40-44 do.	1½	— 1½	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 32 to 50. do.	105	— 110
— Longcloths 38 to 40 35-36 do.	2½	— 2½	Cutlery do.	30 D.	— 40 D.
— do. do. 40-43 do.	3½	— 4	Iron, Swedish pecul	4	—
— do. do. 50-60 do.	7	— 7	— English do.	2½	— 2
— Grey Shirting do. do. do.	2½	— 2½	— Nail, rod do.	2½	— 2½
— Prints, 7-8 & 9-8, single colours do.	1½	— 2	Lead, Pig do.	6½	— 7
— two colours do.	2	— 2	— Sheet do.	6½	— 8
— Turkey reds do.	4	— 5	Spelter pecul	10½	— 8
— fancies do.	3	— 3	Steel tub	6	— 7
— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44. pcs.	1½	— 3	Woollens, Long Ells pcs.	7½	— 8
— Jaconet, 20 42 45 do.	1½	— 4	— Camblets do.	23	— 27
— Lappets, 10 40 42 do.	1	— 1½	— Bombazetts do.	3½	— 3½

MARKETS IN CHINA.

Calcutta, July 9, 1842.—Business in Raw Silk is slack, chiefly on account of the scarcity of good qualities. Fine Silk would be readily bought up at our highest quotations, but such are not to be met with. Inferior qualities are not in demand, and with them the market is supplied.

Saltpetre.—In active demand, and is likely so to continue while the present low rates of freights are obtainable; the Bazaar is well supplied—price per B. Md.—5 to 5-4.

Sugar.—Has advanced since our last issue, and still has a tendency to improve; fine white Sugar is scarce, and commands a ready sale with full prices; the coarser descriptions are not so much sought for, and Khaur is neglected.

Rum.—Has been shipped for England in considerable quantity, but we presume principally on account of the manufacturers. A great many Stills are closed, and prices are without improvement.

Since the arrival of the mail, of the 6th of May, some business has been done in Shell Lac, and Lac Dyes, but Shell Lac is not sought for at any price.

The new crop of Safflowers is well in the market; the ruling price is from 20 to 22 per Br. Md. as yet a large quantity of the New Crop has not gone forward.

Bombay, July 16, 1842.—Cotton goods and twist, unsaleable at present. Metals, dull. Cotton rising in price; 115 Rs. per candy was generally asked for Surat and Broach. Opium has also advanced, apparently without any adequate grounds. The quantity in the place is now 4,875 chests. Freights, still miserable; 20 to 30 shillings to London, and 15 shillings to Liverpool, without immediate prospect of improvement. To China, somewhere between 8 and 10 rupees per Candy.

Macao, 10th May, 1842.—Our tranquillity in this province remains undisturbed, and there are no apprehensions entertained of its being soon interrupted. Trade is dull at Canton, and exports are upon an unusually limited scale. The recent arrivals of Bombay cotton have rendered sales more difficult. Cotton manufactures are again dull of sale; the symptoms of improvement noticed in our last, having ceased with the departure of the tea-men for the interior. For Wool-lens there is at present no inquiry. Lead and other metals, owing to large supplies by American vessels, have recently declined, and the former may be quoted at Sp. drs. 6 to 6½ per picul. Freight to England continues scarce.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, July 9, 1842.

Government Securities.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 5 per cent. paper . . . prem.	7 8	8 8
Stock { Transfer Loan of 1835-36 interest payable in England . . }	7 8	8 10
Paper { From Nos. 1,151 a 15,200 according to Number }	disc.	0 12 1 1
Second 5 p'ct. Third or Bombay, 5 per cent.	disc.	1 2 1 4
New 5 per cent.	disc.	2 0 4 0
4 per cent.	disc.	13 8 0 0

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem. . .	2,400 a	2,450
(without dividend.)		
Union Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 1,000)	185 a	225
Agra Bank, Pm. (Co.'s Rs. 500)	190 a	200

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months . .	8 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills . .	6 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper	6½ do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London—Private Bills, with and without documents, at 6 months' sight and 10 months' date, 2s. 1½d. per Co.'s Rupee.

Madras, June 8, 1842.

Non Remittable Loan of 16th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—1½ disc.	
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—1½ disc.	
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—17 disc.	
Ditto New four per cent.—17 disc.	
Five per cent. Book Debt Loan—8 prem.	

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—1s. 11½d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, June 18, 1842.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 99½ to 99 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees. (4pr.ct.disc.)
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 99.8 to 99 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. (Ditto).

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 106 to 106.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto of 1829-30, 104 to 104.8 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 89 to 89.8 per do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Co.'s Rs.) 84.8 to 85 per do.
5 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 108.8 to 109 Bom. Rs.
5 per cent. Loan of 1841-42, 99.4 to 99.12 do.

Singapore, April 12, 1842.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 3 to 30 days' sight, 4s. 6½d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 months' sight, 4s. 8½d. per do.

Macao, May 21, 1842.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 8½d. to 4s. 8½d. per Sp. Dollar.

1842.]

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LONDON PRICE CURRENT, Sept. 1, 1842.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.						Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, China }				£. s. d.			£. s. d.				
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		cwt.	2	8	0	@	2	15	0	
Coffee, Batavia	cwt.	2	7	0	@	2	14	0	Nankeens	piece	0	2	0	—	0	4	10
— Samarang		1	7	0		1	12	0	Rattans	100	0	10	6	—	0	13	0
— Mysore		2	2	0		2	9	0	Rice, Bengal White	cwt.	0	10	6	—	1	0	0
— Sumatra		1	4	0		1	9	0	— Patna		0	15	0	—	0	12	6
— Ceylon		3	12	0		4	0	0	— Java		0	8	6	—	0	15	0
— Mocha		2	16	0		6	5	0	Safflower	cwt.	2	0	0	—	8	5	0
Cotton, Surat	lb	0	0	3½		0	0	4½	Sago	cwt.	0	8	0	—	0	9	0
— Madras		0	0	3½		0	0	4½	— Pearl		0	8	6	—	0	19	0
— Bengal		0	0	3½		0	0	4½	Saltpetre	lb	1	11	0	—	1	12	0
Bourbon									Silk, Bengal Novl	lb	0	8	0	—	0	17	6
Drugs & for Dyeing.									— China Tsatlee		0	16	6	—	0	19	0
— Aloes, Epatica	cwt.	3	0	0		11	10	0	— Canton		0	8	0	—	0	15	0
— Anniseeds, Star		3	10	0		3	13	0	Spices, Cinnamon		0	3	0	—	0	7	3
— Borax, Refined		3	0	0		3	5	0	— Cloves		0	1	0	—	0	2	4
— Unrefined		1	19	0		2	3	0	— Mace		0	2	0	—	0	6	4
— Camphire, in chests		12	5	0		13	0	0	— Nutmegs		0	2	3	—	0	5	0
— Cardamoms, Malabar	lb	0	1	10		0	2	4	— Ginger	cwt.	0	13	0	—	1	4	0
— Ceylon		0	1	0		0	1	4	— Pepper, Black	lb	0	0	3	—	0	0	4½
— Cassia Buds	cwt.	5	0	0		5	12	0	— White		0	0	4	—	0	0	8
— Ligne		3	18	0		4	16	0	Sugar, Bengal	cwt.	3	2	0	—	3	9	0
— Castor Oil	lb	0	0	4		0	0	8	— Siam and China		0	19	0	—	1	2	6
— China Root	cwt.	2	0	0		2	8	0	— Mauritius		2	14	0	—	3	6	6
— Cubebs		2	16	0		3	0	0	— Manila and Java		0	14	6	—	0	18	6
— Dragon's Blood		2	10	0		20	0	0	— Tea, Bohea	lb	0	1	6	—	0	1	7
— Gum Ammoniac, drop		6	10	0		11	0	0	— Congou		0	1	7	—	0	2	4
— Arabic		0	17	0		3	15	0	— Souchoing		0	1	9	—	0	2	9
— Assafetida		1	10	0		4	0	0	— Capor		0	1	5	—	0	1	10
— Benjamin		4	0	0		50	0	0	— Pouchong		0	1	6	—	0	2	2
— Animi		3	10	0		9	0	0	— Twankay		0	1	9½	—	0	2	0
— Gambogium		11	0	0		26	0	0	— Pekoe		0	1	7	—	0	3	0
— Myrrh		3	10	0		11	0	0	— Hyson Skin		0	1	3	—	0	2	6
— Olibanum		1	6	0		3	10	0	— Hyson		0	2	1	—	0	5	0
Kino		6	10	0		10	0	0	— Young Hyson		0	1	2	—	0	3	9
— Lac Lake	lb	0	0	1		0	0	4	— Imperial		0	1	8	—	0	4	2
— Dye		0	0	2½		0	1	9	— Gunpowder		0	1	9	—	0	4	9
— Shell	cwt.	1	14	0		2	6	0	Tin, Banca	cwt.	3	8	0	—	3	9	0
— Stick		1	1	0		1	18	0	— Tortoiseshell	lb	0	10	0	—	1	7	0
— Musk, China	oz.	1	10	0		2	15	0	— Vermilion	lb	0	4	6	—	0	5	0
— Nux Vomica	cwt.	0	12	0		0	17	0	— Wax	cwt.	6	5	0	—	5	2	0
— Oil, Cassia	lb.	0	7	6		0	8	0	— Wood, Saunders Red	ton	6	10	0	—	8	0	0
— Cinnamon	oz.	0	2	0		0	4	0	— Sapan		7	0	0	—	13	0	0
— Cocoa-nut	cwt.	1	15	6		2	0	0									
— Cajaputa	oz.	0	2	0		0	0	3									
— Mace		0	0	2		0	0	3									
— Nutmegs		0	0	9		0	0	10									
— Rhubarb		0	4	6		0	12	6									
— Sal Ammoniac	cwt.	2	0	0		2	2	0									
— Senna	lb	0	0	5		0	2	6									
— Turneric, Java	cwt.	0	15	0		1	2	0									
— Bengal		0	14	6		0	18	0									
— China		1	15	0		2	0	0									
Galls, in Sorts		2	10	0		2	16	0									
— Buffalo	lb	0	0	3½		0	0	6									
— Ox and Cow		0	0	2½		0	1	1½									
Indigo, Bengal, Fine Blue		0	6	6		0	7	0									
— Fine Purple		0	6	9		0	7	6									
— Fine Red Violet		0	6	6		0	6	9									
— Fine Violet		0	6	0		0	6	6									
— Mid. to good Violet		0	4	9		0	6	0									
— Good Red Violet		0	6	0		0	6	3									
— Good Violet and Copper		0	4	9		0	5	0									
— Mid. and ord. do.		0	3	9		0	4	9									
— Low consuming do.		0	2	9		0	3	9									
— Trash and low dust		0	0	8		0	2	6									
— Madras		0	1	0		0	5	4									
— Oude		0	2	4		0	3	10									

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.						SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.										
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Cedar Wood	foot	0	0	4	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
Oil, Fish	ton	31	0	0	—	35	15	0	0	—	35	15	0	0	0	0
Whalebone	ton	188	0	0	—	200	0	0	0	—	200	0	0	0	0	0
Wool, Fine	lb	0	1	9	—	0	2	2	0	—	0	2	2	0	0	0
— Good		0	1	6	—	0	1	8	0	—	0	1	8	0	0	0
— Middling		0	1	0	—	0	1	5	0	—	0	1	5	0	0	0
— Ordinary		0	1	0	—	0	1	3	0	—	0	1	3	0	0	0
— In the Grease		0	0	7	—	0	1	1	0	—	0	1	1	0	0	0
— Lamb		0	0	7	—	0	2	2	0	—	0	2	2	0	0	0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood	foot	0	0	4	—	0	6	4½
Oil, Fish	ton	31	0	0	—	35	15	0
Whalebone	ton	188	0	0	—	200	0	0
Wool, Fine	lb	0	1	9	—	0	2	2
— Good		0	1	6	—	0	1	8
— Middling		0	1	0	—	0	1	5
— Ordinary		0	1	0	—	0	1	3
— In the Grease		0	0	7	—	0	1	1
— Lamb		0	0	7	—	0	2	2

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes	cwt.	1	15	0	—	2	13	6
Ostrich Feathers, und	lb	0	10	0	—	0	16	0
Gum Arabic	cwt.	0	10	0	—	0	16	0
Hides, Dry	lb	0	0	3½	—	0	0	6½
— Salted		0	0	3½	—	0	0	6½
Oil, Palm	ton	29	0	0	—	31	0	0
Raisins	cwt.	7	15	0	—	8	10	0
Wax		13	0	0	—	16	0	0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best	pipe	8	0	0	—	10	0	0
— Do. 2d & 3d quality		8	0	0	—	8	5	0
Wood, Teak	ton	7	15	0	—	8	5	0
Wool	lb	0	0	8	—	0	2	0

PRICES OF SHARES, Aug. 31, 1842.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East and West-India (Stock)	109½	5 p. cent.	2,065,667	100	—	June. Dec.
London	82½	3½ p. cent.	3,238,000	100	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	101	5 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures	par	4½ p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	—	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural)	38	1 15 0	10,000	100	28	Nov.
South Australian	—	6 p. cent.	14,000	25	20	Jan. July.
Bank (Australasian)	52	8 p. cent.	5,000	40	—	Mar. Sept.
Bank (Union, of Australia)	31	10 p. cent.	20,000	25	—	—
Van Diemen's Land Company	5	—	10,000	100	18½	March.

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, Change Alley.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>Cumbrian</i>	450 tons.	Dring	Sept. 10.
<i>Deulius</i>	328	Underhill	Sept. 10.
<i>Queen</i>	1350	MacLeod	Sept. 10.
<i>John Bibby</i>	550	Cawkett	Sept. 10.
<i>Windsor</i>	800	Voss	Sept. 25.
<i>Lord Hungerford</i>	800	Pigott	Oct. 5.

FOR MADRAS.

<i>Duke of Argyll</i>	800	Bristow	Sept. 24.
<i>George Canning</i>	300	Allez	Nov. 1.

FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Sophia</i>	600	Johns	Sept. 16.
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FOR CHINA.

<i>City of Derry</i>	474	Vincent	Sept. 10.
<i>Druid</i>	311	Ritchie	Sept. 10.

FOR CEYLON.

<i>Achilles</i>	350	Trivett	Sept. 7.
<i>Caroline</i>	500	Williams	Sept. 6.
<i>Orpheus</i>	391	Digby	Sept. 12.
<i>Euphrates</i>	650	Duncan	Oct. 1.
<i>Sumatra</i>	354	—	Nov. 1.

FOR MAURITIUS.

<i>Gilbert Munro</i>	258	Nicholson	Sept. 10.
<i>Sea Gull</i>	266	Moyce.....	Sept. 20.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1842.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (<i>vid</i> Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay	Arrived at Madras.	Days to Madras	Arrived at Calcutta. (in divisions).	Days to Calcutta
(<i>vid</i> Marseilles).						
Jan. 4, 1842	Feb. 12. (per <i>Cleopatra</i>)	39	Feb. 18 ..	45	Feb. 22, &c.	49
Feb. 4.	March 14 (per <i>Berenice</i>)	38	March 22 ..	45	March 25, &c.	49
March 4	April 9	36	April 15 ..	42	April 21, &c.	48
April 6	May 12	36	May 20 ..		May 19	
May 6	June		June		June	

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, *vid* Falmouth, on the 30th Sept., and *vid* Marseilles on the 4th Oct.

OVERLAND MAILS from INDIA, 1842.

Date of leaving Bombay.	Per Steamer to Suez.	Arrived in London <i>vid</i> Marseilles.	Days from Bombay.	Arrived in London <i>vid</i> Falmouth.	Days from Bombay.
Jan. 1, 1842	<i>Cleopatra</i>	Feb. 8	38	Feb. 11	41
Feb. 1	<i>Berenice</i>	March 10	37	March 15 .. (per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>)	42
March 1	<i>Victoria</i>	April 5	35	April 11 .. (per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>)	41
April 1	<i>Cleopatra</i>	May 4	33	May 11 .. (per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>)	40
May 3	<i>Berenice</i>	June 6	34	June 10 .. (per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>)	38
May 23	<i>Victoria</i>	July 4	42	July 9 .. (per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>)	47
June 18	<i>Berenice</i>	Aug. 4	47	Aug. 8	51
July 19	<i>Semiramis</i>	Sept. 3	46		

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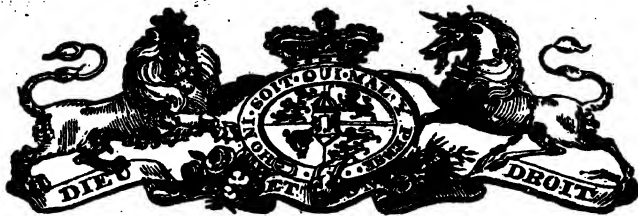
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ERRATA.

Part II.—p. 87, line 4 from bottom, for *presented*, read *agreed to be presented*.

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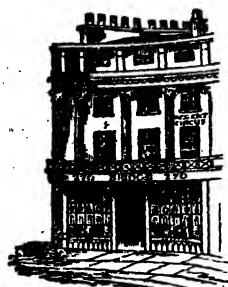
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N O T I C E.

It appears requisite, in addition to the details contained in the Title-page of this Lexicon, to point out a few of its exclusive advantages, by giving the Reader a short Analysis of its various and peculiar adaptations to *Theoretical* as well as to *Practical* purposes.

Although this book enables a large majority of English readers (however unacquainted they may be with the French tongue,) to translate readily any page or passage that may be laid unexpectedly before them, it does not do so by what might be termed ironically "*short cuts*," so injurious to every kind of instruction connected with *grammar* and *syntactical rules*; on the contrary, the enquirer cannot fail picking up instructive information in every leaf he applies to. If, for example, he look for a NOUN, he is furnished with the significations of that noun, not only in a *Literal*, but in a *Military*, *Nautical*, and *Commercial* point of view, whenever the word relates to the ARMY, the NAVY, or to TRADE in its various branches.

If it be a VERB that the Learner seeks to understand, he cannot obtain its meaning without getting initiated, at the same time, into all its etymological relations of *person*, *tense*, *mood*, and *conjugation*. Thus, he not merely finds that ABAISSÂMES signifies *we humbled, we lowered, we levelled, etc.*, he also perceives, in the same page, that this word is the *first person plural* of the *Preterite tense*, *Indicative mood*, of the verb ABAISSER, an *active verb* of the *first conjugation*.

ADJECTIVES have often their *plural* in addition to their *feminine* terminations printed against them in Small Capital letters, and so arranged as to facilitate considerably their formation, when it is necessary to apply them with due attention to accidental rules. Ex. : DOUX, m.; DOUCE, f.; FRAIS, m.; FRAÎCHE, f.

NOTICE.

SCIENTIFIC EXPRESSIONS not generally known, are clearly explained, not *uselessly translated by other words equally unintelligible*, as ZYGOMA, *zygome^m*; *os de la tête*.

ABBREVIATIONS, ELISIONS, CONTRACTIONS, and COMBINATIONS of every description have been explained in their respective alphabetical places. Indeed, no opportunity has been neglected to lavish instruction upon every word that admitted, under this or that orthographical form, of being more fully interpreted, technically treated or laid bare.

For SCHOOLS *especially* this work is useful above all other books of the kind, inasmuch as it curtails, *by one half at least*, the labours of Teachers and Pupils. There will be no further necessity, as a proof of this, to answer to such vexatious enquiries as these: "Pray, Sir, what is the *Singular* of AIMONS, PARLASSES? and how am I to find *c'est*, *n'un* and *dit-on*?" "Will you be so good as to tell me the *Masculine* of METTE, REÇÛTES, and to show me what *Verbs DOUCES*, *GROSSES* and *NEUVES* belong to?"

Besides the several Meanings, therefore, of all the *Parts of Speech* in the French language, (including the REGULAR and IRREGULAR Verbs, etc. etc.) such as they are found written, *whatever their occasional orthography may be*, the PUBLIC and the STUDENT may expect to find in the present French Lexicon more General Information and more Words by many* Thousands than in any Dictionary of the size ever published.

THE AUTHOR.

ADDISCOMBE,
April 1842.

* This statement cannot be considered extravagant, when it is remembered that *every person*, in EVERY TENSE, belonging to ALL the verbs in the language, will be found here inserted in alphabetical order. There are upwards of 4,400 French Verbs; multiply these verbs by 49 orthographical modifications necessary for the conjugation of each, you will obtain at once the vast number of *additional words* embodied in this book.

A

COMPENDIOUS KEY,

*That will materially assist the Reader in making an advantageous
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
This Key will be particularly useful to those who are *not at all* or *very
indifferently acquainted* with the French Grammar.

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED :—

<i>a.</i> — for <i>adjective</i>	<i>v.</i> — for <i>verb</i>
<i>ad.</i> — <i>adverb</i>	<i>va.</i> — <i>verb active</i>
<i>art.</i> — <i>article</i>	<i>vn.</i> — <i>verb neuter</i>
<i>aux.</i> — <i>auxiliary</i>	<i>vr.</i> — <i>reflected verb</i>
<i>c.</i> — <i>conjunction</i>	<i>pl.</i> — <i>plural</i>
<i>pr.</i> — <i>preposition</i>	<i>m.</i> — <i>masculine</i>
<i>imp.</i> — <i>impersonal</i>	<i>n.</i> — <i>neuter</i>
<i>int.</i> — <i>interjection</i>	<i>f.</i> — <i>feminine</i>
<i>sm.</i> — <i>substantive masculine</i>	<i>s.</i> — <i>substantive</i>
<i>sf.</i> — <i>substantive feminine</i>	<i>conjug.</i> — <i>conjugated</i>
<i>pro.</i> — <i>prounoun</i>	

LINES OF REFERENCE

that will be found at the top of all the pages in the following Book :—


[INF. M. ¹PRES. T. ²PART. PRES. ³PART. PAST.] IND. M. PRES. T. ⁴1st p. s.
⁵2d p. s. ⁶3d p. s. ⁷1st p. pl. ⁸2d p. pl. ⁹3d p. pl. IMPERF. ¹⁰1st p. s. ¹¹2d p. s.
¹²3d p. s. ¹³1st p. pl. ¹⁴2d p. pl. ¹⁵3d p. pl. FRET. ¹⁶1st p. s. ¹⁷2d p. s. ¹⁸3d p. s.
¹⁹1st p. pl. ²⁰2d p. pl. ²¹3d p. pl. FUT. ²²1st p. s. ²³2d p. s. ²⁴3d p. s. ²⁵1st p. pl.
²⁶2d p. pl. ²⁷3d p. pl. COND. M. ²⁸1st p. s. ²⁹2d p. s. ³⁰3d p. s. ³¹1st p. pl.
³²2d p. pl. ³³3d p. pl. IMP. M. ³⁴2d p. s. ³⁵3d p. s. ³⁶1st p. pl. ³⁷2d p. pl.
³⁸3d p. pl. SUBJ. M. PRES. T. ³⁹1st p. s. ⁴⁰2d p. s. ⁴¹3d p. s. ⁴²1st p. pl.
⁴³2d p. pl. ⁴⁴3d p. pl. IMPERF. ⁴⁵1st p. s. ⁴⁶2d p. s. ⁴⁷3d p. s. ⁴⁸1st p. pl.
⁴⁹2d p. pl. ⁵⁰3d p. pl.; and that must be understood as follows : 

KEY.

INF. M.	for INFINITIVE MOOD	p. pl.	for person, plural numb.
PRES. T.	— PRESENT TENSE	IMPERF.	— IMPERFECT TENSE
PART. PRES.	— PARTICIPLE PRESENT	PRET.	— PRETERITE TENSE
PART. PAST.	— PARTICIPLE PAST	FUT.	— FUTURE TENSE
IND. M.	— INDICATIVE MOOD	COND. M.	— CONDITIONAL MOOD
p. s.	— person, sing. number	IMP. M.	— IMPERATIVE MOOD
SUBJ. M. for SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.			

¹, ², ³, ⁴, etc. that may be observed *on the left side* of the words in the preceding **LINES OF REFERENCE**, as ¹PRES. T. ²PART. PRES. ³PART. PAST., etc. answer to corresponding figures *on the right* of many syllables* that will be seen in the body of most of the following pages. So that *âmes*¹⁹, for example, signifies, by referring to 19 *in the Lines above*, that a verb, ending thus, is used in the *first person, plural*, of the **PRETERITE TENSE, INDICATIVE MOOD**. See **ABAISS-ER** and terminations, in the Lexicon.

The *Tense* and *Mood* of every Number referred to in the Lines of Reference, from 4 to 50, will always be found *immediately preceding* it.

 As it will be constantly necessary to consult these **LINES**, it is indispensable for Learners to get well acquainted with their meaning. Every verb will have terminations with figures that will be referred to them. See **ABOL-IR**, **ABATT-RE**, **AV-oir**, etc. in the beginning of the Dictionary.

. When a Termination has *three* or *four* figures by its side, which sometimes happens, the Learner must make his choice of a verbal signification answering to that of the contiguous words.

EXPLANATION OF AMBIGUOUS TERMS.

A **VERBAL ROOT** signifies in this Work *any part* of a verb to which *verbal terminations* may be added, for the conjugation of that verb. **ABAISS**, **ABATT**, **AV**, etc. are roots of this kind.

* These syllables are distinguished in this work by the name of *Verbal terminations*.

KEY.

A **VERBAL TERMINATION** is that part of a verb which, being added to its root, indicates a **TENSE**, or a **PERSON** in some **TENSE** or **MOOD** of that verb: *âmes*¹⁹, *ant*², *rai*²², are such terminations...
Ex. **ABAISS-âmes**, **ABATT-rai**, etc.

By **LEADING WORD** is meant any word, in the body of the **Lexicon**, printed in **Large Capitals** and *standing in Alphabetical order* with a translation by its side, as **ABATTOIR**, **ABBÉ**, etc.

I....that will be seen *on the right side* of some verbal roots, as **ABANDONN-ER**, **I.**, signifies that the terminations of the verb **ABAISS-ER**, must be consulted for the conjugation of that root.

II....on the same side of some other roots, as **ABALOURD-IR**, **II.**, signifies that each of those roots must be conjugated on **ABOL-IR**, by using the terminations of that verb.

Therefore, supposing **ABANDONN** to be where you find **ABAISS**, and **ABALOURD** where **ABOL** is now found in the **Lexicon**, you have only to run your eye through the *verbal terminations* following **ABAISS** and **ABOL** to meet with whatever termination you may want for **ABANDONN** and **ABALOURD**.

☞ Let it be observed that this reference to **ABAISS** and **ABOL** is prescribed only with regard to verbs of the *First* and *Second Conjugations*: those verbs were *by far too numerous* to add the requisite verbal terminations to each in turn. It would have considerably increased the bulk of a work which it was so necessary to keep within reasonable limits.

KEY.

SIX RULES

TO BE REFERRED TO

FOR WORDS IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE THAT CANNOT BE
FOUND IN DICTIONARIES,

On account of their Gender, Number, Grammatical and other Modifications.

Rule I.—Words not found, ending with *s*, *x*, *e* or *es*, must be looked
(a) for, without those final letters; Example: *bons, choux, lente, jolies*; look for *bon, chou, lent, joli*.*

Many words, ending with *s*, must be looked for ending with *t*; Ex. *enfants, négligens, tous*; look for *enfant, négligent, tout*.

When you cannot find a word ending with *two consonants* and an *e* or *es*, look for it without the *latter* consonant and the *e* or *es*; Ex. *chienne, grasses*; look for *chien, gras*.

Rule II.—In cases where you meet with an *apostrophe* ['], as in *c'est*,
(e) *d'un, j'ai, l'âme, il m'aime, n'es-tu, jusqu'ici, s'il s'en va*; change this apostrophe into *a, e, or i*, and look for two words, made by this alteration, instead of one. Ex. *j'ai, l'âme, s'il, l'a*; look for *je ai,† la âme, si il, le a.†*

Rule III.—When two or more words are united thus: *dit-il, savez-vous*; look for such words, separately; look for *dit†* and then for *il*, or *savez†* and then for *vous*. Some compound words, thus united, may however be found in most dictionaries, such as, *arc-en-ciel, vis-à-vis*, etc.

Rule IV.—Should other words be met with, written in the following
(o) way: *parla-t-il, danse-t-elle, a-t-on*; leave out the *t*, which is there for euphony only, and look separately for the words divided by this *t*; look for *parla†* and then for *il*, for *danse†* and then for *elle*, for *a†* and then for *on*.

* See exceptions, Rule V. † See Rule VI. for the Verbs.

KEY.

Rule V.—With respect to words *bearing the following terminations*,


- (u) should you not be able to find them spelt in that way, [as many words, ending thus, may be found, without the necessity of alteration,] change

aux	into al.	Example	animaux	look for	animal.
aux	—	ail.	—	travaux	— travail.
ausse*	—	aux.	—	fausse*	— faux.
che*	—	c.	—	blanche*	— blanc.
que*	—	c.	—	publique*	— public.
elle*	—	eau.	—	belle*	— beau.
el	—	eau.	—	nouvel	— nouveau.
ère*	—	er.	—	amère*	— amer.
ve*	—	f.	—	neuve*	— neuf.
cuse*	—	eur.	—	menteuse*	— menteur.
cuse	—	eux.	—	heureuse*	— heureux.
cresse*	—	eur.	—	enchanteresse*	— enchanteur.
trice*	—	teur.	—	actrice*	— acteur.
se*	—	x.	—	jalouse*	— jaloux.
ce*	—	x.	—	douce*	— doux.

Rule VI.—When a verb is met with UNDER A CONJUGATED FORM, that

- (w) is : USED IN ONE OF ITS TENSES, AS *avons, étaient, parlez, finiront, combattîtes, naquirent*, etc. let it be looked for alphabetically, in the same manner as other words are looked for, with this exception only, viz :—

That *av, ét, parl, fin, combatt, naqu*, for example, being the roots of these verbs, will be found printed in *Large capitals*, and *ons, ez, iront, aient, ites, irent*, the verbal terminations, in lesser type, following them, with a *small numerical figure* attached to each, as *ons⁷ aient¹⁵ ez^{*} iront²⁷ ites²⁰ irent²¹*.

 For the use of these *numerical figures*, see *LINKS OF REFERENCE* in the first and second pages of this Key.

* As well as with a plural *s* at the end.

KEY.

APPLICATION

OF THE

FOREGOING INSTRUCTIONS.

☞ In the subsequent French quotation and detached phrase, for (a) by the side of a word, see Rule I. ; for (e) Rule II. ; for (i) Rule III. ; for (o) Rule IV. ; for (u) Rule V. ; and for (w) Rule VI.

Look in the Lexicon for all the other words, in the usual way.

TÉLÉMAQUE.

LIVRE PREMIER.

Calypso ne pouvait^w se consoler du départ d'Ulysse^e. Dans sa douleur elle se trouvait^w malheureuse^u d'être^e immortelle^e. Sa grotte ne résonnait^w plus de son chant : les nymphes^a qui la servaient^w n'osaient^w lui parler.

Tout-à-coup elle aperçut^w les débris d'un^e navire qui venait^w de faire naufrage ; des bancs^a de rameurs mis^w en pièces, des rames écartées^w çà et là sur le sable, un gouvernail, un mât, des cordages^a flottant^w vers la côte : puis elle découvrit^w de loin deux hommes, dont l'un^e paraissait^w âgé, l'autre,^e quoique jeune, ressemblait^w à Ulysse. La déesse comprit^w que c'était^w Télémaque, fils de ce héros : mais, quoique les dieux^a surpassent^w en connaissance tous^a les hommes, elle ne put^w découvrir qui était^w cet homme vénérable dont Télémaque était^w accompagné^w.

Savez^w-vousⁱ s'il^e est^w là ? L'homme a-t-ilⁱ rapporté^w ma redingote neuve^u ?

NEW FRENCH AND ENGLISH LEXICON.

CONTAINING THE FRENCH BEFORE THE ENGLISH.

A

ABA

[INF.M. ¹ PRES.T. ² PART.PRES. ³ PART.PAST.] IND.M. PRES.T. ⁴ 1st p.s. ⁵ 2d p.s. ⁶ 3d p.s. ⁷ 1st p.pl. ⁸ 2d p.pl. ⁹ 3d p.pl. IMPERF. ¹⁰ 1st p.s. ¹¹ 2d p.s. ¹² 3d p.s. ¹³ 1st p.pl. ¹⁴ 2d p.pl. ¹⁵ 3d p.pl. PRET. ¹⁶ 1st p.s. ¹⁷ 2d p.s. ¹⁸ 3d p.s. ¹⁹ 1st p.pl. ²⁰ 2d p.pl. ²¹ 3d p.pl. FUT. ²² 1st p.s. ²³ 2d p.s. ²⁴ 3d p.s. ²⁵ 1st p.pl. ²⁶ 2d p.pl. ²⁷ 3d p.pl. COND.M. ²⁸ 1st p.s. ²⁹ 2d p.s. ³⁰ 3d p.s. ³¹ 1st p.pl. ³² 2d p.pl. ³³ 3d p.pl. IMP.M. ³⁴ 2d p.s. ³⁵ 3d p.s. ³⁶ 1st p.pl. ³⁷ 2d p.pl. ³⁸ 3d p.pl. SUBJ.M. PRES.T. ³⁹ 1st p.s. ⁴⁰ 2d p.s. ⁴¹ 3d p.s. ⁴² 1st p.pl. ⁴³ 2d p.pl. ⁴⁴ 3d p.pl. IMPERF. ⁴⁵ 1st p.s. ⁴⁶ 2d p.s. ⁴⁷ 3d p.s. ⁴⁸ 1st p.pl. ⁴⁹ 2d p.pl. ⁵⁰ 3d p.pl.

A, *sm.* un A, *an* A. Être marqué à l'A, *to be an honest man.* Elle n'en a pas fait une pause d'A, *she has not even begun it.* Il ne sait ni A ni B, *he is a very ignorant fellow.* A, AA, *equal parts.*

À, *pr. to, at, on, with, in, into, within, about, according to, for, of, against, by, after.* Je l'ai dit à votre père, *I said it to your father.* Un moulin à café, *a coffee-mill.* Une arme à feu, *a fire-arm.* Vivre à la Française, *to live after the French way.* Il est à Paris, *he is at Paris.* Aller pas à pas, *go step by step.* A cheval, *on horseback.* À votre commodité, *when it suits you.* À d'autres, *go to! do you take me for a fool?* À la mode, *in fashion.* À ce que je vois, *by what I see.* À l'aune, *by the yard.* A⁶-s⁵ i⁴, *v. AVOIR, to have.*

A. for ALTESSE: S.A., *his or her highness:* S.A.S. *his or her serene highness.* A.D. Anno Domini; *in the year of our Lord.* A.M. Master of Arts; *in the year of the world.* A.A. mixture. [129 mingles. **AAM**, *sm.* —; *Dutch measure containing* **ABA**, *sm.* father; *woollen stuff.* [becalmed. **ABAB**, *m.* Turkish marine. **ABABOUIË**,

ABABIL, *sm.* —; *bird spoken of in the* **ABACA**, *m.* —; *West-Indian flax.* [koran.

ABACOT, *sm.* cap of state; *abacus.*

ABADDON, *m.* Satan. **ABADIR**, *m.* a stone.

ABAISSÉ, *sf.* under-crust in pastry.

ABAISSÉMENT, *sm.* abasement; *fall; humbling; diminution; lowering.*

ABAISS-ER¹ ant² é³ (and é¹ when je follow, as 2 into je), 39-41 es⁵ 34-40 ong⁷ 36 ez⁸ 37 ent⁹ 38-41 ois¹⁰ 11 oit¹² ions¹³ 42 iez¹⁴ 43 oient¹⁵ ais¹⁶ 11 ait¹⁷ aient¹⁸ ai¹⁶ as¹⁷ a¹⁸ âmes¹⁹ âtes²⁰ érent²¹ éral²² éras²³ éru²⁴ érons²⁵ érez²⁶ éront²⁷ érais²⁸ 29 éruit³⁰ ériens³¹ érois²⁸ 29 éroit³⁰ éroient³³ asse⁴⁵ â⁴⁷ assions⁴⁸ assez⁴⁹ assent⁵⁰; *va. to abase; lower; let down; humble.* S'—, *vr. to fall; decrease; sink; cringe.*

ABAISSÉUR, *sm.* in anatomy, depressor.

ABAJOUÉ, *sf.* small pouch in the jar.

ABAIOURD-UR, *II. va.* to stupify; *stun.*

ABANDON, *sm.* —ing; *lewdness.* Dans un tel —, *in such a forlorn condition.*

À l'—, *ad.* in confusion; *at random.*

ABANDONNÉ³, *sm.* rake. —, *E. a. shameless; impudent; helpless; forlorn.* — *v. sf.* prostitute. Terres — *ES*, *waste lands.*

INF.M. ¹ PRES.T. ² PART.PRES. ³ PART.PAST.] IND.M. PRES.T. ⁴ 1st p.s. ⁵ 2d p.s.
¹³ 1st p.pl. ¹⁴ 2d p.pl. ¹⁵ 3d p.pl. PRET. ¹⁶ 1st p.s. ¹⁷ 2d p.s. ¹⁸ 3d p.s. ¹⁹ 1st p.pl.
²⁰ 2d p.pl. ²¹ 3d p.pl. COND.M. ²² 1st p.s. ²³ 2d p.s. ²⁴ 3d p.s. ²⁵ 1st p.pl. ²⁶ 2d p.pl. ²⁷ 3d p.pl.
PRES.T. ²⁸ 1st p.s. ²⁹ 2d p.s. ³⁰ 3d p.s. ³¹ 1st p.pl. ³² 2d p.pl. ³³ 3d p.pl. IMPERF.

ABANDONNEMENT, *sm.* abandoning; giving-up; desertion; profligacy.

ABANDONN-ER, *1. va.* to forsake; give over; leave off; deliver up; let loose; desert; prostitute. *Mes forces m'*—ENT, my strength fails me. *S'*—ER, *vr.* indulge one's self; despond. *S'*—au vice, give one's self up to vice. *S'*—à la colère, give way to anger. *S'*—à la Providence, trust to Providence. [one year.

ABANNATION, *sf.* —; banishment for

ABANTES, *sm.* tribes with hairy backs.

ABAQUE, *sm.* plinth; abacus, of columns.

ABASOURD-IR, *II. va.* to stun; astound.

ABAT-⁶ s⁴⁻⁵⁻³⁴; *v.* ABATTRE, to beat down.

ABATAGE, *sm.* charge of clearing a fo-

ABATANT, *sm.* shutter; flap; rest; felling.

ABÂTARD-IR, *II. va.* to corrupt; mar; spoil; hurt. *S'*—, *vr.* to degenerate.

ABÂTARISSEMENT, *sm.* corruption.

ABAT-CHAUVÉE, *sf.* inferior wool.

ABATÉE, ABATTÉE, *sf.* falling back of

a ship; falling off to leeward; casting.

ABAT-FAIM, *sm.* large joint of meat.

ABATIS, ABATTIS¹⁶, *sm.* offal; rubbish; overthrow; ruin; defeat. Line of felled trees with their branches pointed towards the enemy; track of game. [lamp.

ABAT-JOUR, *sm.* sky-light; shade for a

ABATTEMENT, *sm.* dejection; faintness.

ABATTEUR, *sm.* feller. — de bois, great man at nine pins; great dispatcher of business; mere brag; wood cutter.

ABATTOIR, *sm.* slaughterhouse; shambic.

ABATT-RE¹ ant² u³ ue³ us³ ues³ ons⁷⁻
³⁶ ez⁸⁻³⁷ ent⁹⁻³⁸⁻⁴⁴ ais¹⁰⁻¹¹ ait¹² ois¹⁰⁻

¹¹ oit¹² ions¹³⁻⁴² iez¹⁴⁻⁴³ aient¹⁵ oient¹⁵

is¹⁶⁻¹⁷ it¹⁸ imes¹⁹ ites²⁰ irent²¹ rai²² ras²³

ra²⁴ rons²⁵ rez²⁶ ront²⁷ rais²⁸⁻²⁹ rait³⁰

rois²⁸⁻²⁹ roit³⁰ rions³¹ riez³² roient³³ roient³³

es³⁴⁻³⁹⁻⁴¹ isse⁴⁰ isse⁴¹ isse⁴² it⁴⁷ issions⁴⁸

issiez⁴⁹ issent⁵⁰; *va.* throw or pull down;

abate; afflict. —RE des arbres, to fell

trees. — la poussière, lay the dust. —

le caquet, strike dumb. — bien du bois,

dispatch a great deal of business. *S'*—,

fall down; despond; fail. Le vent

s'abat, the wind falls. See ABAT⁶.

ABATTRE, *vn.* to bear away; edge to

leeward. Le vaisseau s'abat, the ship

drives to leeward. — un vaisseau,

heave down or carcen a ship. Laisse

—RE! let her swing. [down; overcome.

ABATTU³, *R. a.* afflicted; dejected; cast

ABATTURES, *sf.* foiling; deer's track.

ABAT-VENT, *sm.* pent-house of a steeple;

wind-screen; pentile. [above a pulpit.

ABAT-VOIX, *m.* canopy or sounding board

ABBATIAL, *R. a.* belonging to an abbot

ABBAYE, *sf.* abbey; convent. [or abbess.

ABBÉ, *sm.* abbot. Le moine répond com-

me l'— chante, like master like man.

ABBESE, *sf.* abbess; governess of nuns.

A, B, C, *sm.* primer. Remettre quelqu'un

à l'a, b, c, to make one begin anew.

ABCÉD-ER, *I. vn.* to turn into an abscess.

ABCES, *sm.* abscess; imposthume; swell-

ABDALAS, *sm.* Persian monks. [ling.

ABDEST, *sm.* Persian ablution.

ABDIAS, *sm.* Obadiah; nobis, at cards.

ABDICATION, *sf.* abdication; giving up.

ABDIQU-ER, *I. va.* to abdicate; resign.

ABDOMEN, *sm.* —; belly. [the eye.

ABDUCTEUR, *sm.* abductor; muscle of

ABDUCTION, *sf.* —; removing. [beginners.

ABÉCÉDAIRE, *a. sm.* novice; book for

ABÉE, *sf.* dam; mill-course; bay. [musk.

ABEILLE, *sf.* a bee. ABEL-MOSC, *m.* abel

ABÉQU-ER, *I. va.* to feed a bird. [tion.

ABERRATION, *sf.* aberration; slow mo-

ABÊT-IR, *II. va.* to stupify. *S'*—, *vr.*

to grow stupid. [habnab; topsy-turvy.

AB HOC ET AB HAC, *ad.* at random;

ABHORR-ER, *I. va.* to abhor; detest; hate.

ABIGEAT, *sm.* —; a robbery of flocks.

ABÎME¹, *sm.* abyss; hell; gulf; chasm.

Abîme, midst of shields, in heraldry.

ABÎM-ER, *I. va.* to destroy; behold; undo;

waste; ruin. *S'*—, to ruin one's self.

AD-INTESTAT, *a.* intestate. [baseness; mud

ABJECTION, *sf.* abjection; meanness;

ABJECT, *R. a.* abject; mean; vile. [oath.

ABJURATION, *sf.* —; renouncing upon

ABJUR-ER, *I. va.* to abjure; renounce.

ABLACTATION, *sf.* —; weaning of an

ABLAIS, *sm.* corn cut and lying. [infant.

ABLATIF, *sm.* ablative. [messenger.

ABLEGAT, *sm.* an under legate; a pope's

ABLERET, *sm.* a net to catch blays with.

ABLETTE, *sf.* blay or bleak; a fish.

ABLU-ER¹ ions¹³⁻⁴² tez¹⁴⁻⁴³, *I. va.* to revive

old writing. ABLUANT², *sm.* diluent.

⁸ 3d p.s. ⁷ 1st p.pl. ⁹ 2d p.pl. ¹⁰ 3d p.pl. IMPERF. ¹¹ 1st p.s. ¹² 2d p.s. ¹³ 3d p.s. ¹⁴ 1st p.pl. ¹⁵ 2d p.pl. ¹⁶ 3d p.pl. ¹⁷ 1st p.s. ¹⁸ 2d p.s. ¹⁹ 3d p.s. ²⁰ 1st p.pl. ²¹ 2d p.pl. ²² 3d p.pl. ²³ 1st p.s. ²⁴ 2d p.s. ²⁵ 3d p.s. ²⁶ 1st p.pl. ²⁷ 2d p.pl. ²⁸ 3d p.pl. ²⁹ 1st p.s. ³⁰ 2d p.s. ³¹ 3d p.s. ³² 1st p.pl. ³³ 2d p.pl. ³⁴ 3d p.pl. ³⁵ 1st p.s. ³⁶ 2d p.s. ³⁷ 3d p.s. ³⁸ 1st p.pl. ³⁹ 2d p.pl. ⁴⁰ 3d p.pl.

ABLUTION, *f.* *ablution; cleansing; wash.*
ABNÉGA'TION, *f.* *abnegation; renunciation; denial.* — *desoi-même, self-denial.*

ABOI, **ABOIEMENT**, *sm.* *barking.* Tenir en —, *keep at bay.* Être aux —s, *be at the last gasp.* Aux —s, *at bay, as animals; necessity of surrendering.*

ABOI-IR¹ *issant*² *i*³ *ie*³ *ies*³ *ie*³ *4.5.16.17.34*
it^{6.18} *issons*^{7.36} *issez*^{8.37} *issent*^{9.38.44.50}
issois^{10.11} *issoit*¹² *issais*^{10.11} *issait*¹² *issions*
13.42.48 *issiez*^{14.43.49} *issient*¹⁵ *issoient*¹⁵
*imes*¹⁹ *ites*²⁰ *irent*²¹ *irai*²² *iras*²³ *ira*²⁴
*irons*²⁵ *irez*²⁶ *iront*²⁷ *irois*^{28.29} *iroit*³⁰
irais^{28.29} *irait*³⁰ *irions*³¹ *iriez*³² *iraient*³³
*iroient*³³ *isse*^{35.39.41.45} *isses*^{40.46} *it*⁴⁷; *va.*
to abolish; annul; obliterate; banish;
forgive; destroy. S'—, *vr. to grow*

ABOLISSEMENT, *sm.* *annulling; obsolesc.*
ABOLITION, *sf.* —; *destruction.* Lettres d'—, *letters of pardon; remission.*

ABOMINABLE, *a.* *abominable; detestable.*

ABOMINABLEMENT, *ad.* *abominably.*

ABOMINATION, *sf.* *abomination; loathing.* Avoir en —, *to abominate; detest.* Être en —, *be abhorred.* [detest.]

ABOMIN-ER, *I. va.* *to abominate; abhor.*

ABONDAMMENT, *ad.* *abundantly; fully.*

ABONDANCE, *sf.* *abundance; plenty.* — de biens ne nuit pas, *store is no sore.*

ABONDANT², *E, a.* *abundant.* D'—, *ad.* *over and above; moreover; besides.*

ABOND-ER, *I. vn.* *to abound; be plentiful.*
ABONNEMENT, *sm.* *agreement.* [ful.]

ABONN-ER, *I. S'—, vr.* *to bargain; compound; subscribe.* —*k, sm.* *subscriber.*

ABONN-IR, *II. vn.* *to mend; better; improve.* S'—, *vr.* *to grow better.*

ABORD, *sm.* *access; landing; attack; aboard.* D'—, *ad.* *forthwith; at first.*

Tout d'—, *de prime —, at first sight.*

ABORDABLE, *a.* *accessible; accostable.*

ABORDAGE, *sm.* *boarding.* Aller à l'—, *sauter à l'—, to board an enemy's ship.* L'—, *the running or falling foul.*

ABORD-ER, *I. va.* *to accost; board; land; attack; resort.* — un vaisseau de bout au corps, *lay a ship aboard, by running the bowsprit over her waist.*

ABORIGÈNES, *sm. pl.* *aborigines; first inhabitants of a country.* [limits.]

ABORNEMENT, *sm.* *the fixing of bounds,*

ABORN-ER, *I. va.* *to set boundaries; limit.*

ABORT-IF, *IVE, a.* *abortive; unsuccessful.* —, *sm.* *abortive child.* [riage.]

ABORTION, *sf.* *untimely birth; miscar-*

ABOUCHEMENT, *sm.* *conference; parley.*

ABOUCH-ER, *I. va.* *to bring persons together; confer.* S'—, *confer; parley*

ABOUCOUCHOU, *sm.* *kind of cloth.*

ABOUGRI, *E, a.* *stunted in the growth; knotty; cross-grained timber; short.*

ABOUMENT, *sm.* *joining of woodwork.*

ABOUQUEMENT, *sm.* *act of ABOUQUER.*

ABOUQU-ER, *I. vn.* *to add fresh salt to an old heap.* [point of union.]

ABOUT, *sm.* *end; butt or end of planks;*

ABOUTÉ³, *E, placed end to end; patched.*

ABOUTEMENT, *m.* *abutment; butt, joining.* [end; touch; form an abutment.]

ABOUT-ER, *I. va.* *to join; place end to*

ABOUT-IR, *II. vn.* *to border on; end; grow ripe; come to a head; break.*

ABOUTISSANT², *E, a.* *bordering on; ending.* *sm.* *abutment; abutments; limits; ends.* Les tenans et —s d'une affaire, *the particulars of an affair.* [puration.]

ABOUTISSEMENT, *sm.* *eking piece; sup-*

ABOYANT², *E, a.* *barking; yelping.*

ABOY-ER, *I. vn.* *bark; bay; dun; gape.* — à la lune, *bark when one cannot bite.*

ABOYEUR, *sm.* *barker; dun; clicker.*

ABRAQU-ER, *I. to haul or draw up any rope into a ship.* **ABRAS**, *Polish coin.*

ABRASION, *sf.* *irritation of the stomach caused by violent remedies.* [relies.]

ABRAXAS, *sm.* —; *charm; superstitious*

ABRÉGÉ³, *m.* *abridgment; summary; abbreviation.* En —, *ad.* *in short; briefly.*

ABRÈG-ER¹, **ABRÈGE-ANT**², *I. va.* *to abridge; shorten; contract; dwindle; cut short.* Pour —*er, in short.* [bridger.]

ABRÉVIATEUR, *sm.* *abbreviator; a-*

ABRÉVIATION, *sf.* *abbreviation; note.*

ABREUV-ER, *I. va.* *to water; soak; in-form; imbibe; drench; prime; acquaint with.* S'—, *vr.* *to drink plentifully.*

ABREUVOIR, *sm.* *watering-place; pond.* — à mouches, *large bloody round.*

ABRÉY-ER, *I. va.* *to shelter; keep from.*

ABRI, *sm.* *shelter; protection.* A l'—*de, ad.* *sheltered from.* —, *a cove, or safe anchoring on the weather-shore.*

[INF. M. ¹ PRES. T. ² PART. PRES. ³ PART. PAST.] IND. M. PRES. T. ⁴ 1st p.s. ⁵ 2d p.s. ¹³ 1st p.pl. ¹⁴ 2d p.pl. ¹⁵ 3d p.pl. PRET. ¹⁶ 1st p.s. ¹⁷ 2d p.s. ¹⁸ 3d p.s. ¹⁹ 1st p.pl. ²⁷ 3d p.pl. COND. M. ²⁶ 1st p.s. ²⁹ 2d p.s. ³⁰ 3d p.s. ³¹ 1st p.pl. ³² 2d p.pl. ³³ 3d PRES. T. ³⁹ 1st p.s. ⁴⁰ 2d p.s. ⁴¹ 3d p.s. ⁴² 1st p.pl. ⁴³ 2d p.pl. ⁴⁴ 3d p.pl. IMPERF.

ABRICOT, *sm.* apricot; apricock. ABRI-
COTÉ, *sm.* candied apricot. ABRI-
COTIER, *sm.* apricot-tree. [shore.
ABRIK, *E, a.* becalmed or screened by a
ABRIT-ER, *I. va.* shelter; becalm; screen;
ABRIVENT⁹, *sm.* shelter from wind. [lock.
ABRIV-ER, *I. vn.* reach the shore. —E1
ABROGATION, *sf.* —; repeal. [pull away!
ABROG-ER¹, ABROGE-ANT², *I. va.* abro-
gate; repeal; do away with; destroy.
ABROUTI, *E, a.* eat up by cattle; browsed.
ABRUPTO, *ex* —, out of hand; bluntly.
ABRUT-IR, *II. va.* to render stupid; be-
sot; stupefy; dull. S'—, *vr.* to grow
stupid; live in drunkenness. [pidity.
ABRUTISSEMENT, *sm.* brutishness; stu-
ABSENCE, *sf.* absence; wandering.
ABSCISSE, *sf.* part of the axis of a curve.
ABSENT, *E⁴, a. s.* absent; lost in thought.
ABSENT-ER, *I. S'—, vr.* to absent one's
ABSIDE, *sf.* arch; vault [self; keep away.
ABSINTHE, *sf.* wormwood. Bière d'—,
purl. —s, sorrows; woes. [limited.
ABSOLU, *E, a.* absolute; peremptory; un-
ABSOLUMENT, *ad.* absolutely; quite;
utterly. — parlant, in the main.
ABSOLUTION, *sf.* absolution; pardon.
ABSOLUTOIRE, *a.* absolutionary; forgiving.
ABSOLV-ANT² ons⁷⁻³⁶ ez⁸⁻³⁷ ent⁹⁻³⁸⁻⁴⁴ ais
10-11 ait¹² ois¹⁰⁻¹¹ oit¹² ions¹³⁻⁴² lez¹⁴⁻⁴³
aient¹⁵ oient¹⁵ e³⁵⁻³⁹⁻⁴¹ es⁴⁰; *v.* AB-
ABSORBANT², *a. s.* absorbent. [soudre.
ABSORH-ER, *I. va.* to absorb; soak up.
ABSORPTION, *sf.* —; act of absorbing.
ABSOU-³⁻⁴⁻⁵⁻³⁴ t⁶ te³ tes³; *part of* -
ABSOU-RE¹ rai²² ras²³ ra²⁴ rons²⁵ rez²⁶
ront²⁷ ruis²⁸⁻²⁹ ruit³⁰ rois²⁸⁻²⁹ roit³⁰ rions
31 riez³² raient³³ roient³³; *va.* to absolve;
acquit. See ABSOLV, ABSOU. [solution.
ABSOU-³ TE³, *a.* absolved. —TE, *sf.* ab-
ABSŒME, *a. s.* abstemious; sober.
ABSTEN-IR¹ unt² u³ us³ uc³ ues³ ons⁷⁻³⁶
ez⁸⁻³⁷ ais¹⁰⁻¹¹ ait¹² ois¹⁰⁻¹¹ oit¹² ions¹³⁻⁴²
iez¹⁴⁻⁴³ aient¹⁵ oient¹⁵; S'—, *vr.* to ab-
stain; refrain. See ABSTINS¹⁰, AB-
STIENS⁴, ABSTIENNE³⁵. [of inheritance.
ABSTENSION, *sf.* act of giving up right
ABSTERGENT⁹, *a.* abstergent; cleansing.
ABSTERG-ER¹, ABSTERGE-ANT², *I. va.*
to absterge; cleanse a wound.
ABSTERS-IF, *IVE, a.* absterstive; cleansing.

ABSTERSION, *sf.* absterstion; cleaning.
ABSTIEN-⁴⁻⁵⁻³⁴ t⁶ drai²² dras²³ dra²⁴
drons²⁵ drez²⁶ dront²⁷ drais²⁸⁻²⁹ drai³⁰
drois²⁸⁻²⁹ droit³⁰ drions³¹ driez³² draient³³
droient³³; *v.* ABSTENIR. [ABSTENIR.
ABSTIENN-³⁵⁻³⁹⁻⁴¹ es⁴⁰ ent⁹⁻³⁸⁻⁴⁴; *part of* -
ABSTINENCE, *sf.* abstinence; forbear-
ABSTINENT, *E, a.* abstinent. [ance.
ABST-INS¹⁶⁻¹⁷ int¹⁸ immes¹⁹ intes²⁰ inrent²¹
inss⁴⁵ insses⁴⁶ int⁴⁷ inssious⁴⁸ inssiez⁴⁹
insent⁵⁰; *v.* ABSTENIR, to abstain.
ABSTRACT-IF, *IVE, a.* abstracted.
ABSTRACTION, *sf.* abstraction; abstract
question. Par —, abstractedly.
ABSTRACTIVEMENT, *ad.* abstractedly.
ABSTRAI-RE¹ s⁴⁻⁵⁻³⁴ t⁶ ent⁹⁻³⁸⁻⁴⁴ rui²²
ras²³ ra²⁴ rons²⁵ rez²⁶ ront²⁷ rais²⁸⁻²⁹
rait³⁰ rois²⁸⁻²⁹ roit³⁰ rions³¹ riez³² raient³³
roient³³ e³⁵⁻³⁹⁻⁴¹ es⁴⁰ ts³ t³ tes³; *va.* to
abstract; separate. See ABSTRAYANT².
ABSTRAIT⁶, *E, a.* abstracted; difficult.
ABSTRAITEMENT, *ad.* abstractly.
ABSTRAY-ANT² ons⁷⁻³⁶ ez⁸⁻³⁷ ais¹⁰⁻¹¹ ait¹²
ois¹⁰⁻¹¹ oit¹² ions¹³⁻⁴² lez¹⁴⁻⁴³ aient¹⁵
oient¹⁵; *v.* ABSTRAIRE, to abstract.
ABSTRUS, *E, a.* abtruse; dark; difficult.
ABSURDE, *a.* absurd; unreasonable.
ABSURDEMENT, *ad.* absurdly; senseless-
ABSURDITÉ, *sf.* absurdity; folly. [ly.
ABUS, *sm.* abuse; error; fraud; deceit.
ABUS-ER, *I. va.* to abuse; misemploy;
cozen; deceive. S'—, *vr.* to mistake.
ABUSEUR, *sm.* seducer; aged rake.
ABUS-IF, *IVE, a.* abusive; improper.
ABUSIVEMENT, *ad.* abusively. [first.
ABUT-ER, *I. vn.* to throw who shall play
ABUTILON, *sm.* yellow marsh mallon.
ABYME, *sm.* abyss; hell. See ABÎME.
ACABIT, *sm.* good or bad taste of fruits.
ACACIA, *sm.* acacia; a tree. [low in univer.
ACADÉMICIEN, *sm.* academician; a fel-
ACADÉMIE, *sf.* academy; gaming-table
or house; riding-house; school of paint-
ACADÉMIQUE, *a.* academical. [ing.
ACADÉMIQUEMENT, *ad.* academically.
ACADÉMISTE, *sm.* academist; a rider.
ACAGNARD-ER, *I. S'—, vr.* to grow lazy.
— au cabaret, spend one's time in alc-
ACAJOU, *sm.* mahogany. [houses.
ACANACÉ, *E, a.* thorny, as plants.
ACANTHE, *sf.* brank-ursine; bear's foot.

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ACARA, *f. a fish*. ACARE, *m. hand-worm*.
ACARIÂTRE, *a. peevish; shrewd; sullen*.
ACARNE, *sm. kind of roach or thistle*.
ACATALEPSIE, *sf. acatalapay; impossibility of reasoning*. ACATHIARSIE, *f.*
ACAULE, *a. having no stalk. [impurity]*.
A CAUSE de, *c. because of; on account of*.
— de cela, *therefore*. — que, *because*.
ACCABLANT², *E, a. grievous; troublesome*.
ACCABLEMENT, *sm. oppression; faintness; heaviness; dejection; burden*.
ACCABL-ER, *I. va. to overwhelm; crush; oppress; weigh down; tire. [stalling]*.
ACCAPAREMENT, *sm. monopoly; fore-*
ACCAPAR-ER, *I. va. forestall; engross; to create a scarcity. [thence; engrosser]*.
ACCAPAREU-R, *SE, s. monopolist; ga-*
ACCAR-ER, *I. va. to confront; face*.
ACASTILLAGE, *sm. quarter-deck; poop & fore-castle; upper works. Vaisseau ac-*
acastillé, *deep-naisted ship; ship having a fore-castle and poop. [CASTILLAGE]*.
ACASTILL-ER, *I. va. to build an AC-*
ACCED-ER, *I. vn. to accede; consent*.
ACCÉLÉRATEUR, *sm. accelerator. [duty]*.
ACCÉLÉRATION, *sf. —; increased rapid-*
ACCÉLÉR-ER, *I. va. accelerate; hasten*.
ACCENSE⁴, *sm. dependance of an estate; bailiff. —⁵, public offices in Rome*.
ACCENS-ER, *I. va. to add an estate to another; attach it as a dependency*.
ACCENT, *sm. accent; tune; note. [cents]*.
ACCENTUATION, *sf. —; adding of ac-*
ACCENTU-ER, *I. va. to accent; —uate*.
ACCEPTABLE, *a. reasonable; worth ac-*
ACCEPTANT², *E, s. acceptor. [cepting]*.
ACCRÉPATION, *sf. acceptance; —ting*.
ACCEPT-ER, *I. va. to accept; receive*.
ACCEPTEUR, *sm. receiver; acceptor*.
ACCEPTILATION, *sf. —; annihilation of a debt by the creditor. [gard]*.
ACCEPTION, *sf. acceptance; respect; re-*
ACCÈS, *sm. access; fit; approach; gust*.
ACCESSIBLE, *a. accessible; easy. [cent]*.
ACCESSION, *sf. accession; increase; as-*
ACCESSIT, *sm. the second best premium*.
ACCESSOIRE, *sm. accessory; appendix. a. accessory; contributing; adjunct*.
ACCIDENS, *sm. pl. colour; flavour; figure*.
ACCIDENT, *sm. —; chance; brunt. Fâ-*
cheux —, *ill-fortune. Par —, by chance*.

ACCIDENTEL, *LE, a. —tal; eventual*.
ACCIDENTELEMMENT, *ad. accidentally*.
ACCIPENSER, *sm. reptile; kind of fish*.
ACCIP-ER, *I. va. to take; receive*.
ACCISE, *sf. excise; tax. [TEUR, applauder]*.
ACCLAMA-TION, *f. —; shout; huzza. —*
ACCLAMP-ER, *I. va. to clamp; strengthen*.
ACCLIMAT-ER, *I. va. to accustom to a new climate; inure to it. [friend]*.
ACCOINTABLE, *a. sociable; fit for a*
ACCOINTANCE, *sf. familiarity; dealing*.
ACCOINT-ER, *I. S' —, vr. familiarize one's self with; frequent; haunt; deal with*.
ACCOISEMENT des humeurs, *sm. sub-*
siding of the humours; calm. [quell]
ACCOIS-ER, *I. va. to calm; still; settle*;
ACCOLADE, *sf. —; hug; embrace; dub-*
bing. — de lapereaux, *brace or couple of rabbits roasted or served together*.
ACCOLÉ³, *E, a. joined, united, in heraldry*.
ACCOL-ER, *I. va. to trim a vine, &c. put together in a dish; add into one sum; join; fasten with posts; embrace. [vines]*.
ACCOLURE, *sf. binding of straw for*
ACCOMMODABLE, *a. that may be accommodated; consistent. [fitting up]*.
ACCOMMODAGE, *sm. dressing of meat*;
ACCOMMODANT², *E, a. good-natured; complying; sociable; tractable; kind*.
ACCOMMODATION, *sf. —; agreement*.
ACCOMMODÉ³, *E, a. well provided for; dressed out; fitted; adjusted. Comme le voilà —! in what a fine pickle he is!*
ACCOMMODEMENT, *sm. agreement; expedient; accommodation; convenience*.
ACCOMMOD-ER, *I. va. to accommodate; dress; fit; reconcile; mend; cook; use ill; sell; furnish; suit. — de toutes pièces, thrash soundly. — à la compote, beat into a jelly. S' —, vr. to agree with; seize upon; be made up; make shift; dress; accommodate one's self to the times. Qu'il s'accommode, let him take his own course. [companies]*.
ACCOMPAGNATEUR, *sm. one who ac-*
ACCOMPAGNEMENT, *sm. retinue; accompanying; suite; thorough bass*.
ACCOMPAGN-ER, *I. va. to accompany; attend; match; wait on; escort; back; play to a voice. S' —, vr. keep company; be attended by; suit; add to; enhance*.

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AVEUGLEMENT, *ad. blindly.*

AVEUGL-ER, I. *va. to blind ; dazzle ; deceive ; to erect a battery against.* — une voie d'eau, *to stop a leak.* [the dark.

AVEUGLETTE, à l'—, *ad. groping in*

AVIDE, *a. greedy ; eager.*

AVIDEMENT, *ad. eagerly.*

AVIDITÉ, *sf. eagerness ; greediness..*

AVIEND-RA²¹ rait³⁰ } *v. AVENIR, to hap-*

AVIEN-T,⁶ } *pen. See AV-INT.*

AVIENN-E³⁵⁻⁴¹

AVIL-IR, II. *va. to disgrace ; abase ; de-grade ; disparage.* [ating.

AVILISSANT, *E, a. disgraceful ; humili-*

AVILISSEMENT, *sm. degradation.*

AVIN-ER, I. *va. to season with wine.*

C'est un corps aviné, *he is a tippler.*

AV-INT¹⁸ int⁴⁷, *v. AVENIR, to happen.* [shred

AVIRONN, *sm. oar.* — NERIE, *oar-maker's*

AVIRONN-ER, I. *va. to row with oars.*

AVIRONNIER, *sm. oar-maker.*

AVIS, *sm. advice ; opinion ; intelligence ; motion ; project.* — au lecteur, *warn-ing to the reader.*

AVISE, *E, a. prudent ; knowing.*

AVISEMENT, *sm. opinion ; advice.*

AVIS-ER, I. *vn. to consider ; warn ; look to ; think of ; resolve.* S'—, *vr. to bethink one's self.*

AVITAILLEMENT, *sm. victualling*

AVITAILL-ER, I. *va. to victual ; provide.*

AVITAILLEUR, *sm. victualler ; agent.*

AVIV-ER, I. *va. to brisk up ; stir ; polish ;*

AVIVES, *sf. vices in horses.* [here timber.

AVOCASS-ER, I. *vn. to be a pettifogger.*

AVOCASSERIE, *sf. pettifogging.*

AVOCAT, *sm. lawyer ; advocate.* — plai-dant, *barrister.* — consultant, *chamber-counsel.* — e, *sf. advocate, mediatrix.*

AVOCATOIRES, lettres —, *sf. avocaturia.*

AVOINE, *sf. oats.* — RIE, *field of oats.*

— s, *pl. standing oats.*

AV-oir¹ ons⁷ ez⁹ ais¹⁰⁻¹¹ alt¹² ois¹⁰⁻¹¹ oit¹² ions¹³ iez¹⁴ aient¹⁵ oient¹⁵. See A, AI, AY,

AU, EU, ÊM, ÊT, EUR, ONT. *va. to have ; have got ; to be.* — suim, *to be hungry.* — soif, *be dry.* —

chaud, *be warm or hot.* — froid, *be cold.* — 20 ans, *be 20 years of age.*

— raison or tort, *be in the right or wrong.* — bon bec, *be a prattler.* —

le bel air, *be graceful, fashionable.* —

lieu, *to take place.* — égard, *pay attention to ; take into consideration ;*

have respect. I'— beau, belle, *to have a fair opportunity to do any thing.* —

beau, *to be in rain ; to try in rain.* J'ai

beau travailler, *je suis toujours pauvre ;*

for all my industry I am always poor.

Vous avez beau courir, *je vous attraperai ;*

though you run ever so fast I will catch

you. — le pied marin, *to be nimble ; to*

walk firm in a ship. — pratique, *to have*

free intercourse with the natives, after

having performed a quarantine ; to

have customers. — vent arrière, *to*

have the wind aft. — vent debout, *to*

have wind right ahead. N'— garde de,

to be far from. N'— qu'à, *to need*

only to. Y —, *v. imp. il y a, there is ;*

there are ; it is.

AVOIR, *sm. substance ; property.*

AVOI-s¹⁰⁻¹¹ t¹² ent¹⁵ ; *v. AVOIR, to have.*

AVOISIN-ER, *va. to border on.*

AVORTEMENT, *sm. miscarriage.*

AVORT-ER, *vn. to miscarry ; abort.*

AVORTON, *sm. abortive child ; shrimp.*

AVOUÉ, *sm. avoué ; protector.*

AVOU-ER, *va. to own ; confess.*

AVOUERIE, *sf. avouement ; patronage.*

AVOYÉ, *sm. Swiss magistrate.*

AVOY-ER, I. *v. to begin to blow ; freshen.*

AVRIL, *sm. April ; prime.* Un poisson

d'—, *an April fool ; also a pimp.*

AVUSTE, *sm. knot to fasten two ropes*

together ; rope bend. , [ropes together.

AVUST-ER, I. *va. to tie two ends of*

AXE, *sm. axis ; axle-tree ; axle.*

AXILLAIRE, *a. axillary, of the arm-pit.*

AXIOME, *sm. axiom, maxim.*

AXIOMETRE, *sm. tell-tale of the tiller.*

AXONGE, *sf. fat of animals ; scum ; salt*

of glass ; hog's lard.

AY, AYE, *int. ay! oh! ah!*

AY-ANT² e³⁴⁻³⁹ es⁴⁰ ent³⁸⁻⁴⁴ ons³⁶ ez³⁷ ions

⁴² iez⁴³, *v. AVOIR, to have.*

AYANT-CAUSE, *sm. heirs.* [mother.

AYEUL, *sm. grandfather.* — E, *sf. grand-*

AYEUX, *sm. pl. forefathers ; ancestors.*

AZE, *sm. an ass ; sf. she-ass.*

AZEOUCQ, *sm. medical drug.*

AZEBRO, *sm. wild Ethiopian horse.*

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NEW ENGLISH AND FRENCH LEXICON.

CONTAINING THE ENGLISH BEFORE THE FRENCH.

A

A, *A^m*, a great *A*, *un grand A*. He knows not *A* from *B*, *il ne sait ni A ni B*. *A*, art. *Un^m*, *unc.^f* A child, *un enfant*. A school, *une école*. What a noise, *quel bruit!* A saint of a man, *un ange d'homme*. Twice a day, *deux fois par jour*. So much a week, *tant par semaine*. I am a walking, *je me promène*. A hunting she went, *elle s'en fut à la chasse*. Go a-foot, *aller à pied*. To be a-bed, *être au lit*. Many a man, *bien des hommes*. A God's name, *au nom de Dieu!*

AA, *tour à tour; de chacun*. **AAA**, —; *amalgam^m*. **AÅ**, —^m; *mesure de 155 litres un quart*. **ÅÅVORA**, *palmier^m*.

A.B., *Bachelier ès arts; Bachelier ès lettres*. **AHAB**, —; *matelot Turc*. [—*c.^m*

ABACA, —^m; *sorte de chanvre*. **ABACIST**, **ABÁCK**, *ad. derrière; à rebours; à recu- lons; par derrière; en arrière; coiffé; sur la tête; vent dessus*. [de *roi^m*.

ABACOT, —^m; *table de nombre^f; bonnet à bacs*. **ABACUS**, *abaque^m; tailloir^m; bâton de général^m*. [en *poupe; en arrière*.

ABÁKT, *poupe^f; arrière de vaisseau^f*. *ad.*

ABA'ISANCE, *soumission^f; obéissance^f*.

ABALIENÁTE, *va. enlever; retirer; aba-*

ABALIENÁTION, *abaliénation^f*. [lièner.

ABÁNDON, *va. abandonner; délaisser; quitter; laisser à l'abandon; perdre; désertir; céder*. — *one's self, se laisser aller*. — *one's self to sorrow, se livrer au chagrin*. **ABÁNDONED**, *a. — to sottish credulity, esclave d'une sottise crédulité*.

ABA

ABANDONED to the wrath of the gods, *objet de la colère des dieux*. — wretch, *dé-*

bauché; misérable; scélérat^m. **ABÁN-**

DONER, *celui qui abandonne*. **ABÁN-**

DONING, *abandonnement^m; délaisse-*

ment^m. **ABÁNDONMENT**, *abandon^m*.

ABANNÁTION, **ABANNITION**, —; *ban-*

nissement pour un an^m. **ABÁRCA**, —^m;

ABÁRE, *va. dépiler; découvrir*. [sabot^m.

ABARTICULÁTION, — *des os^f*.

ABÁSE, *va. abaisser; avilir; humilier*.

ABÁSEMENT, *abaissement^m; abjection^f; humiliation^f; avilissement^m*.

ABASH, *va. rendre honteux or confus; confondre*. **ABÁSHMENT**, *consterna-*

tion^f; honte^f; confusion^f. [nons^m pl.

ABAT-CHAUVEE, *abat-chauvée^f; paig-*

ABÁTE, *va. abattre; diminuer; res-*

treindre; rabattre; rabaisser; céder;

renverser; démolir; détruire; annuler.

vn. s'affaiblir; s'abattre; décliner;

s'apaiser; se refroidir. **ABÁTABLE**, *a. que l'on peut annuler*. **ABÁTELE-**

MENT, *abatellement^m; prohibition^f*.

ABÁTEMENT, *rabais^m; diminution^f; accablement^m; remise^f; abattement^m; baiss^f; rémission^f; déchet^m; décours d'un mal^m*. **ABÁTER**, *celui qui fait un rabais, une remise*. **ABÁTING**, *ra-*

bais^m; remise^f; diminution^f.

ABÁTIS, —; *abattis^m; arbres coupés*.

ABÁTOR, *celui qui s'empare du bien d'un défunt avant l'héritier légitime*.

ABÁTUDE, *rabais^m; remise^f*. **ABÁ-**

TURES, *pl. abattures du corf^f*.

ABAWED, a. *ébahi*. ABB, laine *flée*.
 ABBA, père.^m. ABBACY, abbaye.^f. AB-
 BÁTIAL, a. —; d'abbaye. ABBESS, ab-
 besse.^f. ABBEY, abbaye.^f. ABBEY-
 LUNNER, *fuinéant*; qui est gras comme
 un moine.^m. ABBOT, abbé.^m. Lay
 —, abbé séculier. ABBOTSHIP,
 charge, dignité d'abbé or d'abbesse.
 ABBREUVO'IR, jointure entre 2 pierres.^f
 ABBRÉVIATE, va. abréger; raccourcir.
 ABBREVIATION, abréviation.^f; abrège-
 ment.^m. ABBREVIATOR, abréviateur.^m.
 ABBRÉVIATORY, a. abrégeant. AB-
 BREVIATURE, abréviation.^f; abrégé.^m.
 ABB-WOOL, chaîne de tisserand. ABC,
 ABECE, abc.^m; abécé.^m; alphabet.^m.
 ABDELAHI, melon d'Egypte.^m.
 ABDEST, lavement des mains.^m.
 ABDICATE, va. abdiquer; renoncer à,
 se démettre de; résigner. ABDICA-
 TION, —.^f; renoncement.^m; résigna-
 tion.^f. ABDICATIVE, a. qui implique
 abdication. ABDITORY, s. cachette.^f.
 ABDOMEN, abdomen; bas-ventre.^m. AB-
 DÓMINAL, Abdominous, a. ayant rap-
 port à l'abdomen; du bas-ventre.
 ARDÚCE, va. tourner; détourner. AB-
 DÚCENT, a. abducteur. ABDÚCTION,
 enlèvement.^m. ABDÚCTOR, abduc-
 ture, vn. brûler.[teur.^m; abaisseur.^m.
 ABE'ARANCE, ABE'ARING, conduite.^f.
 ABECEDÁRIAN, celui qui enseigne aux
 enfants à lire; enfant qui est à l'abc;
 abécédaire.^m. ABE'CÉDARY, a. abécé-
 daire; qui en est encore à l'abc.
 ABED, ad. au lit. To be abed, être couché.
 ABELMOSCH, ABELMUSK, ambrette.^f;
 graine de musc.^f. ABE'LTREE, ABELE-
 TREER, aubé.^m; peuplier blanc à grandes
 feuilles.^m; orme blanc.^m; grisaille de
 Hollande.^f. ABER, confluent.^m.
 ABÉRR, vn. s'écarter; s'éloigner. ABÉR-
 RANCE, Aberrancy, égarement.^m; erreur.^f;
 méprise.^f. ABÉRRANT, Abérring, a. er-
 rant; qui s'écarte; qui erre; qui
 s'égare. ABERRATION, erreur.^f; égare-
 ment.^m; aberration.^f; mouvement.^m.
 ABERÚNCATE, va. extirper; déraciner.
 ABÉT, va. exciter; pousser; animer; en-
 courager; aider; assister; soutenir;
 conseiller; prendre le parti de; appuyer.
 ABÉTMENT, action d'exciter.^f; enco-
 uragement.^m. ABÉTTE'D, a. encouragé.
 ABÉTTER, Abéttor, instigateur.^m; fau-
 teur.^m; partisan.^m. ABÉTTING, ac-
 tion d'animer.^f; encouragement.^m.

ÁBGREGATE, séparer du troupeau. AB-
 GREGATION, séparation.
 ABÉYANCE, lands in —, terres jacentes.^f.
 ABHÓR, va. abhorrer; détester; haïr.
 ABHÓRRED, a. abhorré; détesté. AB-
 HÓRRENCE, horreur.^f; exécution.^f;
 aversion.^f. ABHÓRRENT, a. qui dé-
 teste, abhorre; contraire: incompati-
 ble. ABHÓRRENTLY, ad. avec horreur.
 ABHÓRRE, qui abhorre; ennemi
 juré.^m; ennemi déclaré.^m. ABHÓRING,
 aversion.^f; horreur.^f. [ANCE, séjour.^m.
 ABÍD, pret. v. ABÍDE, demeurer. ABÍD-
 ABÍDE, AHÓDE, ABÍDED, ABÍD, va.
 souffrir; supporter. They abided the
 first charge, ils soutinrent le premier
 choc. ABÍCTIONS abido me, le malheur
 me menacc. —, vn. demeurer; rester;
 habiter. Abide in sin, croupir dans le
 péché. — with, protéger. — by, se
 tenir à; compter sur. ABÍDER, habi-
 tant.^m. ABÍDING, stabilité.^f; demeure.^f;
 permanence.^f. — a. stable; permanent.
 ABÍDINGLY, ad. en permanence.
 ABIGAIL, péronelle; soubrette.^f.
 ABÍLITY, habilité.^f; pouvoir.^m; force.^f;
 capacité.^f; moyens.^m. pl. reccenus.^m. pl.
 ABILITIES, pl. savoir.^m; talent.^m; sci-
 ence.^f; portée de l'esprit.^f. [ament.
 ABINTESTATE, a. ab-intestat; sans tes-
 tament. ABISHERING, exemption d'amende.^f.
 ABISM, abîme.^m; précipice.^m; gouffre.^m.
 ÁBJECT, a. abject; bas; vil. ABJECTED-
 NESS, mépris.^m. ABJECTION, Abject-
 ness, abjection.^f; lâcheté.^f; bassesse de
 sentiments.^f; abaissement.^m; anéantisse-
 ment.^m. ÁBJECTLY, ad. bassement.
 ABJUGATE, va. dételé; ôter le joug.
 ABJURATION, —.^f; renoncement pub-
 lic.^m. ABJURATORY, a. abjuratoire.
 ABJÚRE, va. abjurer; renoncer à. AB-
 JÚRING, renoncement.^m; action d'ab-
 jurer.^f; serment d'abjuration.^m.
 ABLÁCTATE, va. sevrer un enfant. AB-
 LACTATION, —.^f; action de sevrer.^f.
 ABLÁQUE, soit ablaque de Perse.^f. AB-
 LÁQUEATE, va. déchausser un arbre.
 ABLAQUEATION, déchaussement.^m.
 ÁBLATIVE, s. a. ablative.^m; sixième cas.^m.
 ÁBLE, a. capable; vigoureux; fort; opu-
 lent; riche; habile; expert; savant;
 expérimenté. To be —, pouvoir.
 ABLE-BODIED, a. robuste. Able for,
 propre à. To ÁBLEGATE, va. députer;
 envoyer. ABLEGATION, députation.^f;
 envoi.^m. ÁBLENES, pouvoir; force.^f.

ABLEPSY, *aveuglement*^m; *indiscrétion*^f; *imprudence*^f. **ABLEPTIC**, *a. aveugle*.

ABLET, **ABLEN**, *ablette*^f; *poisson*.

ABLIGURITION, *folle dépense en bonne chère*^f. **ABLIGATE**, *va. retenir*.

ABLOCATE, *va. amodier; louer; donner à ferme*. **ABLOCATION**, *amodiation*^f.

ABLUENT, *a. qui peut nettoyer; détersif*.

ABLUEENTS, *médecines détersives*.

ABLUTION, —^f; *bain*^m; *lavement*^m.

ABLY, *ad. habilement; capablement*.

ABNEGATE, *va. refuser; nier; renier; renoncer*. **ABNEGATION**, *abnegation*^f; *renoncement*^m.

ABNORMITY, *difformité*^f. **ABNORMOUS**, *a. irrégulier; mal fait; difforme*.

ABO'ARD, *ad. d-bord; dans le navire*. *Aboard main tack! amure la grande voile!*

ABODE, *pret. v. ABIDE, souffrir; supporter*. —, *s. séjour*^m; *demeure*^f; *habitation*^f; *résidence*^f. *To* —, *va. annoncer; présager*. **ABODEMENT**, *présage*^m; *présentiment*^m; *pronostic*^m.

ABOLISH, *va. abolir; annuler; détruire; révoquer; casser; effacer; anéantir*.

ABOLISHABLE, *a. qui peut être aboli*.

ABOLISHER, *qui abolit*^m. **ABOLISHING**, *Abolishment*, *abolissement*^m; *abrogation*^f.

ABOLITION, *abolition*^f.

ABOMÁSUS, —^m; *estomac des animaux*.

ABOMINABLE, *a. —; exécrable; détestable*. **ABOMINABLENESS**, *horreur*^f.

ABOMINABLY, *ad. abominablement*.

ABOMINATE, *va. abhorrer; détester; avoir en horreur*. **ABOMINATION**, *haine*; —^f; *chose, personne abominable*.

ABORIGINES, *pl. —; premiers habitants*.

ABÓRT, *vn. avorter; faire une fausse couche*. **ABÓRTION**, *fausse couche*^f; *avortement*^m.

ABÓRTIVE, *a. abortif*; *venu avant le temps*. —, *s. avorton*^m.

ABÓRTIVELY, *ad. avant terme; trop tôt*. **ABÓRTIVENESS**, *avortement*^m; *mauvais succès*. **ABÓRTMENT**, *avortement*^m; *avorton*^m.

ABÓVE, *ad. en haut; là-haut; au delà*.

ABOVE, *prep. au-dessus de; plus de; plus que*. *To be above, surpasser*. *Over and above, par-dessus; outre; de surplus*. *As above, comme ci-dessus; comme il a été dit plus haut*. — *mentioned, susdit; cité ci-dessus*. *Above-all, ad. surtout; uniquement; principalement*. *Above-board, adv. ouvertement; à découvert; sans artifice*. *Above-ground, en vif*.

ABO'UND, *vn. abonder; affluer; regorger*.

ABO'UT, *prep. environ; autour; à l'en tour de; approchant; aux environs*. *It was*

— night, c'était vers le soir. *Go — the bush, tourner autour du pot*. *Touchant; pour; concernant*. — *it, là-dessus*. *Sur; près*. — *the house, dans la maison*. — *the streets, par les rues*.

All —, partout. — *and —, de côté et d'autre; ça-et-là*. *Round —, tout autour*. *Places round —, les lieux d'alentour*. — *us, chez nous; parmi nous; dans notre pays; à notre sujet; à cause de nous*. *To be —, être occupé à*.

— to do, sur le point de faire. *Look — you, prenez garde à vous*. —, *ad. à la ronde; ça-et-là; de tour; en conférence*. —, *en revirant*. *To go —, virer de bord*. *Ready about! pure à virer! About ship! adieu va!*

ABP, *Archbishop, archevêque*.

ABRACADÁBRA, —^m; *charme*^m.

ABRÁDE, *va. user en frottant; miner*.

ABRÁSION, *action de miner en frottant*^f.

ABRÉ'AST, *adv. de front; à côté l'un de l'autre; par le travers; vis-à-vis de*.

Fleet formed —, escadre sur une ligne. **ABRÍCK**, *soufre*^m. [*de front*.

ABRIDGE, *va. abrégér; diminuer; raccourcir; accourcir; épitomér; réduire; priver; sevrer; se priver*. **ABRÍDGER**, *abréviateur*^m; *celui qui abrège*.

ABRÍDGING, *action d'abrégér; raccourcissement*^m. **ABRÍDGEMENT**, *abrégé*^m; *építome*^m; *diminution*^f; *raccourci*^m; *extrait*^m; *compendium*^m.

ABRÓ'ACH, *ad. prêt à se répandre, à se propager*. *Set —, v. entreprendre avec apparence de succès; entamer*.

ABRÓ'AD, *ad. dehors; hors de chez soi; au loin; dans les pays étrangers; au dehors; hors du royaume*. *Go —, sortir*. *Walk —, aller se promener*. *Set —, divulguer; publier*.

ABROGATE, *va. abroger; annuler; casser; révoquer; détruire*. **ABROGATION**, *abrogation*^f; *cassation*^f; *abolissement*^m.

ABRÓ'OK, *va. souffrir; supporter; endurer*. [*nelle*^f; *aurone*^f.

ABROTÓNUM, *abrotone mâle*^m; *citron*.

ABRÚPT, *a. précipité; bouillant; brusque; fougueux*. *s. cavité énorme*^f. *The vast —, le vaste abîme*. **ABRÚPTED**, *a. cassé; séparé; brisé*. **ABRÚPTION**, *séparation*^f. **ABRÚPTLY**, *ad. brusquement*. **ABRÚPTNESS**, *brusquerie*^f; *rudesse*^f; *manière dure et impolie*^f.

B 2

MARKE^m, marché^m; halle^f; apport^m; foire^f; débouché^m; débouchement^m; achat^m; vente^f; prix des marchandises^m.
TO MARKET, *vn.* acheter; vendre dans un marché. — **ABLE**, *a.* marchand; bien conditionné; loyal; de bonne dé-fuite; de bonne vente. — **BELL**, cloche du marché.^f — **CROSS**, croix du marché.^f — **DAY**, jour de marché.^m — **FOLKS**, gens qui viennent au marché; gens du mar-ché *bg.* — **GELD**, étalage.^m — **MAID**, fille qu'on envoie au marché.^f — **MAN**, homme qui fréquente les marchés.^m — **PLACE**, marché^m; place où se tient le marché.^f — **PRICE**, rate, prix courant; cours du marché; prix du marché.^m — **ING**, action de fréquenter les marchés. — **TOWN**, ville où il y a marché^f; bourg.^m — **WOMAN**, femme qui va habituellement au mar-ché. — **women**, dames de la halle.^f
MAR^m**KMAN**, Marksman, bon tireur.
MAR^m**L**, marne.^f — **PIT**, marnière.^f *va.* Marner; engraisser avec de la marne.
MAR^m**LER**, marneron^m; marneur.^m — **LINE**, merlin^m; fil de carret.^m — **LING**, action d'embroner. — **SPIKE**, épissoir.^m
MAR^m**LY**, *a.* plein de marne. [confiture.
MAR^m**MALADE**, Marmalet, marmelade.^f;
MAR^m**MORATION**, incrustation de mar-bre.^f — **MAR**^m**MOREAN**, *a.* de marbre.
MAR^m**MOSET**, marmot^m; sorte de singe; marmouset^m; petite figure grotesque.
MAR^m**MOT**, marmotte.^f [ceudre; désert.
MAR^m**OON**, maron^m; sauvage.^m *va.* des-
MAR^m**QUETRY**, marqueterie^f; mosaïque.^f
MAR^m**QUIS**, marquis.^m — **ATE**, mar-
MAR^m**RER**, celui qui gâte. [quisat.^m
MAR^m**RRIAGE**, mariage^m; hyménée^m; nocce^f; articles, contrat de mari-age. — **BED**, lit nuptial. Ceremony of signing the articles of, les accordsailles pl.^f — **ABLE**, mariable; nubile; en âge d'être marié. — **MARRIED**, *a.* marié; conjugal; nuptial; du mariage.
MAR^m**ROW**, moëlle.^f Quintessence^f; ce qu'il y a de meilleur. — **BONE**, os plein de moëlle; pl. les genoux.^m — **fat** peas, pois carrés. — **LESS**, *a.* sans moëlle.
MAR^m**RY**, *va.* and *n.* marier; donner or prendre en mariage; épouser; se ma-rier; prendre femme. Allier; s'allier; above oneself, se former; below one-self, se mésallier; in haste and repent at leisure, tel se maria à la hâte qui s'en repent à loisir. *Ay*, marry, *ad.* vrai-ment, dame oui; oui-dà.

MARS, Mars.^m Planète.

MARSH, marais^m; lieu marécageux; sa-line.^f — **FEVER**, sorte de fièvre bilieuse.

— **MALLOW**, guinauwé^f; plante médicale.

MARSHAL, maréchal.^m High — of the empire, archi-maréchal. Camp mar-shal, maréchal de camp. Marshal of the King's Bench, geôlier de la prison du duc du roi. MARSHAL, maréchal des logis; fourrier.^m *va.* ranger; régler; ordonner; ranger en bataille. — **LER**, celui qui range, arrange, met en or-dre. — **SEA**, la maréchaussée. — **SHIP**, charge, grade de maréchal.

MARSHY, *a.* marécageux; fangeux.

MART, marché public^m; foire^f; marché^m; étape^f; vente^f; achat. Entrepôt.^m Re-présailles pl.^f *va.* Vendre; acheter.

MARTEN, marte, martre^f; fouine.^f

MARTIAL, *a.* martial; militaire; de guerre; guerrier; belliqueux. By mar-tial law, prérôtalement. — **LED**, *a.* aguerri. — **IST**, guerrier^m; homme de guerre. [sorte d'hirondelle.

MARTIN, martinet^m; martin pêcheur^m;

MARTINET, un officier habile et très

MARTINGAL, martingale.^f [sécdr.

MARTINMAS, fête de Saint Martin.

MARTLET, sorte d'hirondelle. Merlette.^f

MARTYR, martyr^m; victime.^f *va.* Mar-tyriser; faire souffrir le martyr. — **DOM**, martyre^m; mort qu'on souffre en témoignage de la vérité; tourment a-moureux. MARTYROLOGIST, auteur d'un martyrologe.^m — **LOGY**, — **loge**^m; vic^f, catalogue^m des martyrs.

MARVEL, merveille^f; prodige^m; chose merveil-leuse^f; of Peru, belle de nuit.^f *vn.* être étonné; s'étonner. MARVEL-LOUS, merveilleux; étonnant; admi-rable; surprenant; miraculeux. — **LY**, *ad.* admirablement; merveilleuse-ment; à merveille; d'une manière surprenante. — **NESS**, état de ce qui est merveilleux; le merveilleux.

MASCUINE, *a.* — **lin**; mâle. — **LY**, *ad.* en homme. — **NESS**, air^m, apparence d'un homme^f; courage^m; fermeté.^f

MASH, maille d'un filet.^f Mélange^m; tripotage^m; breuvage pour un cheval.^m Le fardeau. Mash-tub, cuve matière^f, d'un brasseur. *va.* mêler; tripoter; mettre en capilotade; mélanger.

MASK, masque.^m Put on a —, se mas-quer. To pull off one's —, se démas-quer. MASK, prétexte^m; voile^m; man-

quinancie^f; *glandes au cou* pl.^f; *oreillons* pl.^m. *Mauvaise humeur*.
MUNCH, *va. and n. mâcher; ne faire que tordre et avaler; manger avidement.* — *ER*, *celui qui mâche; mangeur avide*.
MUNDANE, *a. du monde; mondain*. **MUNDANITY**, *mondanité*^f. — **MUNDATION**, *action de nettoyer*^f. — **TORY**, *a. mondificatif*. **MUNDIFICATION**, *action de mondifier*^f. — **FICATIVE**, *a. mondificatif*. **To MUNDIFY**, *va. nettoyer; mondifier*. [*municipalité*^f.]
MUNICIPAL, *a. municipal*. — **PALITY**, **MUNIFICENCE**, — *ce*^f; *largesse*^f; *libéralité*^f; *bienfaisance*^f. — **CENT**, *a. libéral; généreux; bienfaisant*. — **CENTLY**, *a. libéralement; généreusement*.
MUNITION, *fortification*^f; *rempart*^m; *défense*^f. **Document**^m; *titre*^m; *archives*^f. **MUNITION**, *munition*^f: — *bread*, *pain de munition*^m. [*murs; de mur*.]
MURAL, *a. mural; qui a rapport aux*.
MURDER, *meurtre; assassinat*^m; *homicide*^m. *va. Tuer; assassiner; se défaire de*. **MURDERER**, *meurtrier*^m; *assassin*^m; *homicide*^m; *petit canon chargé à mitraille*. — **RESS**, *femme qui assassine; meurtrière*. — **RING**, *a. assassin; assassinant*. — **SHOT**, *mitraille*^f. — **ROUS**, *a. sanguinaire; cruel; barbare; inhumain; parricide*.
MURE, *va. murer; enfermer de murailles*.
MURER, *inspecteur des murs*^m.
MURIATIC, *a. de la nature du sel; qui a un goût de saumure; saumâtre; muriatique*. [*sombre; nébuleux*.]
MURK, *obscurité*^f. **MURKY**, *a. obscur*; **MURMUR**, *murmure*^m; *bourdonnement*^m. *Soft, gazouillement*^m. *vn. Murmurer; faire un petit bruit; gronder; marmotter; bourdonner*. — **ER**, *murmurateur*^m. — **RINGLY**, *ad. en grondant; en murmurant*. [*sorte de peste*.]
MURRAIN, *mortalité, parmi le bétail*^f; **MURREY**, *a. d'un rouge foncé*.
MURTHUR, *meurtre*^m. — **ER**, *assassin*^m.
MUSCADEL, — **DINE**, *muscat*^m; *raisin muscat*^m; *vin muscat*^m; *muscadin*^m.
MUSCLE, *muscle*^m; *partie fibreuse du corps*. *Moulé*^f; *petit poisson à coquille*.
MUSCOSITY, *mucosité*^f; *muscosité*^f.
MUSCÓVADO, *cassonade*^f; *sucré brut*.
MUSCULAR, *a. musculaire*. — **LARTY**, *état de ce qui est musculéux*. — **LOUS**, *a. musculéux; plein de muscles*.
MUSE, *musé*^f; *déesse de la poésie*^f. *Pen-*

sée profonde; rêverie^f. *vn. Méditer; songer; penser; réfléchir profondément*.
MUSEFUL, *a. pensif; rêveur*. **MUSER**, *rêveur*^m; *distrail*^m; *qui médite*.
MUSÉUM, *cabinet d'histoire naturelle*^m, *de curiosités, d'art; musée*^m.
MUSHROOM, *champignon*^m; *mousseron*^m. — **BED**, *champignonnière*^f.
MUSIC, *musique*^f; *harmonie*^f; *mélodie*^f; *symphonie*^f. **MUSIC-ROOM**, *salle de concert*^f; *orchestre*^m. **MUSICAL**, *a. musical; harmonieux; de musique; mélodieux*. *Musical instrument maker, luthier*^m. — **LY**, *ad. musicalement; harmonieusement; en musique; mélodieusement*. — **NESS**, *harmonie*^f. **MUSICIAN**, *musicien*^m. **The —s**, *la musique*.
MUSK, *musc*^m; *parfum*. — **ANIMAL**, *chèvre à musc*^f. — **APPLE**, *pomme musquée*. — **CAT**, *animal qui donne le musc; musc*^m. — **CHERRY**, *cerise musquée*.
MUSKET, *mousquet*^m; *fusil*^m. *Volley of musket-shot, mousqueterie*^f. — **BASKET**, *gubion*^m. — **HAWK**, *mouchet*^m; *épervier mâle*^m. **MUSKET-ER**, *mousquetaire*^m. **MUSKET-ON**, *mousqueton*^m.
MUSKINESS, *odeur de musc*^f. **MUSK-MELON**, *melon musqué*. — **PEAR**, *poire musquée*^f; *poire rousseline*^f. — **RAT**, *piloris*^m. — **ROSE**, *rose de damas*^f.
MUSKY, *a. musqué; qui sent le musc; de musc*. [*Indian —, malle-mole*^f.]
MUSLIN, *mousseline*^f; *étoffe de coton*.
MUSQUETAS, *mosquilles; mousquites* pl.^f.
MUSSULMAN, *musulman*^m; *musulman*^m; *mahométan*^m. — **SHIP**, *musulmanisme*^m; *religion musulmane*.
MUST, *moût*^m; *vin nouveau*. *va. and n. Faire moisir; se moisir*. **MUST**, *v. falloir; être obligé; devoir*. *I must, you must, we must, they must be, je dois, vous devez, nous devons, ils doivent être*. *It must be so! il faut que cela soit / cela doit être*. [*taches* pl.^f.]
MUSTACHES, **MUSTACHIOS**, *des moustards*. **MUSTARD**, *moutarde*^f; *sénévé*^m. — **POT**, *moutardier*^m. — **SEED**, *graine de sénévé*.
MUSTER, *montre*^f; *revue*^f. **Pass —**, *passer à la montre; passer en revue; passer pour*. **MUSTER**, *troupe; bande*^f. *vn. s'assembler; se rassembler*. *va. Passer en revue; faire la revue; rassembler; ramasser*. — **BOOK**, *registre de la revue*. — **MASTER**, *commissaire général*^m; *inspecteur des troupes; commissaire de guerre*. — **ROLL**, *registre de la revue*^m.

A F E W H I N T S

TO BEGINNERS AND TRAVELLERS, FOR THE FORMATION OF EASY FRENCH PHRASES.

THE French ARTICLE should always agree in gender and number with the noun it relates to; it must also invariably be repeated before every noun: *le roi^m; la terre^f; un homme^m; une rivière^f*. Use *l'* for THE, before a word, masculine or feminine, beginning with a vowel or an *h* mute: *Pami^m; l'histoire^f*. The French for Of the, is *de^m; de la^f; des* pl.bg. For To the, it is *au^m; à la^f; aux* pl.bg. Use *de l'*, *à l'*, for Of the, To the, when the word begins with a vowel or an *h* mute.

Turn the English genitive's into *Of the*, for the French; the Queen's son, *le fils de la Reine*; Mary's book, *le livre de Marie*.

A NOUN in French is always Masculine or Feminine, [there is no Neuter]: *un dé^m; une épingle^f; le globe^m; la lune^f*.

To form the PLURAL of a noun add an *s* to it: men, *les hommes*. But add an *x* for the plural of most nouns ending with *au*, *eau*, *eu*, and *ou*: *noyaux, bateaux, feux, cailloux*. Change final *al* and *ail* of some other words into *aux*: *général, travail; généraux, travaux*. Words ending with *s*, *x*, or *z*, undergo no change for the plural.


A French ADJECTIVE agrees in gender and number with the noun it qualifies: *grande reine, table ronde*.

To form the FEMININE of an adjective, add an *e* to it: *grand^m; grande^f*. But if it ends with *eur* or *eux*, change these terminations into *euse*: *flatteur^m; flatteuse^f; heureux^m; heureuse^f*. Many adjectives ending with a consonant, double the consonant and add an *e* for their feminine: *bon^m; bonne^f; sot^m; sotte^f*. Adjectives ending with *e* undergo no change.

The PLURAL of Adjectives is formed like that of nouns.

The Comparative degree of Adjectives is expressed in French by *plus* for MORE, and by *moins* for LESS: *Wiser, more learned; plus sage, plus savant*; less wise, *moins sage*. The Superlative degree must be rendered by *le plus^m, la plus^f, les plus* pl.bg.: The wisest, the most learned; *le plus sage, le plus savant*. Mind the gender and number of the noun!

French PRONOUNS also agree in gender and number with the nouns they refer to. Observe, moreover, that the Possessive pronoun in French takes the gender of the thing possessed, and not that of the possessor: her son, *son fils*; his house, *sa maison*; that book is hers, *ce livre est le sien*.

 To get the proper Tense of a French VERB, after having chosen it in the following Lexicon, consult the author's corresponding work, exhibiting the "French before the English." Every verb there is conjugated in its alphabetical place.

Passive PARTICIPLES in French, like adjectives, take the gender and number of the nouns they relate to or qualify: *la reine est aimée*.

ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS, and INTERJECTIONS need no more details than those which will be found in the following pages.

Je, me, te, se, de, ce, ne, que, le, la, si, when they precede a word beginning with a vowel or an *h* mute, should drop their final vowel, and take an apostrophe, as: *j', m', t', s', d', c', n', q', l', l', s'; j'aime, m'aimez-vous, je l'adore*, etc.

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FOR
OCTOBER, 1842.

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REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. LVIII.

THE following are the latest dates of the advices brought by this month's mail :—Calcutta, August 13th ; Madras, August 17th ; Bombay, August 27th ; China, June 7th.

The intelligence contributes scarcely any thing to satisfy the anxious impatience with which it has been expected during the past month : although not positively unfavourable, neither in Affghanistan nor in China does the posture of our affairs furnish any substantial ground for congratulation. At both points, little or nothing has been done ; five weeks of most precious time seem to have produced no indication even of what are the intentions of the general Government towards the settlement of the Affghan war.

The accounts from Cabul are necessarily vague and uncertain ; but the communications of Capt. Troup, through whom Akhbar Khan has re-opened negotiations with General Pollock at Jellalabad, establish at least the fact that Futteh Jung is the nominal Shah, and that the sirdar holds paramount sway at Cabul as his vizir. His authority is said to be restrained by the other chiefs, by the party of Zeman Shah, and by the Kuzzilbashes, or Persian families, of Cabul ; but it is plain that a man who appeared there, after his defeat at Jellalabad, almost a fugitive, without money wherewith to bribe opinion, could impose himself upon the Shah as his vizir, and negotiate terms with a British general at the head of 15,000 troops, only by being in possession of real power and influence, although we may be ignorant of its sources.

The negotiation which appears to be in progress between the British commander and Akhbar Khan must relate to the surrender of the prisoners and hostages in his hands, pledges so valuable that we can hardly conceive that he would relinquish them on any terms short of those for the fulfilment of which the hostages were given, namely, the evacuation of the country by our forces. The jeopardy in which these individuals would be placed by an advance upon Cabul, probably, in some degree, reconciles our commanders to the state of inaction to which other circumstances seem to have condemned them. Much controversy has arisen upon the question whether considerations concerning their safety should interfere with the operations of the forces. This question is embarrassed by many peculiar difficulties, and it is to be hoped that a decision upon it will not be required. Of the condition of those unfortunate persons there is no longer room for doubt. All their letters breathe one feeling of gratitude towards Akhbar Khan for his treatment of them ; one contains the following passage :—“ The sirdar's treatment of us has been, from first to last, most kind ; no European power could have treated prisoners of war better ; there is a feeling abroad that we have been ill-treated, but it is very erroneous.” The following statement exhibits the Khan in the character of a “ Mr. Burchell.” One of the prisoners writes :—“ The sirdar is all-powerful at Cabul, Futteh Jung only possessing the shadow ; but yet he could not send the prison-

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ers away from Cabul, the feeling of the other chiefs being strong against it. He behaves, and has always behaved, in the kindest and most considerate way towards the ladies, but the little children are his favourites. As soon as he shews himself, they all run to him; one climbs on his back, another pulls his beard, &c. One day, when a pillao was brought in, the children surrounded him, and commenced dipping their fingers into the dish, and Akhbar, squatting amongst them, dipped away too, and a most joyous party they were; he is a decided favourite with them all. He is the ablest, most resolute and energetic man in Afghanistan." These accounts, so honourable to the Khan, were fully confirmed by Capt. Troup, who says he is beloved by all the prisoners.

The order for the evacuation of Afghanistan (which, it seems now admitted, was actually issued) is said to have been countermanded, and the general opinion is, that General Pollock has authority to stand fast, or act on the offensive, and advance, if circumstances should warrant him in so doing. But the order to "stand fast" is prescribed to this officer by a higher law than that of the Government; the want of carriage-cattle prevents him from either advancing or retiring. The road to Cabul is now said to be open—that is, free from artificial obstructions; but it is doubted, nevertheless, whether the army can advance before the season is over. The Jellalabad force is in the mean time employed in operations against the petty chiefs in the adjoining valleys, whose forts, in great numbers, have been razed, and who have been beaten into submission and the payment of tribute by the detachment under Brigadier Montcath. We are not well acquainted with the real design of this measure, which, without that knowledge, seems open to obvious objections. It is calculated to give dangerous scope to the exasperated passions of the soldiery, a flagrant example of which seems to have occurred at Ali Boghan.

Reports were somewhat confidently circulated that the release of Dost Mahomed Khan was contemplated, and it has been even said that this was one of the terms of a treaty in negotiation by General Pollock, not with Akhbar Khan, but with "somebody else," for the relinquishment of all the prisoners, as well as the restoration of the captured ordnance, stores, trophies, &c. These reports are in some quarters met with a fierce outcry against the degradation which such a step would attach to our character. If it be true, as rumoured, that not only Akhbar Khan, but all the influential chiefs at Cabul, are not merely inclined to release the prisoners, but anxious to secure to themselves the benefits accruing from such a grateful act, it may be brought about, we hope, by some less unpalatable sacrifice. At the same time, some equivalent must be offered; and of those most likely to be demanded,—namely, a stipulation that our troops shall be withdrawn (a stipulation already agreed to on our part by our agents at Cabul, and unfulfilled), or an exchange of prisoners,—the latter is by far the least degrading. It is said that Lieut. Conolly, one of the prisoners, had written that a strong party, including the Nawab Zeman Khan, Meer Haje, the chief moollah, Shareen Khan, and Shah Mahomed, had pressed him

to proceed to Jellalabad, to negotiate the release in their behalf; but that he had declined (probably lest he might give umbrage to Akhbar Khan), and that he had advised the chiefs to liberate the prisoners, or at least the ladies, unconditionally, as a course likely to render the British Government more favourably disposed towards them.

The movements of General Nott at Candahar are somewhat enigmatical. It is certain that he was about to evacuate Candahar, but whether in order to retire to Quetta, or advance upon Cabul, cannot be collected from any thing he has said or done. Possibly he may not have been in possession of the last orders of the Government. Report ascribes to this distinguished soldier (who has vanquished and annihilated all the forces opposed to him, and even the rebel prince, Suftur Jung, has surrendered to his discretion) a *bon-mot* which deserves to be recorded: when told that he must retire from Candahar to India, he asked whether he was to retreat by the way of the Kujjuck pass, or of Cabul! The obstacles which oppose this officer's movements, as well as those which seem to render it improbable that General Pollock could reach Cabul this season, if the danger in which an onward movement would involve the prisoners and hostages were removed, are summed up (by no partial authority, it is true) in p. 198.

It is impossible to overlook the difficulties which Lord Ellenborough has had to encounter in having been called suddenly to manage a complicated, as well as disastrous, state of affairs, which he was utterly unprepared for till he set foot in India; nevertheless, we cannot repress sentiments of surprise and disappointment that, in repairing it, his known vigour of character should in half a year have effected so little. His administration hitherto contrasts unfavourably with that of his predecessor. Leaving out of the question the policy of the expedition beyond the Indus, the most determined opponent of Lord Auckland cannot deny to his government the praise of having effected the object with prudence, celerity, and success. In seven months, little more than the same space of time, the Army of the Indus was collected, equipped, and provided with ample means of carriage; the passes were penetrated, the fortresses taken, and the country was occupied, without a single reverse. At present, though we are in possession of Western Affghanistan, a large army, only 100 miles from Cabul, is rendered useless for want of carriage, and is daily diminishing ingloriously by the effects of the climate and inactivity.

Although we are not disposed to urge that our troops should be withdrawn from the country,—especially after a fresh army had been pushed into it expressly to retrieve our honour,—without some effectual measure for that purpose, we earnestly hope that no opportunity of abandoning the imprudent connection without disgrace will be neglected. It would be doing gross injustice to the late Government to believe that, if they had been fully aware of the moral and physical character of Affghanistan, they would have embarked in such an enterprize. The people are not to be reconciled to our rule; they detest our persons, our manners, and our creed. Though disunited, against us they will always present a compact, homoge-

nious mass. Their interest, as well as their religion, is opposed to our views. Mr. Nicol Jarvie's description of the Scotch Highlanders, in *Rob Roy*, will suit the Affghans: "They may quarrel amang themsells, and gie ilk ither ill names, and may-be a slash wi' a claymore; but they are sure to join, in the lang run, aginst a' civilized folk that wear breeks on their hinder ends, and hae purses in their pouches." If the accounts, which are gradually creeping into the light, of the moral conduct of the British functionaries at Cabul, be true, we have little claims to their respect even upon that ground, generally the strongest bulwark of our influence and power.

Great expectations were formed of the commercial and productive resources of the country; but in this respect, as in many others, the Government seems to have been misled. Of the physical capabilities of Affghanistan, in an economical point of view, Dr. Griffith, in his official report to the Indian Government, gives a very discouraging account. "It appears to me," he says, "that there are three natural defects, of more or less general occurrence, throughout Affghanistan, *viz.* small proportion of tillable soil; want of forests, and of water-carriage. Affghanistan is, I think, decidedly a barren and poor country: the tillable part of the soil bears no proportion to that which is untillable, composed either of bare rock, or of the inclined planes of boulders and shingle. The proportions of the tillable to the untillable part are variable, but very generally, the irreclaimable parts are in vast excess, and consequently they oppose a considerable obstacle to any such great extension of cultivation as would entitle Affghanistan to be considered even a moderately rich agricultural country. The stony nature of the country is almost inconceivable by a person habituated to the extensive alluvial soils of British India." Its two greatest resources he considers to be minerals and wool; but, in the absence of coal, which has not yet been discovered, the mineral productions are only likely to become useful in the wooded districts; and Dr. Griffith observes, that they can only be expected to meet with a market in the country, India being independent in that respect, as well as Europe. The same remark may be extended to wool. Thus the country appears to be incapable of producing any commodities which could be exchanged for our manufactures, if there was a demand for them there. "It was a common remark throughout the army," Dr. Griffith says, "how wealthy the country would be, if stones were a source of riches and prosperity."

Thus, if all our designs could be realized,—if we had conquered the country, and could retain it for ourselves,—it would not probably pay a hundredth part of the expenses attending its occupation.

Many speculations are afloat respecting the true objects of the Army of Reserve, which some correspondents of the Indian newspapers confidently assert is destined for operations in the Punjab. Shere Singh is said to find himself in so difficult a position, owing to the distracted state of the country and the insubordination of his chiefs, that he has urgently called upon our Government for assistance. There are reports likewise that a corps of observation, or occupation, is to assemble in Scinde, under Sir C. Napier,

with a view of coercing the Amceers, who have evinced uneasiness under the British yoke. Various symptoms of active operations on the banks of the Indus are said to be perceptible to quick-sighted politicians.

It is satisfactory to find that, at least in India, all is quiet. The Bundelkund disorders appear to have nearly subsided, and a plan of internal police has been proposed by the Governor-General, a chief end of which is to provide against such outbreaks, and to deal with them when they occur rather as civil than as political disturbances, which do not call for the employment of an expensive military force.

The intelligence from China is but a few days later than the date of last month's accounts. The city of Chapoo, an important commercial entrepôt, situated at the mouth of a river on the north-east coast of the province of Che-keang, north of Hang-chow Bay, was taken, after a severe resistance, and not without some loss on our part. The reinforcements had arrived, and with so strong a force, by far the largest which any European power has hitherto assembled in the China seas, something should speedily be done to finish the war, or its further prosecution ought to be abandoned.

In the occurrences at Port Natal, in South Africa, we regret to see much ground for complaint against the local government. When it was determined to compel the discontented boers to return to their allegiance, such an amount of force should have been employed as would afford resolute men a fair and decent justification for submission; instead of which, the number of troops was so small that the boers were encouraged to set them at defiance, and to exalt their offence into treason. The sending this little force by land, encumbered with waggons and cattle, was another capital error, for which it is difficult to find an excuse. The proceedings of Col. Cloete, at the head of a sufficient force, towards men who had been guilty of rebellion, murder, and piracy, but whom he gently designates as "misguided and deluded people," were not calculated to vindicate the authority of the government, or to insure the speedy termination of a state of things which had been suffered too long. All the incidents of the defection of the border farmers, the causes which led a body of 5,000 men to abandon their native soil, renounce the comforts of civilized society, and seek a new home in the wilds of the interior, and the sufferings they experienced in executing their project, have been from time to time recorded in this Journal. A summary of their history is given by Captain Harris,* with, perhaps, an excusable leaning in their favour. "It is impossible," observes that officer, "to view the violent remedy sought by these oppressed but misguided men in other than a criminal light; yet no unprejudiced person, who has visited the more remote districts of this unhappy colony, will hesitate to acknowledge that the evils they complain of actually exist."

* *Wild Sports of Southern Africa*, pp. 344—364.

INVASION OF THE CARNATIC BY HYDER ALI.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF THE PRISONERS.

(Continued from page 41.)

[The following narrative contains an account of what befel the author and several of his companions in misfortune, from the time of their being taken prisoners by Hyder Ali, on the 10th of September, 1780, until his release from prison and return to Madras, on the 17th of April, 1784.]

AFTER my company had delivered their fire into the thronged ranks of the enemy by whom we were surrounded, their cavalry rushed in among us, and we were irretrievably broken; every one threw down his arms, hoping to preserve his life by surrender. We saw nothing before us but the infuriated enemy, brandishing their sabres and cutting at the miserable wretches who were at their mercy.

As my company, from their having been lately sent to the assistance of the rear-guard, were the last body of British troops in the field, they were nearly slaughtered. The soldiers and officers of the main body, who had escaped the massacre, ran towards me, the enemy's horse galloping after them, and thus the fugitives were driven into a hollow piece of ground, which had sheltered my company pretty well during the action; in this manner, about five hundred persons were crowded into this narrow space, which was quickly surrounded by the cavalry and a double row of pikemen. These latter formed part of Hyder's body-guard, and, owing to the length of their weapons, they were enabled to thrust them into the middle of the crowd. Our situation was now rendered beyond all description dreadful, from the screams of the wounded and the groans of the dying. Vast numbers were smothered in the middle of the hollow by the extraordinary pressure.

In this wretched condition, I recollected that I had in my pocket two hundred pagodas, being for the subsistence of my company, and it immediately struck me that this money might preserve my life. I therefore looked around, to observe the different countenances of the horsemen, and thinking that I distinguished one whose looks were less ferocious than those of his fellows, I pulled out my bag of pagodas, held it up, and beckoned him to approach me, which he instantly did, putting up his sword and dismounting. I at once gave him the bag; he seemed astonished and highly gratified at the weight of its contents, which filled me with the most sanguine expectations. After he had carefully secured it, he demanded my accoutrements, which I took off and presented to him. I now thought his cupidity would have been satisfied, but I was mistaken; he stripped me of all my apparel, except my inexpressibles, and one half of my shirt, having torn off the other half to tie up my other garments in a bundle. Though much chagrined at being thus reduced almost to a state of nudity, especially after the manner in which I had acted towards him, I still felt confident that he would grant me his protection. He had, however, no sooner mounted his horse than he drew his sabre, and after having given me three wounds, rode off, leaving me stung with rage at his vile usage, and blaming myself for having called him towards me. In a few minutes afterwards, what with loss of blood and the intense heat of the sun, I fainted, fully convinced that I was expiring, but pleased to think that my last moments were so gentle.

I do not know how long I remained in this situation, but I was roused from

my stupor by an excruciating pain in my left shoulder-blade. On regaining my senses, I perceived that I had again been driven into the centre of the hollow, and that a dead man was lying upon me. A pike had passed through his body and penetrated my shoulder, which had caused the anguish I had just begun to experience. In this state I remained for some time, when John Kelman, one of my company, called out, on observing me, that I was dead; to which I answered, "Not yet, but near about it." Kelman then came close to me, and advised me to go to three French hussars, whom he pointed out. Weakness, however, prevented my walking, and moreover I was so wedged in the crowd that I could not move myself. Kelman, being a very strong man, stretched out his hand towards me, and my head being the only part of my body that he could touch, he dragged me out by the hair, and carried me to the French, when I again fainted. One of the hussars poured some arrack down my throat, by which I was revived, when I told him in French that I was an officer, and implored his protection and that of his comrades, which they promised me in the strongest terms, at once drawing their swords to keep off the horsemen, who sought every opportunity to cut me down. At this time, my preserver, John Kelman, was separated from us, and I afterwards ascertained with the deepest regret that he had been cut to pieces.

The hussars carried me to their commander, Lally, who was at some distance with his corps. He immediately came to me and expressed his concern at my situation, ordered my wounds to be bound up, and placed me upon one of his elephants, remarking that, as Hyder every moment expected General Munro on the field of battle, he must leave me, and fall back on his own camp. Though extremely enfeebled, I could not but think myself exceedingly fortunate at having got into such humane hands, and thankfulness for the dangers I had escaped prevented my reflecting on the probable treatment I might afterwards undergo. This comfortable state of mind, however, quickly passed away, for the first objects I saw from the back of the elephant were six wounded men of my company, with ropes round their necks, being beaten in the most inhuman manner by a Moorman, who was leading them.

I now had a distant view of Hyder's army. His infantry were marching in the most regular manner to English music in the centre, his cavalry being on the flanks. Hyder himself was riding at the head of one of his battalions on a small dun horse, dressed in a blue silk jacket and a red turban. He rode up to Lally, with whom he conversed in the most familiar manner, and appeared highly pleased, bursting into fits of laughter. After a march of ten miles, I arrived in the camp, extremely weak and fatigued, but Le Roy, one of the French hussars who had saved me from being cut down by the horsemen, gave me some soup, a shirt, and long drawers, of which latter I had great need, my skin being in one entire blister from the scorching heat of the sun. As this was the sixth night I had passed without sleep, I did not wake till morning, when I found that, of four officers who had been brought in during the night, severely wounded, two were lying dead by my side.

On the 11th, in the morning, some of the French officers came and told me that Hyder had sent them orders to deliver up all their prisoners to him; they expressed their grief at this resolution, but declared that the prince would inflict continued punishment even on them till they complied. They had scarcely made this communication when the guards arrived, and in the most brutal manner drove us before them like a flock of sheep, striking us violently because our wounds prevented us from walking at the pace they required.

We were conducted into the presence of Hyder, who, after examining us all, and taking down our names, desired us to return to our quarters, "eat, drink, sleep, and be happy." This gracious speech gave us all great consolation, and we departed full of hope. On my going out of my tent, a figure, covered all over with blood, came limping towards me, and called me by my name, and from the voice I at once recognized my old friend, David Baird.* Bad as our situation was, this was a most welcome meeting to both of us; his fortune had not been quite so good as mine, for he had been stripped, worse wounded than myself, and had lain all the day and the following night on the field of battle, every horseman thinking him mortally wounded, so that none would take the trouble of carrying him to the camp. He had, however, managed to come in by himself, and he declared to me, at this interview, that the only pain he then felt was gnawing hunger. I informed him of Hyder's speech, which gratified him, and seeing some of my company at a short distance, and forgetting for a moment that I was a prisoner, I went to speak to them; but I had only advanced a few paces when the guards saw my intention, and a shower of blows, which fell all over me, soon made me recollect that I was not my own master.

We were now taken to a tent, where about twenty wounded officers were collected, and presented a spectacle that would have awakened pity in any other enemy than the one into whose ruthless hands we had fallen. Few of them had less than six wounds; every moment more sufferers were brought in from the field of battle, but great numbers, both officers and soldiers, being stripped and severely wounded, were left to perish on the scene of action. Towards the evening of this day, Colonel Baillie and fifty-eight officers were assembled together in this tent, and some provisions, unfit for human food, were flung upon a large cloth spread upon the ground, and we were desired to eat them or starve. Two French surgeons were sent to dress our wounds, but, as soon as they saw our numbers, they declared it would be impossible for them to dress so many without assistance; accordingly, after having bandaged up the wounds of about twenty of the most desperate cases, they went away, saying they would apply to Hyder for additional aid.

On the morning of the 12th, it was ascertained that three officers had died during the night, and many of the prisoners were delirious. Colonel Baillie, who was himself badly wounded, now requested the guards to send for the surgeons and some wholesome provisions; but the only answer he received was, that the army was just going to march twelve miles nearer to Arcot, and when we came to the ground we should obtain all we wanted. In a few minutes afterwards, the grand *magar*, which is a large drum mounted on a camel, beat as the signal for the march, and a strong guard came to our tent, informing us that conveyances were provided for twenty of the most severely wounded, and that all the rest were to walk. It was vain to reason or expostulate with our captors; abusive language and rude blows answered our declared inability to support the fatigue of the march; numbers threw themselves on the ground, protesting that they could not proceed, but their persecutors compelled them to rise, and dragged or drove them forward; others attempted to provoke their tyrants, by words and gestures, to kill them on the spot, that they might escape protracted agony. Thus goaded on as beasts of burden, we reached the new encampment late in the evening, four officers having died upon the road. Three tents were pitched on a low sandy piece of ground, barely sufficient, to contain thirty of our number, but we were told

* Afterwards, Lieut.-General Sir David Baird.

that Hyder would not grant us any more accommodation. The same kind of filthy provisions as had been served to us on the preceding day were placed before us, and on the morning of the 13th, the stench from our wounds infected the air we breathed. Hyder, now, for the first time after he had dismissed us from his tent with the gracious speech which I have mentioned, inquired after his prisoners, and being informed of our dreadful situation, and strongly importuned by the earnest entreaties of the French officers, he permitted some of them to come and give us assistance. He also sent some surgeons, but not sufficient, and gave orders for every officer to receive a piece of cloth to cover himself with. He further presented Colonel Baillie with one thousand rupees, to distribute as he thought proper, and which, being equally divided among both officers and soldiers, gave every one five each.

The French officers, who were all very badly off for clothes and money, nevertheless generously subscribed four hundred pagodas, which they placed in the hands of Colonel Baillie, he giving his bond for repayment. This was a most welcome supply, as it enabled us to purchase such articles as were absolutely necessary for our subsistence. Still, our sufferings were becoming every hour more insupportable; the wounds of all were full of dirt and sand, and we had nothing to rest our bodies upon but the bare ground. The market people, who were permitted to come and sell us what we wanted, at an exorbitant price, found the air so offensive, that they soon discontinued their visits, and we should inevitably have perished in a few days, had not Hyder suddenly resolved to send away his prisoners to his own country.

On the morning of the 16th, the guards informed Colonel Baillie that all the prisoners were to be removed, except himself and the seven officers next in rank to him. Of these, Baillie kept me and my friend Baird; and, as a very great indulgence, we were permitted to see the men of our respective companies, and bid them farewell. If possible, they had been still worse treated than ourselves, and thinking that we might have sufficient influence to get their situation improved, they had determined, on the first opportunity that offered, to complain to us of their usage; but when they saw that we were in nearly as deplorable a condition, they burst into tears, fervently praying that the day might come when they could take an ample revenge for the indignities we had endured. We advised them to keep up their spirits, and hope for better days; but our interview was not permitted to exceed a few minutes; we were then separated from our soldiers and brother officers, and carried to another part of the camp.

I had not had my wounds dressed since I received them, the surgeons having been constantly occupied with more severe cases: their painful state, the unsoundness of the provisions, the excessive heat of the sun, and the complicated hardships I had endured, threw me into a violent fever. We were now put into a tent—the first shelter I had been under since I was taken prisoner. I thought myself particularly fortunate at this time in meeting one of my old servants, who also expressed his joy at the circumstance, but told me that he had not tasted victuals for two days. As I was extremely ill, I gave him all my treasure, amounting to fifteen rupees, to take care of for me, and desired him to go to the bazar and purchase something for himself, as well as to supply my wants; he promised to return immediately, but the treacherous villain, as soon as he had got my all, absconded, and I never heard of him afterwards. Baird, likewise, had been plundered of his money in much the same manner; but Baillie was so generous as to give us, out of the little he had remaining, a pagoda each.

On the morning of the 18th, we were informed that Hyder was preparing to march to the siege of Arcot, and that he intended to carry us along with him. In a few minutes after we had received this notification, eight palanquins were brought for our conveyance. This indulgence, so different from all the treatment we had experienced, surprised us extremely, and we were also given to understand that our situation would henceforward be in every respect altered for the better; but we soon found out that that show of munificence was merely a political trick on the part of Hyder, for while we were marching along with the army, escorted by a large body of horse, our pittance of provisions was so scanty and so bad in quality, that it barely sufficed for our existence.

On the 19th, on our line of march, my old house-keeper, Mootoo, came up to me, and appeared extremely concerned at seeing me so very ill, expressing his determination to stay with me, at which I was very happy, but, warned by recent perfidy, I took care to keep my remaining pagoda in my pocket.

On the 20th, Hyder's army came in sight of Arcot, from which the batteries began to fire at his advanced parties, and a shot from one of the forts killed one of our guard, upon which the main body of the army moved off and took possession of Walaganagar, a town nearly two miles distant from Arcot. Thither we were conducted; an old tent was pitched in one of the streets, into which we were put, but it was so extremely hot, that we begged to be removed to one of the houses on either side; our request was, however, refused. We were surrounded by a strong guard, and a proclamation was sent through the town, threatening to cut off the nose and ears of any stranger who approached our tent.

Kistnarow, the prime minister of Hyder, used frequently to visit us, and we paid our court to him by every kind of submission. He was continually asking us questions as to the strength of the British army, which we answered by a servility of manner which the misery of our situation alone could excuse.

Being fully convinced that we had no further chance of surgical assistance, we were obliged to trust to nature for the cure of our wounds. The violent fever, by which I had been for some days afflicted, turned into a severe flux, and as I had no means of cleaning myself, I was covered over with vermin; as my circumstances did not admit of my purchasing the luxury of a comb, my servant, Mootoo, shaved my head with a piece of glass bottle!

As the health of us all still remained very indifferent, we resolved to ask permission to write to Vellore, which was sixteen miles distant, for a surgeon. Colonel Baillie made this application to Kistnarow, who asked if we were sure that a surgeon would be sent to us on such a request; on his being answered in the affirmative, he said, "If you have interest enough to procure a surgeon, the same power will enable you to desire the commanding officer to deliver up the fort to my master, and I desire that you will write to that effect." Upon our refusing to comply with this demand, he observed, that we could not expect that any favour would be granted to us.

On the 27th, Hyder summoned us to appear at his durbar, when Captain Rumney, who spoke the Moorish and Persian languages perfectly well, had a long conversation with him, and explained to him in detail the severe treatment we had undergone. Hyder appeared to commiserate our past sufferings, and when our audience was concluded, he desired us, as he had done on a former occasion, to go back to our quarters, "eat, drink, sleep, and be

happy;" but Kistnarow, who was displeased at what had been communicated to Hyder, ordered that we should not have any victuals that day.

On the 28th, eight baskets of liquor were brought into our tent, with a letter from a French correspondent of Baillie's at Pondicherry, desiring that he would sign a receipt for the liquor, that the sender of it might be assured of its safe arrival; pen and ink were furnished, and Baillie wrote out the required acknowledgment. Shortly afterwards, Kistnarow came into our tent, and asked us if we liked wine; and upon answering that we did, he ordered the guard to take the baskets out of our tent, saying that he would take care of them for us; but we never saw them again. This behaviour, joined with our former treatment, made us almost desperate, and we determined ever afterwards to treat him with the most pointed contempt. Accordingly, on his next visit, instead of rising and saluting him in the servile manner we had hitherto done, we sat still upon the ground, without taking the least notice of him. He soon went away, evidently much mortified, and we pleased ourselves at the thought of his mortification. Some days elapsed before we saw him again.

On the 22nd of October, a fresh guard came to us, and desired Baird, myself, and two others, to prepare immediately for our departure to Seringapatam. I represented to them my utter prostration of strength, which rendered it physically impossible for me to undertake so long a journey. But remonstrance was useless; we had scarcely time to bid adieu to Baillie, when we were rudely pushed out of the tent, on the outside of which I met Kistnarow, with whom I again expostulated. He flew into a violent rage, shook a cane over my head, and said, better people than any of us were kept all their lives in iron cages!

We were now delivered over to a guard of matchlock peons, who received strict orders to keep a good look-out, lest we ran away. The palanquins we formerly had were again brought forward, but the carpet and bedding had been removed, which made them a most painful conveyance. In the evening we halted at Tinery, a small fort ten miles distant from Arcot, where my disorders became painfully aggravated, and I had not the least assistance for their relief. We passed the night between the high walls, and finding myself extremely unwell, I stepped to one side of our sleeping-place, on a pressing occasion; but being observed by one of the guards, he ran after me, and thinking that I was attempting to escape, beat me back with repeated blows.

On the 23rd we continued our march, and arrived at Arnee in the evening. At this place all the worst of the wounded prisoners of Baillie's army were kept, and we earnestly besought the killadar to allow us to see them, which favour we could not obtain. My disorder had now become so violent, and had rendered me so feeble, that I could not stand, and my money, as well as Baird's, had been long since expended, so that I was unable to purchase any medicines. The provisions were so filthy, that I abstained from eating them, lest I should increase my malady, and I had not tasted any thing since I left Arcot.

On the 24th we reached Pollore, which is a fort, after a march of twenty miles. Here my tortures became so acute, as almost to deprive me of speech, and the fatigues I had undergone, without sustenance, began to affect my senses. The nearer we approached Hyder's country, the more brutal became our treatment. The cattle of the villages were driven from their resting-places, on which we were obliged to rest. Our miseries were greatly augmented by the conduct of our guards, who never commenced their march till

the sun had risen, and the heat of it, particularly as we had not any refreshment, was truly insupportable.

On the 27th, after a very long march, we reached Shangeranagore, a fort near the pass of the Carnatic into the Mysore country. This last march completely overpowered me, and I was attacked with violent spasms and strong hic-cough. It was evident I was now in the last stage of my disorder, and Baird and the rest of my companions did all in their power to induce me to take a little rice, but without effect. At this moment, a sepoy of our guard came up to me, and after watching me some minutes, he offered to prepare some medicine, if I would take it. I told him I would do so thankfully, if he would give it me, but that I had no money to pay for it; he said that he did not want money from a prisoner, and went away. In a few minutes he returned, bringing with him three green pomegranates and a large bowl of sour milk. After mashing the fruit into a ball upon a stone, he mixed it with his hands in the milk, and desired me to drink the mixture. In any other situation, I would certainly have refused to take such a medicine; but, as it was, I swallowed it, though with great loathing, for the taste was most nauseous. He then desired me to endeavour to sleep, which I did, and in a few hours afterwards I awoke, much improved in health, my fever having abated, and the flux being less severe. I now, for the first time since I had left Arcot, ate a little boiled rice, and in the morning the sepoy came to see me, and was delighted at the efficacy of his prescription. I told him that I owed my life to his humanity, and that, although I was poor there, I was rich in my own country, and that I would reward him if ever I returned. He said that he was not very rich himself, as his pay was only a pagoda and a half a month, but he drew out his little purse and offered me a rupee. This generous behaviour, so different from all I had hitherto experienced during my captivity, drew tears from my eyes; I thanked him for his liberality, but did not take his money.

On the morning of the 28th we continued our journey, and crossed the pass through the mountains, when we arrived at a large camp of Hyder's, there stationed for the purpose of sending provisions to his army in the Carnatic. I was still very weak, and on the commandant's coming to see us, I asked permission to stay for a couple of days in his camp, that we might recruit our strength, assuring him that I felt I should die before reaching Seringapatam, unless I had some repose. He furiously answered, that "I might die and be damned;" that he had the Nabob's orders to send us to his capital, and that if I died on the road, he would tie a rope round my legs and drag my body to the place of its destination! After this ferocious reply, I abandoned myself to my fate, more than ever convinced that nothing could be gained from the humanity of these ruffians. However, from this time I regained my health surprisingly every hour, and soon felt no other pain than that arising from extreme hunger, for our allowance was very scanty, and although we always commenced our march early in the morning, our guards never gave us any provisions until they had eaten their own victuals and taken a nap, so that it was generally ten at night before our rations were served.

On the 30th, we arrived at a fort called Puhapatane, where the inhabitants of the surrounding country came flocking around us, as though we had been a parcel of wild beasts; our guards even took money for showing us; indeed, we were most miserable-looking creatures. My plight was a most sorry one; with a shaved head, and a dirty shirt and trousers, the same which had been given me by the French, and which I had now worn six weeks without having

had them washed, I presented a ludicrous, if not a disgusting figure; but I had become so accustomed to the scoffs and gibes of our captors, that I was quite unconcerned at their making themselves merry at my expense. At this place, we were for the first time put into a house, and, in rummaging the rooms, we found a large pot of fine milk, which we mixed with rice, and thus made an excellent meal. In the morning, an old scolding woman abused us roundly for stealing her milk, and in a few minutes the villagers thronged to our door, vilifying us as thieves; while the commandant vowed, if we were again detected in any similar abstraction of property, he would flog every one of us.

On the 1st of November, we arrived at a fort called Caurapatam. I here had a very narrow escape from the fury of an enraged Rajapoot, for happening to approach his fire place when he was dressing his victuals, and putting my foot within the circle in which the culinary utensils were placed. He drew his sword, with the intention of striking; quickly perceiving my danger, I ran away and sheltered myself behind a tree, when some of the guard came and asked the Rajapoot what I had done, who, with every sign of loathing, said that I had polluted his victuals, by placing my foot within his hallowed circle. I protested that I did not intend either harm or insult, and that I was ignorant of their customs: with great trouble I escaped severe chastisement. As there was a pond of water near to our dwelling, I this day, for the first time, took my shirt off my back and sent my man Mattoo to wash it, it being as black as a coal; I also gave him my trousers, to undergo the same ablution.

Nothing material occurred to us in our journey from this place to Seringapatam, except my very nearly having brought on a recurrence of my disorder, by eating some green oranges, which I plucked in a grove where we halted. The indisposition thus caused proved, however, only temporary. My wounds were now quite healed, without the slightest medical or surgical assistance.

On the 6th of November, after a long march, we entered upon a wide plain, and at two miles distance had a distinct view of Seringapatam. Our guard immediately gave a shout of joy; but our feelings were very different. When we reflected that we were approaching a place of confinement, from which we might never be released, and anticipating the most rigorous treatment from the usage we had already experienced from an enemy noted for his cruelties, especially towards the English, it is not wonderful that we were all plunged into the most desponding melancholy.

As we approached the capital of Mysore, we perceived that Seringapatam was built on a piece of land, where the river Cavery, having branched off into winding streams, again united, after having formed an island about eight miles in circumference; and on the opposite side of the river to which we were advancing, we observed our place of confinement, which was a fort, having exceedingly high walls, and of very great length. The whole island seemed covered with large populous towns, and to travellers, possessing their freedom, the whole prospect would have been highly agreeable; but we only saw a dungeon at the end of the vista.

Boats had been provided, in which we were ferried across the Cavery, and a body of troops were ready on the bank, who escorted us to the fort, amidst the sound of warlike instruments—signals of rejoicing at the success of Hyder over the English. As we were the first prisoners of note who had been sent to the capital, thousands of people flocked round us, to gratify their curiosity and make their remarks; we were obliged to stand in a row, that they might have a distinct view of our appearance. After having been conducted through

various windings and turnings into the middle of the fort, which was in front of the grand parade, we were brought up to the durbar, where the killadar and other principal officers were waiting to receive us. We were ordered to advance towards them, but to halt at an appointed distance, and were again commanded to stand in a row in the heat of the sun, without daring to move on one side or the other for shelter from the burning heat. During this time, the killadar amused himself by sending one of his inferior people to ask us a number of ridiculous questions, all of which we were too much dispirited not to answer with the greatest submission. After standing nearly six hours in this miserable condition, word was brought to the killadar that our place of confinement was prepared, to which we were conducted by a strong guard.

The building was on the right hand of the grand parade of the fort, and was in the shape of an oblong square, from which a single-tiled roof, in the form of a shed, projected, and in the four angles of the house were four small rooms, or rather dungeons, without windows or the smallest aperture through which light could enter; in the centre of the building was an open space, of a few yards, through which air was admitted, and on the outside, a very high wall, at the distance of ten yards. When we were safely lodged, the killadar went away; another guard arrived, consisting entirely of Moormen, who took up their station at the door of the inside of the square, whilst two other strong bodies of peons kept sentinel at the door of the outer square. The person who had the charge of the whole was a havildar and Moorman, selected for his fidelity and bitter hatred of the English. His name was Mobit Khan; his countenance was the most villanous that could be conceived, and we afterwards found that his character did not belie his physiognomy. He introduced himself by telling us he was our friend, and congratulated us on our having the good fortune to be lodged in his house, as it was the best gaol in Seringapatam; that Hyder had recently made it the prison of some persons of distinction, but had been under the necessity of putting them to death, as they had plotted to effect their escape; he therefore advised us to be cautious, and not indulge in any similar experiment. These hints gave us the most gloomy thoughts, and the dirty condition of our dungeon increased our melancholy. We had not received a morsel of food this day, and Mobit Khan informed us that we must wait patiently till the next morning, as the killadar had important business to transact, but that on his arrival we would know what was to be our allowance. The killadar came the next day, and gave to each of us a gold fanam, of the value of five pence sterling, and told us that we should receive the same sum daily; he further observed that, as we had servants of our own, they would be permitted to go to the bazaar and lay out our money as we thought proper. We quite approved of this mode of expenditure, but urged the smallness of the sum, on which we could not possibly subsist; he at once cut short all remonstrance by saying that such was the pleasure of his master, and that it was useless to ask for more; that he had no discretionary power, and could not decide what was sufficient. We then told him that we were without clothes, or a single article to lay upon the cold ground on which we had to sleep, and begged, with the most abject humility, that he would assist us in that respect. He answered, that he had no orders from the Nabob, except as to our money allowance, and therefore could not comply with our request. He then left us. On his departure, Mobit Khan told us we need not ask for any more indulgence, as none would be granted; at the same time, he again avowed himself our firm friend, and advised us to place our money in his hands; he also said that, being better acquainted with

the local customs than our servants could be, he would, to oblige us, undertake to lay out our daily pittance to the best advantage. Not then doubting his sincerity, we thankfully accepted the offer; but we soon repented, as he gave us just barely sufficient to support life, and never bought us any clothes, although we were nearly naked, and the evenings and mornings were extremely cold.

Strongly suspecting that our gaoler defrauded us of great part of our allowance, we told him that we would in future lay out our own money. On hearing this, he flew into a violent passion, abused us in the grossest terms, and asked us if we dared to think that a Mussulman would deign to cheat such miserable wretches as we were. As his anger was a smaller evil than starvation, we told him that we would complain to the killadar the next time he visited us; he merely answered that, as we had desired our money to be entrusted to him, he would continue to expend it for us. Several days elapsed before the killadar came; but as soon as he made his appearance, we lodged our complaint, at which he seemed much surprised. Mobit Khan, however, affecting the utmost astonishment, solemnly asseverated that it was at our urgent request he had laid out our money; that we had never revoked our first orders, or he would have given up the charge entrusted to him with pleasure; and then he had the impudence to declare that he had disbursed a large sum of money out of his own pocket in giving us a variety of luxuries. After this speech, he appealed to the guard for the truth of his statement, the whole of which they emphatically confirmed. Upon this, the killadar reprimanded us most severely for basely attempting to injure the reputation of Mobit Khan, and even threatened to chastise us in public if we did not behave better; but at the same time he desired that we should have the entire management of our money. We now thought ourselves extremely fortunate in recovering the control of our scanty pittance, at the cheap cost of abuse, to which we were so accustomed, that it had become a matter of indifference; and we determined, by the most rigid economy, to save, if possible, as much as would purchase some clothes. Henceforward, we experienced in Mobit Khan a most tyrannical and cruel enemy, and as we were entirely in his power, he rendered our lives as miserable as he could, for having denounced him to the killadar. Our servants, however, were permitted to go to the bazaar and purchase such commodities as our finances would permit; but as it entirely depended on the caprice of our gaoler at what hour they should go to market, it was very often late at night before he would allow their absence, so that we could seldom procure any provisions but of the worst kind, and at an extremely dear price. However, by the most rigorous frugality, we were enabled, in the course of a month, to purchase some clothes, though we almost starved ourselves.

Nothing remarkable occurred to us before the 10th of December, on which day all the worst of the wounded prisoners of Baillie's army, who had been sent to Arnee, to the number of twenty-one, were transferred to our gaol. Even in a dungeon, this was a most joyful meeting on both sides, but our comrades gave us a most dismal account of their sufferings since our separation in Hyder's camp. Numbers of those whom we had left behind died on the road, through the cruelty of the guards, before they reached Arnee. The survivors were there put into a loathsome prison, and so scantily supplied with provisions and clothes, that they must infallibly have perished after a short detention, had not a French officer in Hyder's camp, at great personal risk, sent them a supply of money, which absolutely saved their lives. When they

arrived among us, they were much better clothed than we were, and still had some money remaining. They raised a subscription to supply our necessities. When we told them the amount of our allowance, they seemed greatly surprised, as they had been promised a much larger sum.

On the next day, the killadar came, with a great number of attendants, and ordered us to stand up in a row before him; having counted our numbers, he cautioned us against making any riot in the prison, and delivered us, as usual, a fanam each. Mobit Khan then openly complained to him that we were a set of very turbulent fellows, and begged that the guard might be augmented, to enable him to enforce his authority. The killadar replied that the guard was sufficient, but that he would put us all into irons on the first disturbance. We told him that it was not our intention to behave ill, and that we had never done so, and then requested that, as our numbers were so considerably increased, he would remove us to a larger house; to this he would not listen, but left abruptly. As some parts of our prison were preferable to others, we divided it into different lots, and drew shares for the first choice; the berth which fell to me was in one of the dark rooms, which, through want of space, we were now compelled to inhabit.

On the 20th, the killadar came in a great hurry to our prison, with all his attendants, and after calling us out from our berths, he sent in the guards to remove every thing that belonged to us; all our bundles were accordingly placed before him, and he found that we had amongst us six knives and forks and two razors, which he said were very improper articles to remain in our custody, and they were accordingly delivered to Mobit Khan, with an order to allow us to have the knives and forks in the course of the day, but always to deliver them to the guard at night. We were granted the use of the razors once a week, for the purpose of shaving, but during the operation, two sepoys were to stand over us, with drawn swords, lest we should cut our throats! Six books were also found amongst us, and seized; these were, the first volume of Smollett's History of England, the third volume of Pope's works, one half of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, a Prayer Book, and Mrs. Glasse on the Art of Cookery. The guards were desired to deliver these to us at sunrise, but most particularly enjoined to take them back at sunset, the killadar believing that, with the assistance of books, Europeans could do great mischief in the night. We were then sent back to our berths.

Necessity is the mother of invention. The adage is trite, but never was the truth of it more strikingly manifested than in the gaol of Seringapatam. Knowing full well that we must depend on ourselves for any comforts that we might enjoy, we determined to labour and exercise whatever talents nature might have endowed us with, in making such necessary articles as our situation demanded. Our progress at first was slow, but our ingenuity and skill were daily elicited by the fresh exertions we made. We assisted each other, and in a short time each was provided with a cot to sleep upon, a table, and a stool. I was a very bad carpenter, and received much aid in that department from one of my companions, but had become an exceedingly good tailor, and had now three shirts and three pair of trousers of my own manufacture; I therefore made the clothes of those who helped in other articles. These occupations enabled us to pass our time more agreeably than if we had been idle, and were accompanied by the sweet reward of industry; still, our situation was very miserable, and our tyrannical gaoler seemed never satisfied but when he was abusing us in the grossest manner; he knew that we were completely in his power, and that remonstrance was vain. We were rendered

the more unhappy by feeling that he had acquired a permanent command over us.

On the 28th, our prison was the scene of a most tremendous uproar, in consequence of one of our servants having wrung the neck of a live fowl (which he had bought at the bazaar for his master), in presence of some of the guards. As soon as they saw this act, in their eyes most heinous, they fell upon the servant with heavy blows, and rushing into our room, abused us all for allowing an animal to be killed without having previously sent for a fakir to pray over it. They then went to the killadar, and lodged their complaint: the magnitude of the crime excited his indignation, and he ordered the culprit to be seized and punished. We earnestly besought his pardon on the ground of ignorance, and, after much hesitation, he was forgiven; but we were sternly told that, if we ever killed any animal in our prison, without having the usual ceremony performed, punishment would be inflicted upon us all with rigid severity.

As our servants had for some time past been allowed greater liberty in speaking to persons at the bazaar than when we first arrived, they mixed more familiarly with the people, and one day a letter was slipped into one of their hands by a black man, who desired that it might be given to us without the knowledge of the guard. It safely reached its destination, and proved to have been written by the privates of Baillie's army, who, to the number of three hundred, were imprisoned in a private room at some distance from our abode. They informed us that they had been treated in the most cruel manner before they reached Seringapatam, and that nearly one hundred of their comrades had died upon the road, but that, since their arrival, their usage had been better, and their allowance of provisions enlarged; which good fortune, they said, they could only account for from the design of the killadar to entice them into Hyder's service; but they declared they would undergo any severity rather than fight against their country. This was the first time we had heard from them, and we were exceedingly glad that they were so much better off than we had anticipated.

January 1st, 1781.—As we had for some time past determined to keep the new year as comfortably as our circumstances would allow, we had, ever since the arrival of the Arnee prisoners, been at great trouble and expense in fattening a bullock, which one of the officers had purchased in the Carnatic, and which had been preserved for the approaching festival. We had for many days looked forward with pleasure to this event, and indeed our chief conversation turned on the many excellent dishes which the bullock would produce. On the evening that we wished the animal to be killed, we requested Mobit Khan to bring a fakir to perform the usual ceremony; but instead of complying with our wishes, he abused us in the most shameful language, saying that we were a parcel of thieves, and that we had stolen the bullock out of some of the Nabob's villages, on our road to Seringapatam. It was in vain that we protested our innocence of theft, and affirmed the animal had been justly paid for; our gaoler was resolved not to believe us, but went to the killadar and charged us with robbery. On the reputation of Mobit Khan's word and honour, the killadar ordered the bullock to be taken from us, and thus we were disappointed in our long-expected entertainment. We were now exasperated beyond measure that our lives should be embittered by the tyrannical disposition of this villain, whose arbitrary reign seemed to be without appeal; but we determined to try, at some future time, whether we could not break our bonds by an unanimous complaint against his despotic sway.

January 10th.—Baird's wounds and those of another prisoner began to break out afresh, and gave them great pain. After repeated applications, the killadar at length permitted the French surgeon of the place to come once a day to the prison. This was a point we had long been endeavouring to gain, not only for his medical assistance, but we hoped he would tell us the news, and convey some letters to our friends, from whom we might receive money through his agency. But we were disappointed in both these respects; he was completely ignorant of his profession, nor had he any medicines; and Mobit Khan, or some of the guard, were always present during the whole time of his visit.

March 10th.—As the weather, ever since the beginning of the year, had been extremely hot, we were, after repeated entreaties, permitted to remain in the outer square during the day. This was an absolute luxury, as it not only gave us a healthful power of locomotion, but afforded us a view of the grand parade, which was a source of great amusement, especially after our long and close confinement. The greatest part of the houses or choultries around us were crowded with dense multitudes of persons torn from the Carnatic, all of whom had been compelled to embrace the Mahomedan religion; about three thousand of these unwilling proselytes, being young men, were formed into different battalions, and exercised every morning and evening on the parade by two or three French soldiers, who, however, did not seem very well qualified to instruct the new recruits in military duty. At another part of the parade, about an equal number of young women and girls, also natives of the Carnatic, were confined together in a large square house, and were reserved for marriage with the boys when grown up. This information we obtained from the sepoys, who also told us that Hyder had driven the great majority of the Carnatic prisoners into the interior and remoter parts of his country, in order to cultivate those districts which lay waste from the want of population. Of these circumstances we had till now been ignorant, but they satisfied us that Hyder was paying as much attention to the improvement of his agricultural resources as the discipline of his army. Indeed, when we first arrived at Seringapatam, we had flattered ourselves that the superior forces of the English would soon compel Hyder to ask for peace; but as we daily witnessed large quantities of various kinds of stores continually being removed from the capital, and knew that the Carnatic, from the ravages it had sustained, was unable to supply the wants of our own army, our thoughts became more than ever gloomy and desponding, and our hopes of deliverance fainter and fainter.

May 10th.—We had now passed nearly a month without any thing occurring different from our usual treatment, and we began to think that the extent of our bad usage had reached its limit; but we were grievously mistaken. On this day, when called out, as it was customary in the morning, to be inspected and counted, a number of blacksmiths came into our prison with loads of irons on their backs, which they threw upon the ground, and immediately went away. This novel spectacle caused us the most cruel alarm, and we interrogated our guard upon the subject, but they refused to answer our inquiries. We reviewed our past conduct to find out if any part of it could afford a justifiable pretext for so severe a punishment as the nature of the preparations led us to anticipate, and we felt innocent. We remained in a horrible perplexity till the afternoon, when the killadar, accompanied by all the officers of the garrison and a strong guard, made his appearance, and ordered us to be put into irons. Captain Lucas, who spoke the language of

the country remarkably well, was deputed, on this important occasion, to act as our interpreter, and convey our unanimous sentiments. He executed his task most heroically. He asked the killadar of what crime we had been guilty to merit such infamous treatment; he insisted that our uniform behaviour had been not merely peaceable, but absolutely submissive, and that ever since our captivity we had experienced nothing but insults upon insults, not simply from the principal officers, but even from the common sepoys, and that we had endured all with patience; he expressed his astonishment at the very idea of loading men with chains, whose only crime had been in serving their country. This was the first speech we had ventured to deliver with firmness and energy, and so exasperated were the attendants of the killadar, that they menaced Captain Lucas with chastisement, for what they called his insolence and presumption. Our gallant comrade, however, nothing daunted by their threatening words and gestures, asked the killadar, in a tone of impressive dignity, if it was with his approbation that a grey-haired soldier like himself, who had received twelve wounds which rendered him a cripple for life, should, after all his hardships, meet with the unmerited insult of being shamefully put into irons? The killadar, who really felt the infamy of his own position, as the instrument of such an atrocious proceeding, for the first time answered the complaint with mildness. He said, we did not know the nature of his master's order, nor the spirit of his government; that, exalted as his own station was, Hyder in a moment would reduce him to nothingness, if he deviated in the smallest degree from the instructions he received, whether those instructions were to load us with favours or overwhelm us with misery; and he concluded by declaring, that whatever he did was in obedience to the orders of the Nabob. Then, with a tone of authority, he ordered the guard to do their duty, and departed.

Mobit Khan now assumed the command, and with his usual abuse desired us to come forward, that the blacksmiths might rivet the irons upon our legs. All remonstrance being vain, we submitted to our fate as men long familiarized with misfortune, and as we had hitherto kept up our spirits, we were determined not to be cast down at this fresh act of barbarity, but to look forward to better days. By ten at night we were all fettered. The guards were increased on the following day throughout the different parts of the gaol; the rigour of our treatment became more severe, and many articles that we had been permitted to purchase were prohibited; the French surgeon who had attended us was withdrawn, and we were informed by the killadar that if we were detected in carrying on any correspondence with other prisoners in the fort, he would cut off our ears and noses. Severe as this threat was, we determined to brave it, rather than lose an opportunity of learning news of our army; and whenever we heard of the arrival of any fresh prisoners, we left no means unattempted to receive communications, although intelligence derived through this channel was frequently more calculated to distress our spirits than raise our hopes. We even used to bribe the sepoys of our guard to inform us if our army was successful, and they used to fabricate accounts at their own caprice, either favourable or adverse, according to the magnitude of the sum they received; so that on one day our troops were victorious and peace was nearly concluded, and on the next, they would declare that Hyder had completed the conquest of the Carnatic, and that crowds of prisoners were flocking into Srirangapatam. Our eagerness for news, which we greedily courted, although always doubting its authenticity, made our lives even more miserable, through very restlessness, than if we had been incurious.

May 17th.—I this day made a most agreeable discovery in my berth, for as I was fixing a rope to a point near the roof, I pulled out a tile, and on looking through the hole, I was agreeably surprised to find that this part of the prison looked into the principal street of the town; the vast concourse of people, and the various objects that were constantly passing backwards and forwards, afforded me much amusement. I took care so to replace the tile that I could move it to either side I pleased, keeping the aperture closed when I suspected a visit from the guards. We had purchased some leather to make a kind of spatterdashes of, that the pressure of the irons on our legs might be less inconvenient, and with this relief we were able to walk a little without much pain; but as the links from ring to ring were not above eight inches in length, our step was so much confined, that a very slight exertion in extending the foot was very fatiguing. Thus deprived of the bodily exercise we had formerly enjoyed, we were compelled to devise other means of killing our time. With coarse paper and cloth we made cards, and with strips of bamboo, backgammon-boards—in both of which manufactures we afterwards arrived at a very creditable degree of excellence—and thus beguiled our tedious hours. The prison at this time began to swarm with large rats, and we laid wagers who would kill the greatest number in twenty-four hours. In a few hours we exterminated more than a hundred of these vermin, and as the sepoy's have not the same aversion to these animals as Europeans, they gladly removed and curried them for their meals.

May 20th.—Colonel Baillie, and two other officers whom Hyder had detained in his camp, arrived this day, and were put into a house opposite our own; and as their servants met ours at the bazaar, we received a note from our commander, informing us that, after the capture of Arcot, they had been confined in a dark room in the inner fort; but as soon as our army, under General Cqote, moved from Madras, Hyder instantly took the field, and having put them in irons, sent them to Seringapatam. This statement gave us great satisfaction, as it revived our hopes that our troops would soon gain a decided superiority.

May 25th.—We were this day greatly surprised, on looking out on the grand parade, to see a number of white men, clothed in the Mahomedan dress, drilling the black people in English discipline and tactics. We of course made inquiries of our guard, who told us that the men we had observed were some of our private soldiers, who, being wearied at the length of their confinement, had entered into the nabob's service, and embraced the Mahomedan religion. This account filled us with profound grief, nor could we doubt its perfect truth, as we plainly saw the men teaching our enemies the art of war; we condemned them unscrupulously as a set of villains, who had basely abandoned their country, and merited death if ever they were caught. However, in a few days, we received a letter from the soldiers' prison, informing us that the killadar had selected from amongst them all the young men, and asked them to enter into the service; that they unanimously refused, when they were dragged by a strong guard from their companions, who had heard nothing of them since their removal. We now changed our sentiments in respect to these unfortunate fellows, the more especially as we plainly saw that when they came upon parade, they made signs to us, as if they wanted to justify or excuse their conduct; we therefore waited in the greatest suspense for the opportunity of ascertaining whether their drilling was voluntary or compulsory, and at length Colonel Baillie, who had been as much surprised as ourselves at this extraordinary event, received a letter from them, which he afterwards sent to us. The following is a literal copy:—

"Sir: Your servant casting a sign to us some time ago, gives us reason to think that you would be desirous to know something of our present unheard-of, unfortunate situation, not to be equalled in the history or account of any other nation. On Wednesday last, the braimin came to our prison, and having called out the men, he selected the underwritten from the rest; smiths being ready to knock off the irons, without giving us the smallest idea of what was to ensue. He then conducted us to the nabob's, when they informed us upon what account we were released, and in a very flattering manner requested us to take service; however, all their promises and tenders were refused with disdain by fourteen of us. They then changed their tone, and menaced us in the severest manner, and the jemmail major threatened to take our lives. We were conducted from thence to a large square, the repository or seminary of the boys you see every night at exercise. Upon our arrival there, how great was our astonishment to find two English lads among those boys, who had been circumcised about three months before our arrival, one of whom, a Mr. Clark, was an ensign in the 2nd battalion 2nd regt., and the other a private in the same regiment! They informed us that we were to be circumcised that night, and they had scarcely finished telling us, when the guards came in, accompanied by a barber. You, Sir, will sure conceive what our situation was, dragged to what every Christian in the universe utterly abhors, and surrounded by enemies whose very souls are ten times darker than their visage. After some resistance on the part of every one of us, we were obliged to sit down, and suffer ourselves to be shaved; we remained in the most cruel uncertainty for three or four hours, when our ill-favoured guard brought us a dose of majum each, and obliged us to eat it; it worked differently upon us, some were insensible, others were not; a little after sunset, the surgeon came, and with him thirty or forty Cafferies, who seized us, and held us fast till the operation was performed; we remained under care, upon six cash per day, with mutton, rice, &c. On the 30th, we were conducted to the cicheries, and there questioned if we would teach these boys the English discipline, for which we should receive one fanam per day each, with provisions, clothes, &c., which we hope, in our present situation, you will not construe into any disaffection to our officers or country, it being all force and constraint. However, actuated by a lively sorrow that you, in your present distressful situation, should be a witness to the same, that were so lately under your command, whose indulgence and paternal care, particularly in the day of action, was second to that of none, we humbly make bold to assure you, that every man in this and the other prisons are at any time ready to lay down their lives, and rescue you from the smallest harm; our fondness was the cause of our running the hazard of sending this, and most heartily and sincerely wishing to see you released, and in the situation of releasing us unfortunate victims from the chains of this barbarian. John Cowen, John Macinmore, Alexander Ross, James Sinclair, Robert Mackenzie, of Captain Baird's company; Corporal Anderson, Donald Stuart, of Captain Lindsay's company; and fifteen other of the East-India Company's soldiers."

[*The conclusion next month.*]

DIARY OF AN ASSISTANT SURGEON.

No. XI.

ON Sunday, August 2nd, we had adjourned, as is our custom, into the back verandah of the mess house, fronting the north, after dinner, to smoke a comfortable cheroot. The evening was rather cooler than usual, and this induced me to propose a walk. Our dinner hour is half-past three, and as we have generally settled the whole of this important matter by half-past five, we usually after that hour break off into parties for quoits, rackets, billiards, &c.; but, to the credit of the regiment be it stated, these various amusements are foregone for the Sundays. I cannot but remark the very decided improvement which has taken place generally in this country in the observance of the rites and ceremonies of our pure and apostolic church. There is no *consecrated* place of worship in this station, but many, indeed I may say the majority, of the residents, being desirous of attending divine service, have contributed to fit up by subscription a part of the old unoccupied barracks as a place of worship, in which Major T., our commandant, very kindly and very ably officiates as minister, reading a printed sermon after the prayers, and it certainly is a gratifying thing to observe how generally and how decorously the service is attended. At the morning's service, we had, I believe, all been present, and as we did not appear to know how to dispose of some hour-and-half light which yet remained, my proposition for a walk received a somewhat numerous assent. Although men are much indisposed in hot climates to great activity after dinner, yet there is something very congenial to one's feelings in a quiet stroll in the cool of the day: at least so, I suppose, thought the four volunteers who consented to my proposition, and accordingly, at half-past five, Kenny, Clayhills, Boyes, M'Dermott, and I, started for a walk.

The vicinity of Vellore is surrounded with continuous hills of varied appearance; some rugged and stony, some covered with jungle, some mere masses of rock. We followed, perhaps unwittingly, a path which led towards one part of the range, and as we walked and talked, the time and distance were both beguiled, so that we had arrived at the foot of the hills before we were aware of it. At this point I proposed to return, but one of the party said that, if we continued our road about half a mile over the pass, we should reach a peculiarly green level spot, so situated as to answer the description of that one in the *Sketch Book*, where honest Rip Van Winkle fell asleep after enjoying his *booze* with the Bowlers. This was of itself a sufficient inducement for us to continue our walk; so one followed the other along the narrow pathway until in time we arrived at the spot of our search; but, instead of its being half a mile distant from where we started for it, it must have been a mile and half; and as the ascent was rugged and difficult, we did not reach it until late; and the first view we had from the green elevation on which we stood was that of the sun setting behind that part of the range which was opposite to us. Having loitered here some ten minutes, to enjoy both the cool breeze and the view, somebody (I think Kenny) suggested that it would be as near a way home for us to follow the path which led to the left, and seemed to incline downwards: at all events he led the way, and as mankind are, in following one another instinctively, very much like sheep, we trod in his footsteps. We had not gone a quarter of a mile before what had been our pathway became undefined, and then obliterated; large stones lay in our way, sheets of rock, over which we had to scramble, bushes which compelled us to diverge

either to the right or left; and having continued this sort of work for some time amidst sundry exasperated expressions of doubt, we sagely concluded that we had lost our way. A track at night once lost is not easily recovered, and in our case, instead of the one which we had latterly been following leading homewards, it all at once vanished, after the manner of an *ignis fatuus*, and left us pounded in the midst of a thick mass of jungle. We were now decidedly fixed in a predicament; it had become dark; I was at the head of the party, groping softly along with a stick, as a precautionary measure against hidden danger; and it was well that I did so, for unconsciously I had reached the edge of a precipice, upon which grew some bushes; feeling them pressing upon my left hand, I thrust my stick into them, and dislodged sundry pieces of rock, which broke through the bushes at my feet, and tumbled into a deep abyss below. I instantly called a dead halt to the party close behind me, and we all retraced our steps some few yards, wheeling short round.

It seemed now to be a matter of equal danger to proceed or to retreat, and finding it much too dangerous a matter to speculate any more in roads, it was unanimously proposed and agreed to, that we should take up our quarters for the night just where we then stood. But what increased our chagrin, was the circumstance of hearing the fort gun at Vellore fire, by which we knew that it was then eight o'clock, so that we had been two hours and a half wandering about, and had an entire night to "house i' the rock." Although in the midst of rocks and jungle, the abode as we knew of "many enemies," still we did not conceive that there was much danger to be apprehended from the four-footed part of them; my chief fear was of "creeping things." I confess that it was with some feeling of envy that, as the gun fired, I thought of those who, in the cantonment, not four miles distant, were comfortably seated in their verandahs, enjoying, probably, a cup of coffee. I am one of those unromantic beings who do not at all participate in the poet's feeling:—

A summer's night in greenwood spent
Were but to-morrow's merriment.

Independent of rheumatism, lumbago, catarrh, and all the aches of the flesh consequent upon a night's exposure, I felt

That hosts might in those wilds abound,
Such as are better missed than found.

However, the old adage, "what cannot be cured must be endured," came to my assistance, reconciling, indeed, the whole party to their lot. Companionship lessens, if not the reality, at least the apprehension, of danger; alone, you feel that if any misfortune is to happen it must fall upon yourself only; in company, you have the Rosicrucian satisfaction of feeling that it may fall upon some other of the party. There are sundry persons in the world, male and female, who are fond of having their feelings harrowed up; indeed I am not quite sure if this propensity is not much more general than we suppose. Some of the party on this occasion seemed very much to partake of it, and the consequence was, that it must have been nearly midnight before we got well to sleep, in consequence of the peculiar faculty for *improvising* wonderful stories of tigers, bears, cobra capellas, and other monsters, with which we all seemed suddenly endued. In so thick a jungle, it was by no means improbable that a foe of the latter class might make his appearance amongst us, and as all creatures of the serpent race have a dislike to every thing connected with tobacco, I proposed that one of the party should watch and smoke by the

hour, in turn, during the darkness. Boyes was literally loaded with cheroots, as indeed was also M'Dermott. In about an hour after we had huddled ourselves together, a flash of lightning ripped across the heavens, so vivid and so powerful as to shake the light clouds it burst through; the succeeding peal of thunder came rolling and rattling over head like a thousand chariots. I too truly augured what this presaged; the air became perfectly sultry, the night stillness quivered with alarm, and after the repetition of three or four flashes and peals, down came the rain in torrents. To seek for any shelter, even from the jungle arborage, was hopeless, for not one of us had the courage to move from where we were, remembering as we did the close proximity of the precipice. We could therefore do nothing but remain quiet as we were, and in order to cover as close a space of ground as we could to ward off the wet, we huddled up to one another like Iceland mice upon a drift. Now, although we escaped the jaws of the tiger, the hug of the bear, and the fang of the serpent, yet I can venture to affirm that we spent but a very comfortless night. Such as it was, however, we did sleep, for the sun was "risen upon the earth" the next morning when we all awoke. As soon, therefore, as it was sufficiently light to enable us to retrieve the wandering of the previous night, we started to essay a return to Vellore. We were, however, two hours and more in accomplishing this, and as we walked up the lines of the cantonment covered with dirt, wet through, unshorn, we met full in the face the whole brigade returning from the "general parade," which always takes place on the Monday. We were officially called upon in the course of the day to explain the reasons for our being absent from that ceremony, and as we sent in a joint statement, our adventure created some amusement when it became known to the higher powers.

It is, alas! with extreme pain that, after a lapse of a very brief period, I revert to this night: of the party of five who were present on the occasion, but one now survives—myself—four out of five have perished. And is the climate of India to be charged with their death? certainly not! M'Dermott and Boyes were addicted to smoking almost to infatuation, and consequently fell into the snare of *brandy-pawnee*; the first died of dysentery, and the last of an abscess of the liver; both diseases induced solely by intemperance. Kenny, although a smoker, was not so to excess; but he was a shot, and exposed himself in swamps, snipe-shooting, to the mid-day sun, and fancied that a bottle of beer served to keep up his stamina; the consequence of this was, that, one day, he was seized with a rush of blood to the head, of which he ultimately died. Poor Clayhills was drowned on the Coromandel Coast, whilst going from the shore to a ship in which he had taken a passage to Europe.

There are men at each of the presidencies who enjoy the cognomen of "tiger-slayer." We have our "tiger-Sheriffe." Few, however, at all events at this presidency, have acquired more shikarree fame than "Crocker, of the 84th." He was a tall, thin, gaunt man, standing about six feet and an inch high; if I do not mistake, he still lives, and now commands a regiment of H.M.'s Foot: if so, I wish he could be prevailed upon to give to the world a narrative of his "personal sporting adventures." Innumerable anecdotes are still related throughout this presidency of his feats. Towards the close of his regiment's stay in India, he devoted himself more exclusively than ever to sport. He was accustomed every now and then to obtain a month's leave, and on these occasions he always betook himself far from "the haunts of men," provided with an abundant supply of ammunition, and with no sustenance save *hopper* (rice-cake) and rack, he depended for provision entirely upon his gun.

In an excursion, or rather an incursion, in the Wynād jungle, Croker unexpectedly encountered, in a track impenetrable on either side from jungle, an elephant, which prepared to charge, and Croker encountered him by a steady discharge from his rifle. The ball went through the elephant's eye, the effect of which was instantaneous: *procumbit humi elephas, moles immanis*. Upon another occasion, having to penetrate through some jungle, he was suddenly aroused by a rustling, as of some large animal hastening either to or from him. He used to protest that, after this, he had no recollection of what *immediately* passed, except that he was levelled to the ground by a blow. Upon recovering from a sort of swoon, he rose, and on looking about him, found in one place his rifle, *discharged*, the barrel *bent*, and near to it a large cheetah stretched out dead. Upon another occasion, being accompanied by a favourite terrier, he had penetrated into the jungle, when his attention was attracted to his little companion, which, by its barking and screaming, was indicating extreme fear. Croker succeeded in scrambling through the bushes, when he beheld upon a rock an immense snake, which had seized his dog, and was in the very act of deglutition; a process which was, however, suddenly put a stop to by a bullet; a second completed the work of destruction. This serpent Croker took the trouble to skin, and that very skin, stuffed, now hangs upon a wall in one of the rooms at the residency house in Mysore, and measures, in its dry state, three-and-twenty feet! There is now living, somewhere in Scotland, a retired officer, whose familiar name among his cotemporaries was *Dāvid R.* He was a very athletic man, and a mighty hunter. Upon one occasion, his pursuit of game led him to ascend some high ground; along this, which was a narrow strip of flat table-land, he proceeded some distance, until he came to the verge of a precipice; from this he turned, intending to retrace his steps, when suddenly he encountered a large bear, advancing upon its hind-legs rapidly towards him. This was a very awkward predicament; before him was the advancing bear, and behind the precipice, between which he had to choose. *Dāvid*, however, had genuine Highland nerves, and therefore stood quietly for a little while where he was, suffering the bear to approach him. Bruin, imagining, perhaps, that he had nothing to do but to touch and take, advanced; but as he came on, his intended victim retreated gradually, and thus they continued a mutual retreat and advance until the Highlander had approached close to the edge of the precipice, when he dexterously slipped by the bear, which he struck a terrific blow on the head, and knocked down into the abyss below. I ought to have mentioned that *Dāvid* had but just discharged his gun at, and wounded, a cub of this bear, and had not had time to re-load. It is but the other day that a most extraordinary escape was experienced by Mr. Cunliffe, the collector of one of the neighbouring districts. He was out on a shikarree excursion, with a party, who pursued their sport through a large woody nullah or glen, Cunliffe taking a narrow path, that led along the bottom of it. He had not gone far when, looking up towards the rest of the party that were scattered above him on both sides, he espied a royal tiger asleep upon the ledge of a rock close in front of and above him. The collector's first measure was, if possible, to effect a retreat. He attempted to draw back noiselessly; in doing so, however, his foot slipped, and down he fell; but, in falling, his rifle, which he had carried on the full-cock, went off, and, almost miraculously, the ball passed through the tiger, and killed him as he lay. This singular occurrence is an undeniable fact.

Some, however, are not so fortunate in their tiger sport. A few months ago, a party from Jaulnah, consisting of four officers, proceeded some few

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miles from the cantonment to a spot where a tigress and two cubs were reported to be lurking in a thick top. Of this party poor Craigie, one of the most adventurous and successful sportsmen, and one of the best fellows, in India, was one; another was M'Murdo. Having roused the prey, they made short work of the young ones, killing both. The dam, infuriated by the slaughter of her offspring, and still more so by a wound she had received, made a dash at one of the beaters, struck him down, and would have carried him off. Finding, however, the business rather too hot for her, she bounded away into the thick of a piece of isolated jungle. The object of the sportsmen was now to unkennel her, and for this purpose they formed themselves into four parties, each taking up a good position for a shot, in case of the wounded animal rushing out. The beaters then proceeded to drive about the jungle, and to fire their matchlocks into it; this battery soon had the desired effect of dislodging the game; but it was a fatal dislodgment to one of the party, for, maddened to desperation, the tigress burst forth, made a dash at poor M'Murdo, knocked him over, stood across him, and seized his shoulder in her mouth. Craigie, bold as a lion, on seeing the desperate condition of his friend, ran up fearlessly close to the rampant monster, and with one shot through the brain felled her dead. The death-blow had, however, been given to her victim, who was carried into Jaulnah, expiring just as he entered the cantonment.

Some are so providentially favoured as to escape even from the very jaws of such a fearful death. Of these fortunate individuals, two are within my own knowledge; the one is the present Major-General Collette, but I am not aware of the particulars of his escape, although I know that he was under the claws of a tiger, and was delivered by a providential shot; and the last time I saw him walking in Regent Street, he still bore in his face the marks. Of the circumstances of the other case I know rather more, although it is not of quite so recent a date, that of Major Baxter. This officer was out on a tiger excursion, when, having found and pursued one, the animal took refuge in the ruins of an old fort or tower, covered with parasite plants. A large banyan tree grew close to this ruin, and thinking it a good position from which to command the lurking foe, Baxter ascended the tree, and crept along a branch, which almost touched the pile. The tiger, seeing the intended intrusion, anticipated the attack of his enemy, made a rush at him, caught him by the arm, and both fell headlong to the ground, Baxter, of course, undermost. All was now consternation among the party, and perhaps the unfortunate man was himself most collected, for he called out to a native officer, "Take a steady aim, and never mind me." The individual obeyed, and providentially the shot was fatal to the tiger. Poor Baxter, however, lost his arm, as amputation was absolutely necessary. A very fine young fellow, to whom, not many months since, I sold a horse, was recently killed by a tiger. Indeed, if all the cases of death caused by tigers to European officers in India, within the last twenty years, were collected and published, I think we should be rather surprised.

The destruction of tigers is certainly a matter of public necessity; but the Government should, I think, increase the reward to the natives. Beasts of prey occasionally become the attacking party, as in the case of the detachment marching under the command of my friend C., when a tigress suddenly rushed from some plantations by the road-side, and seized a trooper at the head of the detachment, who was riding close to C., and carried him off. Being, however, pursued with noise and *tomasha*, she dropped her intended prey, who was found at some distance from the road-side, more frightened than actually hurt. The present reward for a tiger is twenty rupees, for an elephant thirty,

for a bear, wolf, or cheetah, ten; and some time ago, when I was spending a few days at Palmanair, with the collector, two dead tigers were brought to the cutherec one morning. The natives have a very snug way of doing the business, by simply erecting a platform in some tree, near a watering-place, where, sooner or later, they are sure to have a victim. R——ds told me, not long since, that he himself killed two tigers in one night by adopting this method.

It is absolutely necessary to have some strong inducement to take out-of-doors exercise in India; some motive beyond that of a mere constitutional ride, and as none of our men are *tiger Toms*, we thought we could not do better than try what sort of fox-hunting we could get up. Now, fox-hunting in India is usually carried on with either English, Arab, or Persian greyhounds; but in this case the *melody* is wanting—what Somerville calls the “spirit-stirring music.” To effect this purpose, two things were absolutely requisite,—hounds to purchase, and money to buy them with. The latter of these difficulties it fell to my lot to overcome, for, having brought a thousand rupees of savings from Chittoor, I advanced it to the party who were inclined to subscribe, to be repaid by monthly instalments; the former obstacle *Chance*, occasionally a good friend, obviated by the opportune arrival at Madras of the ship *Madras*, Capt. Beach, having on board three couple of fox-hounds for sale. The juniors of the regiment assembled at my quarters, and we agreed to establish a club, to be called the “Vellore Hunt Club;” all the residents of the cantonment to be eligible, provided only they pledged themselves to wear the uniform of the club as fixed, *viz.* green riding-coat, with fox button, buff waistcoat, and white-cord breeches. Trifling as all this might appear, yet it gave a zest to the idea of hunting. At the meeting, the party who consented to become joint proprietors of the pack were six of our regiment, and we arranged terms that I should send down to Messrs. Griffiths and Co., to request them to negotiate for the aforesaid six hounds. Accordingly, the purchase was completed, and we have now been in possession of this nucleus of a pack about a couple of months. I need hardly say, that so small a pack might elicit a smile of derision from a Meltonian or Pytcheley man; but to obviate the ridicule likely to be incurred by three couple of hounds representing a hunt, we adopted the not unusual, and certainly not inefficient, step of making ours what is commonly designated a boberry pack, that is to say, a congregation of all sorts of animals of the canine species, terriers, curs, pariahs, *et hoc genus omne*. The company were pleased to instal me into the office of “Master of the Hounds.” Now I confess that we have no Lincolnshire flats, no Leicestershire meadows, no Dorsetshire downs, over which to *ride for the brush*; but I have kept a daily journal of our meets, our finds, and our runs, and I would appeal to every man who has enrolled himself as a member of the Vellore Hunt, if we have not had some tremendous runs. It is surprising what fields of horsemen we muster; our usual time for meeting at the fixture is, during the *no-drill* season, half-past five in the morning. India is not a country in which you can throw hounds into a cover or spinney, and not mind wasting half an hour; *cool-time* is precious here, and there is no chance of scent after eight o'clock; we therefore adopt the very undignified, but very convenient, system of keeping by us always three or four trapped foxes, and the one that is to be hunted on the morrow, is overnight placed in a box, well sprinkled with assafoetida. Being carried to the fixture in the morning, we turn him up, and allow him half an hour's law. I am sure that many a fox-hunter in England would not utterly despise our sport. I see by my journal, that we have already had some runs of an hour, an hour and

a half, and two hours. During the drill season, we hunt in the evening, and the other day it was quite dark when the hounds were running, so much so, that I was compelled to halloo them off, which I did with great difficulty, and I regret to say, that I lost one favourite hound; not being able either to hear my voice, or to find her way, she was lost amidst the rocks of the Links Hill, and I have no doubt perished for want.

THE SHEPHERD KINGS OF THE EAST AND OF EGYPT.

SINCE the revival of a knowledge of the hieroglyphic alphabet, many attempts have been made to ascertain who were "the shepherd kings." However, the most recent publications upon the subject, both in this country and on the continent, shew that the point has not hitherto been settled.

The Persians, the Babylonians, and the Egyptians, at a period extremely remote, had, each of them, an Arabian family on the throne of their respective kingdoms. The Persians make their Arab dynasty, in the person of one sovereign, known by the *sobriquet* of "Zohak," to last 1,000 years. The Babylonians give six Arabian sovereigns, as forming their *second* dynasty, to which they attribute a duration of 215 years. The seventeenth dynasty of the Egyptians, which lasted for 260 years, was composed of either six, seven, or eight Arabian princes, the number varying in the lists of the several authorities.

Such are the records of ancient history, substantially containing nothing more regarding these princes than what is stated; except that there is uncertainty, particularly as regards the Persian and the Egyptian dynasties, whether they were Arabian.

The older Egyptian monuments, however, together with a vast variety of other very curious particulars regarding them, at length make known to us, in the first place, that they did not form three separate dynasties, but were, in fact, one and the same dynasty; and, secondly, that they really were Arabians, who, in their own Arabic language, styled themselves *Arakoti*, or the *Rakot-dynasty or family*. About 2,234 years before the Christian era, they attained to power, possessing themselves of one of those great empires in the East, of prior existence to any of those of which *classic* history makes mention; or it may be said, 1,700 years and more before the times of Cyrus and Cambyses, this Arabian family of Rakot were in possession of an empire fully as great as, if not of greater extent than, that possessed by the Persian family of Achæmenes, after Cambyses, the second of the family, had added the sovereignty of Egypt to his other vast possessions in the East. They are not the *second*, but the first dynasty of the Babylonians, actually the first race of kings, of whom the Babylonians, at any after period, ever retained any knowledge; and they are, too, the most ancient imperial family with whom we are ever likely to be acquainted; unless Egyptian inscriptions shall be found, affording us *some* information regarding their immediate imperial predecessors, the Peshdadians of Persia.

Rakot is the name of an individual, and the word means 'shepherd;' and *Arakoti*, as before noticed, means the family, or any particular member of the family, of or belonging to the individual named Rakot, or Shepherd. In pronunciation, the *l* before the *r*, according to rule, being changed to *r*, and the two *rs* made to coalesce, and form one *r*, the latter word, *Arakoti*, is com-

posed of the definite article *al*, the active participle of, or the common adjective noun formed from *rai*, 'to pasture,' *kot*, 'a flock of sheep,' and the double *ce*, which I have written *i*, denoting relationship, or "of or belonging to." The word was translated into the Egyptian language by *Pi-sos*; and the ancient Egyptians were wont, apparently for the sake of explanation, to write the two words in juxta-position. I find them so written. Where the decease is recorded of the sovereign who erected the largest pyramid, I there find it stated, "*nem ha-enhierot nouf A-r-k-t, Pi-sos*,"



'and he was of the *Rakot*, the shepherd family.* Then as was Apachnas (a sovereign, by the way, better known to us under his other names of Cheops, and Chembis), so were all his family, all the sovereigns of the seventeenth, or Arabian dynasty of the Egyptians: individually, they were *Arakoti*, *Pisos*, 'shepherdite'; whilst collectively, as a royal family, the whole were and are of history, the 'shepherd-kings,' *almolook-arakotiêto*, the *molook-rakoti*, *ni-hyk-sos*.


And these shepherd-kings, or *hyk-sos*, I may at once place as the first dynasty of the Babylonians, and in their imperial position; merely remarking by the way, that the title of "kings of the East and of Egypt" is that which they themselves assumed, and is not of my bestowing. *Kot*, then, is not a Hebrew word, but *rai*, 'to pasture,' is so; and *Rakot* appears to be no other personage than the patriarch Reu. The four immediate descendants of Reu, are the four first sovereigns of the *Rakot* series. The name of the first I have not yet seen annexed to the royal legend; but I can safely call him *Salatis* or *Borchoris*, *Scrug* or *Ashur*, the latter being his Scripture and the two former his Egyptian appellations; the second is *Bæon*, or Arab *Ibn-malik Nahor*; the third is *Apachnas*, or *Terah*; and the fourth is *Eanyas*, or *Nahor*, son of *Apachnas*. *Haran* is the place where the decease of *Apachnas* occurred in the thirty-seventh year of his reign; *Salatis* may be considered the conqueror of the *Peshdadians*, and to have been the founder both of *Babylon* on the *Euphrates*, and *Babylon* on the *Nile*; whilst *Nimrod*, *Nimbrod*, *Nebroth*, *Misraim*, and *Evechois*, although they appear in history as names of individual members of this family, and were undoubtedly used as such in their regard, are not, strictly speaking, names, but royal titles or epithets, applicable to any member of the shepherd race, and, indeed, to any sovereign that succeeded them on the throne of Egypt.

Nimrod, as a significant term, means 'great as to race,' 'one of the great race'; *Nimbrod* is the same word, with the definite article *p* inserted, often pronounced *b*; and *Nebroth*, if not a manuscript error in this case, means "one of the esteemed race or family." The three words constitute the same epithet. Every Egyptian sovereign was considered a descendant of *Saturn* and *Horus*, and consequently was a *Nimrod*, *Nimbrod*, or *Nebroth*. *Misraim* means 'one born of the great mother' (*Isis*), and is an epithet of *Horus*. This deity was supposed to have lived on earth, and to have been the first king of the Egyptians; and as every subsequent Egyptian monarch was styled "the living *Horus*," so also he was entitled to the epithet *Misraim*. *Evecho* means 'servant.' Each of the *Rakot* princes, now spoken of, I find styled an *Evecho* of justice; but, in addition, *Apachnas* or *Terah*, the third sovereign,

* Literally, "and the head of his family was *Arakot*, the shepherd."

in one of the monuments, speaks of himself, and tells us he is an Evecho of Sa; and this is, in all probability, the *Evechois* of Berosus and other Babylonian writers.

And to the foregoing paragraph there is no alternative but to add as follows. Egyptian sovereigns, considered as sovereigns, had many names, or many epithets applied to them used as names, of which a few only were placed on record at any one particular time, in company with the royal legend. This royal legend superseded any correct distinguishing name which a sovereign might have had previous to ascending the throne, and was, more commonly,

a mere-fragment of a sentence inclosed in a  ring, requiring something to follow to complete the sense. It became and was emphatically termed the *ran* or name; but as such, except in the written language of the Egyptians, it was wholly useless: by word of mouth it could not be uttered as a name; into any other language it could not be transcribed as a name; nor could it be translated as such. The consequence of this was, that Egyptian sovereigns had really no specific appellations, except in the hieroglyphic writing. When living, any one of them was personally addressed by any title or epithet under which it was the custom, at any time or times, to designate him: when dead, there remained his *ran* or ring name to appear; sometimes alone, and sometimes in company with some one or other of the many titles or epithets by which he had been addressed during life. A document concerning an Egyptian sovereign bearing the *ran* alone, could be interpreted only as a document concerning "a certain Pharaoh" or king of Egypt. Others having the *ran*, together with a title or epithet, were to be explained to concern such and such a sovereign; the particular title or epithet accompanying the *ran* being given as a name. Thus an Egyptian sovereign was either nameless, or, what is equivalent, he became spoken of, and got into foreign writings, writings not hieroglyphic, under a variety of different names, without identity being preserved. Thus the Greek historians leave us wholly at a loss to know, not which, but who, were the founders of the pyramids. Thus the sacred historian of the Jews speaks of the shepherd kings under various names in various places, he himself totally unconscious that he is so doing. Thus historians generally never troubled themselves about Egyptian sovereigns; and thus history has never known any thing either of them or the events of their reigns.

The confusion of names and no classification of events formed altogether a hopeless task at all times. Out of their own written character, the Egyptians themselves could not be specific in the regard. This is abundantly evident in the Egyptian Manetho's account of his country's kings; as well as in the statements made by Herodotus, and Diodorus Siculus, upon the personal information of the Egyptian priests. Let me add, the business of Scripture is with a higher subject, the conversion of Abraham, and the promise to him and his seed. And then, when the Pentateuch was composed, and for some three or four ages before that period, the ancient records of the Egyptians appear to have been in disuse, and the historical knowledge of the people of a very neutral kind. Hence, accordingly, the patriarch Joseph speaks of the shepherd kings as feeders of sheep; and hence, too, the uninspired portions of Scripture notice them in a manner so wholly inadequate, quite after the scattered, unintelligible notions of the day amongst the Egyptians.

Now, besides the mode I have particularised, there were other modes of making names; but if, in what I have said, I have expressed myself with suffi-

cient clearness, not only will the case generally of Egyptian sovereigns and their respective many names be easily comprehended, but in particular, as regards the shepherd race, it will also be perceived, that the several names of each, which I have given in a former paragraph, are all of equal worth; that not one can be selected in preference to another as a specific appellation, whilst all belong, neither to the Hebrew, nor the Arabic language, but to the Egyptian tongue. Sacred and profane history taken together, we have had more of the names of the third Rakot prince than of any of the rest; and all these names may now be seen on Egyptian monuments, in company with the royal motto, or legend peculiar to him. Nahor, the name of the son of Apachnas or Terah, happens to be the last word in a legend or sentence applied to him as lord of the East; and Ennyas, another of his names, happens to be the last word of his royal legend, not comprised within *the ring*, and of consequence rarely to be met with. As Misraim, and Evechoiis, so Nimrod is rather a singular name to appear on record; but there can be no doubt the first monarch of the shepherd race was, at some period or periods, known in Babylonia and many parts of the East by the name Nimrod; and this name, as well as that of Salatis, and Serug and Ashur, and very many others, I feel confident I shall find annexed to his peculiar *ring*, or shield of arms, in the same way that I have already found another of his names, *Bochoris*. This name or epithet is very common to Egyptian sovereigns; but in this case it possesses superior interest, as it is under this other name, Bochoris, Nimrod is mentioned, by some authors, as the founder of Memphis.

Nimrod's city, Babylon or Ur, is represented by one and the same hieroglyphic group for both names, and both names belong to the Egyptian language. The region or province in which his city was situated, I have not yet seen named in any monument of his own or the Nimareda epoch; but in the succeeding ages of the eighteenth dynasty of the Egyptians, *Kitush* or *Shatush* is the country of rivers and cuts, or, as we call it, Babylonia, and *Kiti* or *Shati*, an inhabitant of those parts, or a Babylonian. Four or five *shats* of the Tigris flowing to the Euphrates are at the present day noticed by travellers; and *shat* is taken to be, what it really is, an Arabic word for a river, rivulet, or canal. On the other hand, *shat*, in the Coptic language, means either '*effluere*' or '*perfordere*,' and *shatus*, '*canalis*.' Nevertheless, I am inclined to suppose, that the name in question owes not its origin either to the Arabic or the Egyptian language, but to a dialect of the Persian; and hence it was not only Kitush and Shatush, but also *Kshatush*; and hence the *Chusdim*, *Kshati-eem*, of Genesis, as well as the *Kitim* of the later portions of Scripture, and the *Sitace* of the Greeks.

My reasons for this supposition are briefly these. The ancient Egyptians, by means of their monosyllabic language, and their determinative signs, had a very skilful method of making a foreign word bear the same meaning in their language as it did in the language to which it belonged; and in giving the name in question, they have used a letter of their alphabet, which at the commencement of words is always either *s*, *sh*, or *k*, and bears a strong affinity to the letter *ksha* of the ancient Persian language, a dialect of which, in those days, was spoken on the banks of the Euphrates and Tigris. Syria, or Assyria, again, is entirely Egyptian, and the country was so named after Nimrod himself. One of Nimrod's many names was *Serug*, which means *Ibn-urz*, *yiyas*, 'son of the earth,' 'earth-born;' and if we drop the final letter of the word, and prefix the indefinite article of the Egyptians, we have *Ashur*, another of Nimrod's names, or the name Serug in a familiar abbreviated form:

whilst the country, taking its name from the monarch, by the mere absence or presence of the article noticed, was of course either *Syria* or *Assyria*.*

At pleasure, either *s*, or *sh*, may be used in the word for 'son.' A 'son of the earth,' *Serug*, was an epithet of Horus, referring to his feigned existence on earth; and *Ashur*, as just noticed, is the same epithet in a form curtailed. The epithet in either form was applicable to Nimrod, as he was "the living Horus," or king of Egypt, or because he was lord of the East, the peculiar realms of the deity Horus, or "the sun as it appears to us in the heavens." I will here only add, that as Arabs, the family of Rakot or Reu, were Sabæans in religion, that is, were followers of Seb or Saturn; whilst we do not know at present in what consisted the difference between this creed of faith and that of the Egyptians, or that of Saturn and Horus combined. But, evolve the case as it may, there is abundant proof that Nimrod and his race carried with them the Egyptian religion wherever they went, and gave names to places, all taken from the mythological vocabulary of the Egyptians. In the region or province of which I have been speaking, Iturea, and Nineveh on the Tigris, Edessa nearer the Euphrates, Samurra on the Tigris, Ana or Anetho on the Euphrates, together with several other names taken from the monuments, might be given as examples of this; whilst such names as Syria or Assyria, Babylon, and Ur, and perhaps Shinar, relate exclusively to the story of the principal Egyptian idol.

To portions of his empire, with the exception of Egypt, Nimrod prefixes the Egyptian word *tosh*, meaning 'province;' it may, therefore, be supposed that, although he resided much in the East, Egypt was considered the chief seat of Government. Syria or Assyria, even, he often terms a *tosh* or province. Persia, using the term in the commonly more extended sense, he calls *pi-tosh-em-fishtat*, 'the province of Peshdad.' This is not a little curious, as we have hitherto been led to believe Peshdad was the family name of the kings, not the name of the kingdom.

Pi-tosh-em parapimasiu is, I suppose, the *Masha* of Scripture, and the *Paropamisus* of the Greeks; and as it is stated to be north of the next mentioned place, I conclude it is the *Meshed Toos* of the present day. *Para-Anubonh* is the *Anubon* of our ancient, and the *Furrah* of our modern maps, a province due south of Meshed Toos. *Para-zibz*, another province mentioned, I cannot recognize, unless it refers to *Substan*, south-west of Furrah, near the Persian Gulf, where, at Kianieh, there are ruins. The first name mentioned means Para, the province of the incarnate, or Horus, the deity that was feigned to have been born in the flesh; the second means Para, the province the residence of Anubis; but the third province, *Para-zibz*, I do not at all comprehend, the word *zibz*, even, having occurred to me only in the name. *Para*, I presume, is not Egyptian, but a term somewhat peculiar to these parts in those days, as it has always been since. The three provinces are in Ariana, and of the Nimareda. And in Ariana, adjoining Anubon on the south side, was a province called *Arakotia* by the Greeks, and *Rakoti* by the Arabs, and otherwise known as *Seistan* and *Nimrood*, now forming the south-west limits of the kingdom of Cabool. Here, tradition states, Zohak, an Arabian, when governor of the province, first raised the standard of revolt against his Peshdad sovereign. And nothing as yet known militates against the story being correct; nay, there is every reason, at present, to believe it is so. Nevertheless, Nimrod must have favoured the province after he became king of

* The form of the Greeks differs nothing from the conversational form of the Egyptians; pronounced in full, it was *Syrika*, שרקה, the last letter being in truth a *k* and not a *q*.

Egypt; for, if Seistan is not derived from *sos*, 'a shepherd,' with a Persian termination, obviously *Nimrod* belongs to the Egyptian language, and *Arakotia* or *Rakoti* refers to the Arabian patronymic of Nimrod after his attainment to sovereign power, and is the same name as that of one of his principal Egyptian cities.

The opinion has prevailed, that Nimrod's course of conquest was *viâ* Ethiopia into Egypt; but I am inclined to think he went from Rakoti *viâ* Arabia and Mount Sinai, and having possessed himself of the dominion of Egypt, from thence spread his arms all over the world.

The obelisk of the first Nimrod still stands at Heliopolis, or Babylon on the Nile, and there is another monument of him, I believe, in the district called Fium. Either he himself, or his descendants, founded Zoan on the eastern side of the Delta, and Rakoti on the western; and to the family Memphis owed its rise. Beni-hasan, a place slightly Arabicized in name, still bears many records of the family of Rakot or Reu, chiefly put up by Nahor, son of Apachnas, whose heraldic shield or device is also upon the oldest building at Thebes: whilst the larger pyramids were erected by the family, most probably when the earlier members of it were *much engaged in war and conquest*, and sent to Egypt numerous prisoners from many countries. Alexandria now occupies the site of the ancient Rakoti, and *Goshen* is the land in which it is situated. Rakoti is still a name for Alexandria, much made use of by the modern Copts, and *Goshen* is not unknown to local Arab historians; and both names we now possess in the ancient style of writing. The latter, *Goshen*, is a well-known hieroglyphic group, which the earliest Moslem invaders of Egypt, through the Coptic, translated 'tree land,' and which produces either the *kahi-koshen*, 'the land of Goshen' of the book of Genesis, or '*kahi-shun*,' or *Caisoun*, as D'Herbelot spells it, under the head "Alexandria." However, as the earliest Moslems supposed, Goshen was not limited to the *ban-lieu* of Alexandria, but included the whole of the Boheirah, the neighbouring province, which still has the city Rameses nearly in the centre of it. Upon this point, advertence may be made to the enormous multitudes composing the Exodus; and to the 47th chapter of Genesis, where Goshen and Rameses are indifferently used, one for the other. Lastly, at Alexandria the later Latin interpreters of Scripture, as well as the Arabian translators, localize *Anamim*, the second in position from Mizraim, of the 10th chapter of Genesis, and some Coptic vocabularies give *Zani* as another name for the city: in Hebrew, *Anamim* only occurs as this proper name; in Arabic, *Anami* signifies 'shepherd;' whilst *Zani*, in both dialects, is synonymous with *Anami* and *Rakot*.

The above appears to be all that need be here said about Egypt in connexion with the family of Rakot or Reu. I wish the whole of my sketch could have been made in a form somewhat similarly compressed; but the subject being quite of a novel kind, much explanation was of necessity required. I may now conclude.

The queens and queen mothers of the shepherd kings usually appear, each with many names; but as these names all belong to the Egyptian language, I have thought some other occasion better suited to the mentioning of them. In the monuments it would be an instance of good luck, I conceive, to meet with such a name as *Milcah*.

The real name of the father of Nimrod I do not suppose was Rakot or Reu. Nimrod may have been of plebeian origin, was probably the son of a Bedouen Arab; and then when fortune favoured him, and he became king of Babylon

and Egypt, he took to himself, as the royal patronymic, not the name of his father, but the name of his father's occupation, attributed to the father as his name. This is a custom among Oriental princes, of which, in modern times, many examples might be given, and which proceeds from feelings of boast and triumph over obscurity of birth.

Arakoti is not correctly translated by *Pi-sos*, because the former means 'the shepherdite,' and the latter 'the shepherd.' The Egyptians, however, as may be supposed, and as was the case, if I may judge from the three or four instances I have met with, would and did more commonly use only their own word; and hence the well-known opinions regarding the family so long and so generally entertained.

Arakoti is merely the name of the dynasty, and nothing more. The name *Arab Ibn-malik Nahor* would seem to indicate, that the Arab tribe of *Ibn-malik* was that to which the family belonged, or that they were Amelekite Arabs. Amelek is generally taken to be a word corrupted; and the imperial Amelekites of Babylon and Egypt were probably the progenitors, or vaunted progenitors, of the several petty Amelekite powers still shewing head at the period of the Exodus, and afterwards.

The table of Abydos still presents traces of some twenty or more sovereigns preceding Nimrod, whose heraldic shields would seem to differ from that belonging to him. From the period of Nimrod down to the Persian conquest, the emblazonings of all the shields at the commencement are pretty generally the same. They begin, "The sun," or "The great sun," the former being the *Pharaoh* of the Hebrews, and the latter the *Pharaon* of the Arabs. The Asiatics called the Pharaohs *Titans*, which was their word for the sun in those days; and therefore, as none of the Pharaohs, except the Nimareda Pharaohs, ever possessed permanent dominion in the East, Nimrod and his descendants, the royal family of Rakot or Reu, Amelekite Arabs, must be considered, not the giants of Scripture, because they were the Peshdadians, but the fabled giants of the Greeks, and the Titans of old. They were also the monster *Qua-mes*, and several other things. Something or other set them forward, and they went the round of conquest with the same freshness and vigour as the Arabs of the Caliphat; they established a colossal empire in the East, nearly in the same place as the city of the Caliphs; and they favoured the Egyptians above every other nation. Or, with the founders of the Caliphat, every thing became Greek; with them, at this very remote epoch, every thing, in a still stronger sense of the expression, became Egyptian. They introduced into the East the language, the religion, and the arts and sciences of the Egyptians; they gave Egyptian names to places, not only on the banks of the Euphrates and Tigris, but wherever their civil government was established or their military power prevailed; and they themselves assumed Egyptian names and Egyptian styles and titles. They ceased to be known in history at a very early period, because they assumed Egyptian names, and styles, and titles. History knows nothing of any others of the Egyptian sovereigns, and nothing of them, except their royal family designation, THE SHEPHERD KINGS.

SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS FROM THE HISTORY OF THE MAHOMEDAN DOMINION IN INDIA.

NO. VI.—ACBAR.

It is a remark of the historian Gibbon, made with his accustomed stateliness and solemnity, that though “the appellation of *great* has been often bestowed, and sometimes deserved, Charlemagne is the only prince in whose favour the title has been indissolubly blended with the name.” It is not less worthy of notice, that the most illustrious monarch recorded in the Indian annals, and one, indeed, whose equal it would be difficult, without adverting to such apocryphal glories as those of our own Alfred, to find among the princes of any age or nation, received at his birth, and was always commonly known by, the name of Acbar, or the *greatest*. It may be paradoxical to contend that this lofty title was appropriately conferred on a personage of whom, perhaps, many even well-informed Europeans have never heard, but really a somewhat careful examination of our historical memoranda has not suggested any name more worthy of the distinction. Independence of thought and superiority to prejudice, comprehensiveness, vigour, and acuteness of intellect, untiring industry, strict self-control, chivalrous courage and contempt of danger, joined with genuine benevolence, keen sensibility and irrepressible generosity—these are surely among the chief elements of a great character, and though some of them may have been possessed by several princes in greater perfection than by Acbar, we cannot recollect one who was more richly endowed with them all.

The romance of Acbar’s history begins early. His father, Humaioon, the second sovereign of the Mogul line, first saw his mother at an entertainment given to him, in the women’s apartments, by one of his female relations, and was so much struck with her beauty, that he could not refrain from an instantaneous declaration of his passion. It is to be hoped that his inamorata shared the sentiments she inspired, for she was allowed very little time to overcome any scruples she might entertain. The royal pleasure was no sooner made known, than preparations were made for gratifying it, and the simplicity of the Mahomedan ceremonial favouring the lover’s impatience, he was forthwith joined in wedlock to the fair object of his choice. The newly-made empress had, however, no great reason to congratulate herself on this sudden metamorphosis. Her husband was a sovereign in nothing but the name, for he had lately been expelled from his dominions by the well-planned rebellion of one of his vassals, and he was now endeavouring to retrieve his condition at the expense of the ruler of the country of Scinde. In this project he was disappointed, and the hardships and privations attendant on his fruitless enterprises were long all that he had to share with his young wife. She was far advanced in her pregnancy when she was called upon to accompany her husband in a journey across the sandy desert that stretches far and wide over the country east of the river Indus. In this arid waste, the party suffered dreadfully from toil

and thirst; many perished miserably, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the empress survived the hardships she endured. She was, however, conveyed in safety to Omercote, a fort in the desert not far from the river, and there, on the 14th October, 1542, in exile and destitution, she gave birth to the child who was destined to raise the Indian empire to its highest point of prosperity. It was customary on such occasions for the father to give valuable presents to his friends, in honour of the event; but Humaioun, in his present distress, had nothing suitable for the purpose, except one ball of musk, which he divided among the by-standers, ejaculating a prayer at the same time, that the fame of his son might one day be as widely diffused as the odour of the perfume.

Humaioun succeeded before his death in recovering possession of his former capital, Delhi, and some other parts of his Indian dominions; but several years preceded this happy event, and in the interval both he and his son experienced much of the unkindness of fortune. Young Acbar more than once fell into the hands of his enemies, and being once present in a town which his father was besieging, he was ordered to be exposed to the fire of the cannon that were battering the walls, and according to his biographer, was only delivered by the miraculous interposition of Providence, manifestly exerted in his behalf. When his father died, he was little more than thirteen years old, and though the extraordinary precocity of his intellect had already displayed itself, the state was beset with so many formidable enemies, that he would probably have been found unequal to the personal administration of the government. Luckily, he had an able assistant in Behram Khan, his father's prime minister, who, marching against the army of his young master's principal rival, signally defeated it, and took its general prisoner. The latter was a Hindoo and an idolater, and Behram was anxious that his royal pupil should acquire the proud title of Champion of the Faith by the easy feat of putting so distinguished an infidel to death with his own hand; but Acbar possessed instinctively too just a notion of honour to see any glory in slaying an unarmed man. He persisted in leaving all the merit of such an action to its proposer, by whom, accordingly, the captive's head was cut off at a blow.*

This incident affords an indication of a stern and arbitrary temper in Behram, which, notwithstanding his great abilities and services, was ill-calculated to make him an acceptable regent over such a prince as Acbar. Nevertheless, he contrived to hold his high office for a period of five years, by the end of which time the nobility and the people in general had become not less disgusted with his frequent acts of tyranny and cruelty than Acbar was impatient of the insignificance in which he found himself compelled to remain. To throw off the yoke, however, required some art, and Acbar was obliged to devise some plausible excuse for separating himself from Behram's company; but no sooner did he find himself beyond the regent's influence, than he issued a proclamation, announcing that he had taken the

* This is the account given by Abul Fasl; but in the Memoirs of the Emperor Jehanghir, is a somewhat different version of the story. According to the latter, the Hindoo commander was slain in the battle, and it was his dead body that Acbar was desired to strike; but he replied that, having lately met with a portrait of the deceased, he had torn it in pieces, and had thus fully satiated his wrath.

supreme authority upon himself, and forbidding obedience to any orders emanating from any other source. This step was hailed with satisfaction by men of all ranks, and though Behram, enraged at the loss of his power, endeavoured to reinstate himself by force, he was soon reduced to extremity, and compelled to throw himself on the emperor's clemency. Aclar did not allow recent events to efface the memory of former services. On hearing of Behram's approach, he sent some of his principal nobles to meet him, and escort him to his presence, and when Behram appeared, and throwing himself at the emperor's feet, began to sob aloud, he raised him with his own hand, clothed him in a dress of honour, and seating him by his side, gave him his choice of one of the principal governments under the crown or of a high appointment at court. But the fallen regent could not reconcile himself to a subordinate station, however honourable, in an empire where he had so lately ruled supreme, and he accordingly solicited and obtained permission to proceed on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

When Aclar took the reins of government into his own hands, he was but just eighteen—green years for the bewildering cares of his new office. His dynasty had been established in India not very long before by his grandfather Baber; early in his father's reign it had been torn up and expelled, and was not restored till a few months previous to his own accession. It had not had time, therefore, to take root in the affections or prejudices of the people, and Aclar, surrounded as he was by jealous rivals and secret enemies, could discover but few, and those lukewarm friends. In the heart of his kingdom, he must have felt himself a stranger in a strange land. The Hindoos, who constituted the bulk of the population, naturally looked upon him as an alien, and the Mahomedans, consisting of emigrants from every part of Asia, were almost equally incapable of any national partiality for him, and reserved their allegiance for their own immediate chieftains, while the latter did not disguise their contempt for the youth of their sovereign, and their disregard of his authority. The emperor's sole resource for aid in maintaining his position was his army, and even this body, being composed almost entirely of foreign mercenaries, was imbued with a merely self-interested fidelity, and might be expected to desert his banners on the first reverse of fortune.

It is difficult to say whether it was this view of his situation, or native greatness of mind, that suggested to Aclar the only course which could give stability to his throne, and which, if it had been steadily followed by his descendants, might not improbably have maintained them in full possession of their ancestral dignities to this day. The bane of all Mahomedan states, and the cause which, more than any other, contributes to their premature downfall, is the intolerance of their institutions. The *Koran*—the statute-book as well as the bible of the Mahomedan world—draws so broad a line between infidels and true believers, and subjects the former to so many disabilities, that a large portion, and often a large majority, of the nation, is rendered indifferent, if not hostile, to the existing government. Aclar found this policy established in India, and it does him infinite honour that, in

spite of the prejudices of caste and creed, he perceived its mischievousness and injustice, and resolved to relinquish it, and to place all his subjects on a level, without reference to race or religion. It would have been well if later emancipators had imitated the promptitude and firmness with which he prosecuted this noble design. One of his first measures was to abolish the poll-tax, which, being imposed on every person not of the Mahomedan faith, was the most unequivocal, as well as the most universal, badge of the degradation of the Hindoos. Soon afterwards, he repealed all the taxes on pilgrims, not, as he declared, with equal discrimination and liberality, to encourage a vain superstition, but in order that he might not prevent any one from worshipping his Maker in the mode most agreeable to his conscience. He also threw open to the Hindoos every department of public employment, and took care not to destroy the gratitude which the grant of this privilege was calculated to excite, by burthening it with any insulting conditions or exceptions. He frequently placed Hindoos in command of armies, and appointed them to the highest stations in the ministry. Some of his most trusted friends (and he resembled his grandfather in the warmth of his friendship) were selected from this nation, and what may be accepted as a decisive proof of his regard for it, he added two Hindoo princesses to the number of his wives.

By such means as these, he at length succeeded, in a great measure, in blending all the inhabitants of his dominions into one nation, animated by common feelings, while at the same time he attached them closely to himself. This, however, could only be the work of time, and in the early part of his reign, the turbulence of his nobles required the utmost vigilance and activity to keep them in check. The governors of the provinces and the great officers of the army appeared to have forgotten that they were merely the deputies of their sovereign, and each within his own sphere affected uncontrolled authority, and replied to remonstrance by raising the standard of revolt. In such a case, to despatch an army to put down the insurrection often only made matters worse, for the emperor's generals, when victorious, not unfrequently availed themselves of their success to set their master at defiance, and Acbar thus found himself threatened by a second rebel more formidable than the first. His personal appearance on the scene never failed, however, to re-establish his authority. The enemy were amazed by the celerity of his movements, which no obstacles arising either from the state of the country or the seasons could check, and their confusion was completed by the suddenness of his attack, which often gave him a victory over apparently overwhelming numbers. It would, indeed, appear, from the reckless daring of some of Acbar's exploits, that he found delight in the excitement of danger; at any rate, his valour can only be distinguished from rashness on the supposition that his situation was often so desperate as to make it prudent to run any risks. On one occasion, in the height of the rainy season, when the whole country was under water, and military operations were supposed to be suspended, he made a forced march, at the head of 2,000 men, mounted on horses and elephants, swam the Ganges

during the night, and falling upon a large body of the enemy, who were lying in the most complete security behind the swollen river, dispersed them in all directions. He performed a similar feat some years afterwards. He happened to be staying at Agra, his capital, when news were brought to him, that a rebellious vassal, who had been driven into banishment, had re-entered the province of Guzarat, at the head of a large force, and had gained some advantages over the royal forces. The invader had chosen his time well, for the rains had set in, and rendered it impossible for a large army to advance from the interior; but Aclar immediately sent off 2,000 horse, and setting out himself soon after, with 300 attendants, mounted on camels, he completed a journey of 450 miles in nine days, and presented himself before the astonished foe. During the battle which ensued, Aclar, though finally victorious, was exposed to great danger, not merely from his usual impetuosity, but still more in consequence of his having entered the field without armour. His motive for this omission was highly characteristic. Before the fight began, while he was arming, he saw a young Rajpoot labouring under a suit of mail which had evidently never been intended for his boyish limbs. He immediately gave him a lighter suit of his own in exchange; and then, seeing another Rajpoot chieftain unprovided, bade him put on the stripling's panoply; but this so offended the latter, whose father was a rival of the other chief, that he threw off the emperor's gift, and declared that he would rather go into action without any armour at all. Aclar then observed that he could not permit any of his followers to go to battle more unprotected than himself, and he also therefore proceeded to unarm.

Perhaps, however, the most perilous predicament in which Aclar was ever placed by his inconsiderate ardour and neglect of ordinary precautions was once when, marching considerably in advance of the main body of the army, with a retinue of only 156 persons, he came suddenly upon a party of the enemy 1,000 in number. This fearful disparity of force did not prevent him from attacking; but he was repulsed, and compelled to retreat for shelter to some narrow lanes, formed by strong hedges of *cactus*. Here he was in his turn assaulted, and in the confusion he was separated from his men, and nearly overpowered, but was rescued by the personal exertions of two Rajpoot chiefs, to whom he had allied himself by marriage.

When Aclar had reduced his nobles to obedience, and had firmly established his authority throughout his dominions, he turned his thoughts to foreign conquest, and was so fortunate in his enterprises, that his empire, which, in the beginning of his reign, comprehended only the Punjaub and the country round Delhi and Agra, was at length extended from the Himalayas to the Godavery, and from the Brahmaputra to Candahar. It cannot be denied that this vast accession of territory was not obtained without the commission of some acts of unprovoked aggression, for perfection does not belong to man, and Aclar was not free from the besetting sin of noble minds. If, however, it be true, that there is nothing more difficult than to forgive

those we have injured, Acbar cannot be too highly commended for having always been ready to make some amends to the sufferers by his ambition, by enrolling them among his nobles, and placing them in situations of trust and dignity in his service. This generous confidence was quite in keeping with his whole character, which was full of kindly sympathy for others. He could not, as he said of himself, see even a dead beast slayed without pain, and it was not without difficulty that he could be brought to inflict due punishment on the most hardened criminals. Rebellion against himself he evidently considered as a very venial offence, and repentant traitors, throwing themselves upon his mercy, might generally be sure of receiving no severer sentence than that of removal from the office in which they had misbehaved, to a post of equal importance in some other part of the empire. The following is recorded as an instance of his placability.

A certain nobleman, who was distantly related to Acbar, was of so brutal a temper, and treated his wife with so much cruelty, that her relations entreated the emperor to intercede with him in her behalf. The husband became acquainted with this application, and seeing the emperor approach his house soon afterwards, he immediately suspected the object of the intended visit, and running to his wife's apartment, stabbed her to the heart, and threw the bloody dagger from the window amongst the royal party below. He then attempted to oppose the king's entrance into his house, and Acbar, while forcing his way in, narrowly escaped death from the hand of a slave, who was cut down in the act of aiming a blow at him. In the first burst of indignation excited by these successive atrocities, Acbar ordered the monster to be thrown headlong into the Jumna, which flowed near the house; but as he did not immediately sink, Acbar's rage had time to subside a little, and he ordered him to be taken out, and merely placed in confinement for the rest of his life.

Acbar ran still greater risk from the hand of an assassin on another occasion. He was walking in a religious procession, on some great holiday, when an archer amongst the crowd of spectators raised his bow, on pretence of aiming at a bird that was flying over his head, but suddenly lowered it again, and lodged an arrow deep in the emperor's shoulder. He was instantly seized, and sentenced to death on the spot, though many of the by-standers were anxious that he should first be tortured, to make him disclose the names of his confederates. Acbar, however, refused, on the ground that a confession extorted by such means would be as likely to involve the innocent as the guilty, and his refusal, though not likely at this day to excite extraordinary admiration, may serve to shew how greatly he was in advance of his age, seeing that, two centuries later, the wit and eloquence of Voltaire were needed to shame the most Christian government in Europe into imitating the example of this Indian prince.

The almost endless wars, both foreign and domestic, in which Acbar was engaged, did not prevent him from finding leisure to attend to the internal affairs of his dominions, and to lay down a regular plan for their administration. He caused a general survey of the empire to be made, so

as to ascertain the extent and natural features of the several provinces, and the number and occupations of the population of each. He then divided the whole country into fifteen soubahs, or viceroyalties, and established regulations for the management of the army, the administration of justice, the maintenance of order and tranquillity, the collection of the revenue, and in short, for the conduct of every department of government. These regulations breathe in general the enlarged and liberal spirit which has been noticed as Acbar's distinguishing characteristic; but he seems, unfortunately, to have thought it sufficient to give his officers proper directions for their guidance, without taking steps to secure their obedience. This ill-judged confidence ruined every thing. The viceroys, though nominally subject to the emperor's control, were really almost absolute within the limits of their jurisdiction. They, of course, filled every office with their own dependents, who, being entirely in their patron's power, were much less likely to thwart his wishes than to endeavour by compliance to obtain his connivance at their own malpractices. No vigilance on the part of the emperor could put a stop to these abuses. Fame had not yet acquired the paper wings with which she now bears the news of every thing that takes place from one end of a country to the other, nor were the means of locomotion, which are still so defective in India, such as to induce a suppliant to undertake a long journey to the foot of the throne. Out of a thousand instances of oppression, not more than one, perhaps, would reach the sovereign's ears, and even then, the delay in obtaining evidence, to say nothing of the facilities for misrepresentation possessed by powerful oppressors, would generally cause the affair to be forgotten, amidst the press of other business, or would at least exhaust the patience of the complainant before redress could be obtained. Nor was the close connection between the provincial governors and the inferior functionaries merely detrimental to the people; it was equally dangerous to the prince, for the complete command over the resources of his province, possessed by a powerful viceroy, not only gave him a taste for independence, but encouraged him to aspire to it.

While criticizing, however, the defects of Acbar's system of government, it would be unfair to judge its author with much severity, or to mistake his unskilfulness for want of natural ability. Acbar had had no opportunity of becoming a proficient in the art of government, a branch of learning in which no one can make much progress without going through a regular course of study. He had neither masters to consult nor models to copy; his library contained no copy of Machiavelli or De Lolme, and even if, like most English legislators, he had finished his education by a "grand tour," he would have found everywhere in Asia forms of despotism as rude and inartificial as his own. He may well be excused, therefore, for not having invented the machinery which in modern communities renders authority harmless, by subdividing it, and makes the various functionaries mutually check each other's proceedings, and for having limited his reforms to the introduction of greater equality and uniformity into the

only system with which he was acquainted. A more unpardonable fault was his omission to improve the organization of the army, which he left much as he found it, consisting of a number of distinct corps, of very unequal strength, subject to little control beside that of their respective commanders, who received large stipends, or held grants of land from the crown, on condition of maintaining a certain number of troops. It is needless to comment on the vices inherent in the constitution of such a force, in which the soldiers were likely to forget their allegiance to their sovereign in attachment to their leaders, and in which there could be no regular gradation of rank, and strictness and uniformity of discipline were impossible. These evils, though of such magnitude, might have been easily cured, and it is strange that Acbar should have failed to apply the obvious remedy, of taking upon himself the appointment of the officers of every rank, and issuing their pay and that of the private men immediately from the treasury. His neglect to do so may, perhaps, have been owing to his having at last, after a hard struggle, succeeded in subduing the mutinous spirit of the army, and to his not having reflected that the energy of character, which enabled him to maintain order and subordination among his troops, might not be inherited by his successors. It is possible, also, that his attention may have been fully occupied by schemes of apparently more pressing necessity; for, though he made little change in the general framework of his government, he introduced material improvements into particular departments of the administration.

His most important reform was that of the financial system. In India, as in most countries of Asia, the public revenue is drawn chiefly from a land-tax, so large, that it often swallows up all or the greater part of what would otherwise be rent, and has led some persons not unnaturally to conclude that the state is the sole landholder in the country. The tax, as fixed by the Mahomedan law, varies in amount from one-fifth to one-half of the gross produce of the soil. In Acbar's time, it was usual to demand one-third; but as this proportion represents very different quantities in different fields, and in the same field in different years, its amount could not be ascertained without an annual inspection of the crop, which afforded to the officers engaged in it abundant facilities for oppressing the cultivator and defrauding the government. Moreover, as is well known to those who have watched the operation of tithes in Europe, the exaction of any *proportion* of the produce acts as a discouragement to agriculture, preventing the cultivation of very poor land and checking the improvement of the best. It was highly desirable, therefore, that a stated sum, unalterable during a certain period, should be substituted, so that the state might know exactly what it had to receive and the cultivators what they had to pay, and that the latter might also be assured of enjoying the full benefit of any improvement effected by them. Acbar's object, consequently, was to discover some easy mode of estimating, without recourse to a minute examination, the average produce of every estate or holding, in order that the average value of the proper proportion of that

produce might be fixed as the tax of the estate ; and the following was the plan he finally adopted.

All the lands in the empire capable of cultivation having been accurately measured, those belonging to each village were divided into three classes, according to their fertility, and the usual produce of a *beegah** of each of the three classes was ascertained. The average of all three was then assumed to be the produce of every beegah in the village, and one-third of the quantity was claimed as the due of the state. An apparent objection to this proceeding is, that the average fertility of the whole of the village-lands must have been greater than the actual fertility of some portions and inferior to that of others, and that some lands must have been assessed too high, and others too low ; but the actual injustice arising from this source seems to have been inconsiderable. The lands of a village were generally held in common by all the inhabitants, by a peculiar tenure, and in distributing them among the several cultivators, care was no doubt taken to allot to each an equal share of the different kinds of soil. Besides, the arrangement described above, though it fixed the maximum demand of government, did not prevent a peasant from obtaining an actual division of his crop, if he thought himself overcharged.

The quantity of produce belonging to the state having been determined, the next step was to commute it for a money payment, which was done by valuing it at the average price of the nineteen years preceding ; and here again the cultivator, if dissatisfied with the valuation, possessed the option of paying in kind. A fresh settlement of the revenue was made at the end of every ten years.

This slight outline of Acbar's celebrated financial system will suffice to shew the liberality and benevolence of its framers, and will perhaps afford not less reason for admiring their sagacity and skill. A modern professor of political economy would no doubt be able to discover some considerable defects in their workmanship ; but if, instead of judging it by an ideal standard of excellence, he would be content to compare it with the actual contrivances of other financiers, he would not easily find any plan for commuting a proportional tax on landed produce which preserves so well the rights of all parties concerned. At any rate, Acbar's system was very far preferable to most of the expedients which have been substituted for it by the British rulers of India. It did not, like the "permanent settlement" of Bengal, debar the state from ever enlarging its most unexceptionable source of income ; nor, like the "ryotwar system" of the Madras presidency, deter the peasant from labouring to increase his crops by the fear of a corresponding addition to his tax in the following year. It placed the state in the position of a liberal but prudent landlord, giving his tenants a lease of moderate but sufficient length, and reserving to himself, on the expiration of the lease, a share, though a small one, in the increased value of the land. Its excellence was unequivocally manifested in its effects, in the satisfaction of the people, whose burthens were sensibly diminished, and

* A beegah is an Indian land measure, which, in Acbar's time, was equal to rather more than half an acre.

among whose descendants the memory of Aebur is still cherished, and in the rapid growth of the revenue. Even in Aebur's time, though the public demand was reduced, the amount realized continued much the same as before, and it increased so fast, that, by the end of another reign, it had become one-fourth greater than the whole sum now drawn by the English from a nearly equal extent of territory.

It is true that Aebur's reforms did little to elevate the condition of the peasantry—that ill-fated class, so often doomed by the strange caprice of fortune to pine with want amidst the plenty created by their own labour. But no mere fiscal measures could have produced this desirable result. Aebur's regulations were calculated to encourage the industry of the cultivator, and to protect him from extortion; but it could not secure him against the ruinous competition of his fellows. The distress of the peasantry of India was not then, nor is it now, the effect of over-taxation; its source lies far deeper, in the fatal practice of sub-dividing land, which attracts an undue proportion of the population to agricultural pursuits, and which, wherever it exists—in France and Ireland, as well as in India—is invariably attended by the same miserable consequences.

This, however, is not the place for a lengthened discussion of this nature, and even if the subject were better suited to our pages, we should be compelled to postpone it for another month, as we must now do with the remainder of our sketch of the emperor Aebur.

ODE OF HAFIZ.

بهار و گل طرب انگیز گشت و عهد شکن &c.

Again comes the spring, in its beauties array'd :
 How soon we forget all the vows we have made !
 Go—look at the rose, and bid sorrow depart,
 And pluck out the roots of all care from thy heart.
 The zephyr blows softly o'er garden and bower,
 Awakening each blossom, and gladdening each flower ;
 The roses exult, as if filled with delight,
 And throw off the veil* which concealed them from sight.
 Leave ascetics to harp on the follies of youth ;
 This liquor will teach thee religion and truth,
 And the cypress inculcate true piety's rules
 Far better than such hypocritical fools.
 See the jasmine and hyacinth scattered around,
 And the leaves of the rose bestrewing the ground ;
 Its smiles, like a bride's, are so witchingly fair,
 That sorrow and grief are dismissed to the air.
 With amorous strains, see the nightingales come,
 As the roses escape from their wintry gloom :
 Be joyous too, Hafiz ! receive from the bowl
 The visions of fancy that gladden the soul !

Ipswich, Aug. 29, 1842.

E. B. COWELL.

* Compare the *Pervigilium Veneris*.

ALEXANDER CSOMA DE KÖRÖS.

THIS remarkable personage, distinguished not less by his enterprising travels, than by the zeal and success with which he applied himself to the study of the language and literature of Tibet, in circumstances which would have conquered the perseverance of many, deserves to be rescued from the oblivion which, in this country, seems to be the fate of those who dedicate their lives to Oriental learning.

M. Alexander Csoma de Körös was born in Transylvania, as he states, of a Sicilian family in Hungary, of great respectability. He was educated at the College of Dehlten, at Nagy Enyed, in Transylvania, and at the University of Göttingen, where he completed his studies in philology and theology in 1818. At this period, he became possessed with a violent desire to discover the original seat of the Magyars, and the Hungarian nation; and, strange as it may appear, this was the real motive of his extensive travels, and of his application to the language of Tibet, in the literature of which he expected to find some indication of the early abodes of his ancestors—the object of his whole life, upon which all the faculties of his mind seemed to be concentrated.

With this design, though ostensibly to perfect his philological knowledge, he left Nagy Enyed in November, 1819, crossed the Danube, and joining some Bulgarian merchants, proceeded to Philippi, on his way to Constantinople; but the plague prevailing there, he changed his route, and embarked at Enos for Alexandria. From Egypt, he went by sea to Palestine, and from Latakia, in Syria, he travelled on foot to Aleppo, which he reached in April, 1820. Here he joined a caravan, having adopted the Oriental costume, and in this way he journeyed on foot through Orfa, Merdin, Mosul, to Bagdad. On his arrival at this city, on the 22nd July, 1820, Mr. Rich, the British resident—who was conspicuous for his hospitable attention to scientific travellers—was absent in Kurdistan; but M. Bellino, his secretary, interested himself warmly in M. Csoma's behalf, and Mr. Rich afterwards furnished him with the means of reaching Tehran, where he arrived on the 14th October, 1820. He remained at this capital four months, and made himself master of Persian. The British resident, Mr. (now Sir Henry) Willock, as well as Mr. George Willock, shewed him much kindness, and supplied him with funds for the prosecution of his journey to the remoter East: he spoke in warm terms of the protection and support he received from these gentlemen. He quitted Tehran in March, 1821, wearing the Persian costume, but sustaining the character of an Armenian. He remained at Meshed, the country being in a state of disorder, till the 20th October, 1821, when he commenced his journey to Bokhara, where he arrived in November. A report of the approach of a Russian army, which created much perturbation and alarm, induced him to quit Bokhara, whence he proceeded to Balkh, thence to Khuloom, and thence, by way of Bamian, to Cabul, where he arrived in January, 1822. Joining a caravan, he proceeded from thence to Peshawur, and crossing the Indus, he met with two Europeans in the service of Runjeet Sing, and accompanied them to Lahore. He did not remain long there, but set off for Cashmere, which he reached on the 14th May, 1822, and thence travelled on foot to Ladak, which he entered on the 9th June.

M. de Körös now determined to penetrate to Yarkand; but he was unable to obtain the permission or to elude the vigilance of the Chinese authorities; and finding some obstacles to his residence at Leh, the capital of Ladak, he

was on his return to Lahore, when he met Mr. Moorcroft, who took him back with him to Leh, where he was left by Mr. Moorcroft commencing the study of the Tibetan language. M. Csoma being at this time unacquainted with English (though he subsequently acquired a perfect command of the language), the two travellers communicated through the medium of Latin. During their intercourse at this period, it is stated that a despatch from Count Nesselrode to Runjeet Sing, proposing an alliance and a Russian mission to Lahore, owing to the death of the bearer, fell into Mr. Moorcroft's hands, and being translated by M. Csoma de Körös from Russian into Latin, was forwarded to the Indian Government.

He subsequently rejoined Mr. Moorcroft at Cashmere, but returned to Leh again, provided with funds by our countryman, and with recommendations to the chief minister at Leh, and to the Lama of Zangla, and he remained in the establishment of the Lama at Zanskar, a district in the south-west of the province of Ladak, till June, 1824, during which time he was employed in acquiring a grammatical knowledge of the language, and in obtaining a general acquaintance with Tibetan literature: he made at this time abstracts of the contents of upwards of 300 volumes.

In the beginning of the winter of 1824, M. de Körös left Zanskar for Sultaspore, whence he proceeded to Belaspore and Soobathoo, where he arrived in March, 1825. Here he drew up, for the information of the Government (some suspicion having been excited as to his objects, Bishop Heber, in one of his letters, terming him "a spy"), an account of his travels and of his intentions, from which the foregoing particulars are collected, and which was addressed to Captain Kennedy, assistant to the resident at Delhi.

After a short stay at this British-Indian station, M. Csoma proceeded to the province of Kunawur, and in a lamaic monastery at Kanum, romantically situated on the northern bank of the Sutlej, beyond the snowy range, with the aid of a lama, or priest, an intelligent and studious person, he devoted himself, for several years, without intermission, in spite of the severity of the climate and of slender resources, to the examination of Tibetan manuscripts, and to the compilation of a grammar and dictionary of the language, which he undertook at the instance of the Indian Government. In 1828, Mr. J. G. Gerard, travelling through these severe Himalayan regions, visited M. Csoma in the monastery of Kanum. "I found him," he said, "with his learned associate, the lama, surrounded with books. He has made great progress, but his objects are vast and comprehensive, and the works he is now engaged upon will form but a prelude to further researches. He wishes to invite learned men from Teshoo Loompoo and L'hassa, and by their assistance study the Mongol language, which he considers the key to Chinese literature, and through it get access to Mongolia, where he expects to discover much interesting knowledge. M. Csoma shewed me his labours with eagerness and pride: he has read through forty-four volumes of the Tibetan Encyclopædia." At this time, his funds consisted of an allowance from the Indian Government of Rs. 50 per month, of which he paid 25 to the lama, 4 to a servant, and one for rent; leaving but Rs. 20 to purchase necessaries and comforts in that cold region. Yet he was so tenacious of his independence, that he would accept nothing but from a public source. Mr. Gerard sent him a present of some rice and sugar, of which he was in want; but he returned them. During the whole of the preceding winter, at an elevation of 10,000 feet, he had sat at his desk, wrapped up in woollens, from morning to night, without any interval of recreation, except that of his frugal meals, which con-

sisted of greasy tea—a kind of soup, being a mess composed of the plant itself, mixed up with water, butter, and salt. At Kanum, however, the rigour of the winter is comparatively slight, compared with what it is at Zanskar, where M. Csoma resided a whole year, confined, with the lama and an attendant, to an apartment nine feet square. For more than four months they were precluded by the weather from stirring out, the temperature being below zero. Here he sat enveloped in a sheep-skin cloak, with his arms folded, reading from morning to evening, without a fire, and after dusk without a light, the ground forming his bed, and the walls his only protection against the rigours of the climate. The cold was so intense as to render it a severe task to take the hands out of their fleecy envelopes for the purpose of turning over papers or leaves.

His labours and his necessities soon attracted the attention of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, who resolved to settle a monthly allowance upon this enterprising labourer in an untrodden field of Oriental philology, and provided him with books, which he much needed. Great difficulty, however, was found in overcoming his repugnance to receive pecuniary aid, his independent spirit and disinterestedness being as conspicuous as his enthusiasm and fortitude.

M. de Körös was fortunate in his choice of a companion. The lama was described by Mr. Gerard as a person of extensive acquirements, unassuming manners, and a simple gravity of demeanour, whose freedom from prejudice was evinced by his offer to submit to vaccination. Generally speaking, the lamas attached to the monastery at Kanum were ignorant and bigotted, and M. Csoma endured many restraints and encountered some inconveniences from this source. His researches were not restricted to mere philology, but embraced the religious institutions, the history, the philosophy, the cosmography, and the medicine, of Tibet and the surrounding countries. The Tibetans have many works on medicine, and Mr. Gerard says he was shewn a catalogue of the names and characters of four hundred diseases, collected and arranged by M. de Körös. The lama informed him that, at Teshoo Loompoo, the anatomy of the human body was exhibited in sixty different positions, by wooden cuts. He also stated that the art of lithographic printing had long been known in that city. The medium of intercourse between M. Csoma and his preceptor was the vernacular dialect of the Züd, or Tartar tribes.

In December, 1830, he left the monastery and came to Simla, from whence he proceeded to Calcutta, with a large stock of materials, accumulated by his painful studies, and a dictionary and grammar of the Tibetan language, the fruit of several years' intense toil. These works, as well as his valuable MSS., he made over to the Asiatic Society, and the Governor-General of India (Lord William Bentinck) ordered that the dictionary and grammar should be printed, under the supervision of the author, at the expense of the Government: a printed copy of the dictionary was laid on the table of the Asiatic Society in January, 1834.

It is worthy of notice, that these works were in English, of which the author had, under the utmost disadvantages, become master. M. Jacquemont, who saw M. de Körös at Kanum in September, 1830, shortly before he left the monastery, says: "M. Csoma will carry to Calcutta the result of his long labours, consisting of two voluminous and beautifully neat MSS., quite ready for the press; one is a grammar, the other a vocabulary, of the Tibetan language, both written in English. How he has performed his task no one can decide, since he is the only person proficient in the Tibetan language; but a conjecture, and a most favourable one, may be made: M. Csoma has

never been in England, and has never had an opportunity of speaking English; yet he is thoroughly acquainted with the language."

In the Preface to the Dictionary, he declares that the work owes its existence to the liberal patronage of the Indian Government, to whom he offers it, "as a small tribute of his grateful acknowledgment for the support he met with in his Tibetan studies." He likewise expresses a strong sense of the kindness of various individuals, and describes himself as "a poor scholar, who was very desirous to see the different countries of Asia, as the scene of so many memorable transactions of former ages; to observe the manners of the several people, and to learn their languages;" and "such a man was he, who, during his peregrinations, depended for his subsistence upon the benevolence of others." He says that, though the study of the Tibetan language did not form part of his original plan, he engaged in the examination of its literature, "hoping it might serve him as a vehicle to his immediate purpose, namely, his researches respecting the origin and language of the Hungarians." He adds that his subsequent study of Sanscrit had been of more efficacy: "To his own nation, he feels a pride in announcing that the study of the Sanscrit will be more satisfactory than to any other people in Europe; the Hungarians will find a fund of information from its study respecting their origin, manners, customs, and language."

M. Csoma's investigation of the literature of Tibet proved that it is entirely of Indian origin, "the immense volumes on different branches of science, &c.," he remarks, "being exact or faithful translations from Sanscrit works, commencing in the seventh century after Christ; and many of these works have been translated, mostly from Tibetan, into the Mongol, Mandchou, and Chinese languages." This conclusion is confirmed by the testimony of Professor Wilson, in his remarks upon M. Csoma's analyses of the voluminous Tibetan collections denominated *Kah-gyur* and *Stan-gyur*, which bear an affinity to the *Tantrika* works in Sanscrit.

In 1832, the viceroy and nobles of Hungary, in order to mark their strong sense of the patriotic and heroic conduct of their distinguished countryman, subscribed a large sum of money in furtherance of his objects, which was remitted to Calcutta. M. Csoma for a long time refused to accept this money, and consented at last only on the condition that it should be expended not upon him, but in the purchase of MSS. to enrich the library of one of the universities in his native country.

He continued to prosecute his studies in the Tibetan and Sanscrit languages, and the pages of the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, when conducted by the late Mr. James Prinsep (with whom he was connected by the ties of friendship and of common pursuits), bear testimony to the valuable assistance he rendered to the objects of the Society, which readily availed itself of his services.

In the beginning of the present year, M. Csoma resolved to examine the literary treasures of Eastern Tibet, and, with that view, he proceeded to Darjeeling, a British station recently established in the territory of the gulpo or rajah of Sikkin, a small slip of land in the Southern Himalaya country, adjoining Bengal, Bootan, Nepaul, and Tibet. He arrived at Darjeeling on the 27th March, and stated to Mr. Campbell, the British agent, his desire to proceed to Sikkim and thence to L'hassa, which, being the residence of the grand lama, he expected to find (in accordance with the assurance of the Kanum priests) the depository of the most valuable works of Tibetan literature. As the grand lama is, according to ancient custom, taken from the

family of the rajah of Sikkim, Mr. Campbell thought that, by making the traveller's character and harmless objects known to the rajah, he might disarm suspicion and promote his views; he accordingly introduced him to the Sikkim vakeel. In the intercourse which this personage had with M. Csoma, he was astonished to find that a European possessed so profound an acquaintance with the language and literature of Tibet. The vakeel transmitted the traveller's application to the rajah, backed by the recommendation of Mr. Campbell, in the name of the Governor-General of India, and M. Csoma waited the result at Darjeeling, full of enthusiastic hopes, which rendered the last days of his life his happiest, since he often expatiated with delight on the prospect of reaching L'hassa.

On his journey to Darjeeling, he had contracted a country fever, which, in consequence of neglect, began to assume a serious character. On the 6th of April, Mr. Campbell found him very unwell, and pressed him to take some medicine, which he refused, alleging that he had been attacked by fever before, and only took some rhubarb and tartar emetic, the former recommended by Mr. Moorcroft, and the latter by a Persian physician. Mr. Campbell urged him to have recourse to those medicines, if he would take no other, and he accordingly took from a box a piece of rhubarb (apparently damaged) and a bottle of tartar emetic, observing, "As you wish it, Sir, I will take some to-morrow, if I am not better; it is too late to-day, the sun has set." Mr. Campbell sent him some broth, and next day found him better and lively in conversation. Still, the return of the fever was to be apprehended, without strong remedies, which M. Csoma, nevertheless, could not be prevailed upon to take. His frame, moreover, had become debilitated by twenty years' bodily and mental exhaustion, and was unable to resist a severe attack of illness. On the 9th, Mr. Campbell visited him, accompanied by Dr. Griffith. The fever was then very strong, and M. Csoma was delirious. With great difficulty he was induced to receive some medicine. On the 10th he was somewhat better, but his speech was incoherent; the fever returned in the evening, with loss of the mental faculties, and at five in the morning of the 11th he expired without a struggle, and apparently without pain. He was buried the same evening, in the presence of all the English residents of Darjeeling, Mr. Campbell pronouncing an oration over his grave.

The effects which M. Csoma left behind consisted of four chests of books and papers; an old-fashioned blue suit, which he constantly wore, and in which he died; some shirts; a copper cooking-apparatus; Rs. 5,000 in Government paper; Rs. 500 in cash, and some gold coins, which were found sewed up in his girdle. He had directed, when he left Calcutta, in February, that, in the event of his not returning from Tibet, the Rs. 5,000 should be paid to the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, to be applied to literary purposes.

The wants of this extraordinary person were, indeed, few. His food consisted of tea, of which he was very fond, and rice boiled in water; of this, however, he ate but little. On a straw mat, beside which stood his chests, he sat, ate, studied, and slept. He never undressed, even at night, and seldom quitted the house during the day. He never tasted wine or spirituous liquors, nor did he use tobacco, or any Asiatic stimulant.

In his general demeanour, M. de Körös exhibited a remarkable degree of modesty and diffidence, united, as we have seen, to heroic fortitude, inextinguishable zeal and perseverance, and a manly independence of character.

Some remarks upon the singular though noble traits of M. Csoma, in an account of his last moments, have been published by Baron Hugel, in the

Allgemeine Zeitung. "All those who knew M. Csoma personally, as I did," observes the Baron, "must have been astonished to find how insensible that distinguished man appeared to the difficulties and hardships he had encountered in his travels, and which he never alluded to. In one of the many conversations I had with him at Calcutta, I perceived that he did not value his own life any more than others have done whom ambition prompted to accomplish something extraordinary. He manifested feelings of mortification when he acknowledged he had discovered that the Tibetan language was but a subordinate branch of the Sanscrit, and when he seemed to reflect that he had led a wretched life, in a solitary convent, amidst the snows of the Himalaya, to learn a corrupt dialect of another tongue. With this exception, touching, as it were, the mainspring of his life, he seemed indifferent to the applause of mankind, and his modesty, bordering on ascetic humility, did not warrant a belief that a consciousness of what he had performed afforded him any recompense for his toils and privations. There seemed to be some mysterious impulse in him, which gave him strength to bear up against all ills under the conviction that he might be instrumental in achieving something great, albeit at a distant period of time. It was as if there was some secret the solution of which would be a recompense for all his sufferings. Csoma's reserve was impenetrable; a confidential communication with him was utterly impracticable. Mr. Campbell must, therefore, have been surprised at the turn which he gave to one of their conversations, in which Csoma openly declared 'how sensible he was of the applause of the world; how deeply he felt the privations he had endured, and how great had been the efforts he had made in his Tibetan researches, from which so much light had resulted.' He gave details of his travels; the progress he had made in acquiring the difficult language of Tibet, and mentioned with visible satisfaction the praises he had received from the learned in India and Europe. His last conversation with Mr. Campbell related to the subject which had absorbed his attention during his whole life. He asked him whether the term *Hung*, which occurs in a memoir of Mr. Campbell on the Limbu nation, had any relation to the Huns, observing that the coincidence of name was curious! Csoma then developed his theory of the original seat of the Huns being in Central Asia, and expressed his conviction that he should at length find the object of his long pursuit in the country east and north of L'hassa. It cannot be doubted that Csoma, during this conversation, had a presentiment of his approaching end, since no one who knew him had ever heard him thus explicitly develop his theory. He probably wished to bequeath the discovery which he hoped to make, to some one, in order that it might reach his father-land. It seemed as if his restless spirit would not find quiet if the object of his laborious and miserably-spent life were not to be known."

The latter years of M. de Körös were exempted from pecuniary embarrassments by a present which he received from the Emperor Ferdinand, in his character of King of Hungary, and by a grant made by both Chambers of the Hungarian Parliament, as a reward for his scientific researches.

In reviewing the history of this remarkable man, it is impossible not to lament the hallucination under the influence of which he expended his time and talents, and wasted the energies of his mind and character. Even the good he effected, in the revelation of an unknown literature, was an accident, and, such was the perversity of his views, that the reflection of having accomplished a task which is his sole title to the applause of his fellow-men, embittered his last moments with regret and mortification.

REMINISCENCES OF THE BURMESE WAR.

BY CAPTAIN F. B. DOVETON.

No. X.—INVESTMENT OF RANGOON BY THE ENEMY.

By far the most interesting and exciting period of the war in Ava was in December, 1824, when the celebrated Bundoolah, with an army of sixty or seventy thousand men, elated by their successes on the north-western frontier, and emboldened by our apparent helplessness and inactivity during the eight months we had occupied Rangoon, set themselves down before our position, with the full determination of driving us into the sea. To be thus besieged in our cantonments was then quite a novel feature in Anglo-Indian warfare; but though the enemy was so formidable as to numbers, and one-half of our small force was non-effective from sickness, from past experience, we derived a hope of a happy issue; and supposing even the enemy to succeed in forcing our position by a *coup de main*, we had still the shipping to fall back upon, the river being open to us.

For the better understanding the matter before us, it seems necessary here to repeat, that the position of the British army approached in form that of an isosceles triangle, the town being the base, and the Shoedagon the apex, or salient angle, both points being well garrisoned and protected by cannon; whilst the main body of the troops occupied the ground forming the two sides, batteries being erected on several eligible spots in the intervals. The whole extent of our position was not less than six miles, and our means of defence inland did not exceed 5,000 men and sixty pieces of cannon, somewhere about the same number of troops being still in hospital. The enemy had 70,000 men, one-half were said to be musketeers, aided by a very numerous, if not very efficient, train of artillery. Of cavalry they mustered but few, that arm consisting merely of some few hundred Cassay horse; so, indeed, they are called, but the truth is, there are no horses in the country, the animal employed being the ordinary Pegue pony, which, however, is very strong, and equal to any fatigue.

For many months, rumour had been busy as to the mighty preparations in progress for our speedy expulsion from his golden-footed majesty's dominions; but we had been so often deceived by false alarms, that it was with no little astonishment we found ourselves, on the 1st December, completely hemmed in, on every side, by 70,000 barbarians! The enemy commenced operations by driving in our pickets, and by taking possession of the village of Pussendine, on our extreme right, and the town of Mairidhu, opposite Rangoon. The important outpost of Kimmendine was also closely invested by a body of 6,000 or 7,000 men, and though protected on the river face by one or two small men of war, the weakness of its works, and the smallness of its garrison, could not but occasion us all considerable uneasiness, however encouraged we might have been by the well-known character of the troops, consisting of the 26th M.N.I., and a detachment of the Madras European regiment and Madras artillery.

When the Burmese took up their position, they commenced forthwith encircling themselves, after their peculiar manner; in which operation they certainly displayed great expedition and very considerable skill. In this respect, every Burman soldier is a pioneer or sapper and miner, for in an inconceivably short period, of the vast living cordon that encircled us, there was at times

little or no trace, save in their light swallow-tailed banners, as they fluttered in the breeze, that marked the line of circumvallation, or in the gilded chat-tahs, or umbrellas, glittering in the sun's rays, that denoted the progress of a chief through the trenches. The course of the latter was apparent enough in the piles of newly-upraised earth, and we were astonished in the morning at the extraordinary progress made during the hours of darkness. The indefatigable zeal displayed upon this occasion was as striking a proof as could be afforded of their own thorough self-sufficiency, and their utter ignorance of the power they were opposing. Thus did our dusky foemen bury themselves in the earth, like moles, on each successive day, bringing their approaches considerably nearer our lines. The trenches alluded to are so hollowed out as to afford the most effectual shelter from musketry, and even from the explosion of a shell. Each man digs a hole, in which he conceals himself; these holes are connected together by one common trench, which is advanced by zig-zag approaches towards the point of attack, whilst an abatis, or row of sharp bamboo spikes, is frequently thrown up in front, to repel any sudden attack.

In the sketch preceding this, it has been shewn how two successful sorties had been made upon the enemy's entrenchments, on the 1st and 2nd December, causing them severe loss, and costing us some valuable lives. These were, however, but partial affairs, having been engaged in mainly to ascertain the strength and distribution of the forces opposed to us; for the object of our chief was, by a show of moderation and forbearance, to draw on a general engagement, a very probable result from the confidence and overweening vanity of the Burman character. Every effort, therefore, was made by us to induce them to develop their plans, and to bring forward their resources, which would enable us, when the hour of trial arrived, to attack them with advantage, for our numbers were far too weak to justify the frittering away of our means in trivial encounters.

Such was the state of affairs when the expedition returned from Pegue, on the morning of the 2nd December, and my corps took up the station assigned it on the right of our position. Here we remained, in a comparative state of inactivity, for three days, wondering what the general could be about, and expressing the greatest eagerness to be led against the enemy, who, attributing our passive conduct to fear, began to get very saucy, and were running up their entrenchments to within a fearfully short distance of our lines. It must not be inferred, however, that our troops were idle during the period referred to; on the contrary, we had to be on the alert night and day; and though we desired to avoid a general action, the pickets were necessarily often engaged, and "every day, and all day long," our artillery were blazing away at the enemy with shot and shell, whenever an object shewed itself. In the direction of Kimmendine, the firing was incessant, especially at night; and having had no communication with that post for the first two or three days of the siege, their being so closely pressed could not but cause us great anxiety. On the first of December, an attempt was made by a party of H.M. 41st regt. and some native infantry, under Major Clemons, to force the road leading to Kimmendine from the Great Pagoda; but the enemy's strength rendered it impracticable, and the detachment was obliged to retreat with loss.

During the time our regiment occupied the post referred to, we led a very scrambling uncomfortable sort of life. The ground, however, being elevated, we commanded a tolerable view of the entrenchments of our opponents, and the whole day was passed in watching their slightest movements through a telescope. The occasional bursting of a shell, or the course of a round shot

from our batteries, as it ploughed up the dust in the enemy's lines, was ever an object of the highest interest. The ground along this face of our position was in many parts broken and rugged, and interspersed with clumps of trees and patches of brushwood. There was, however, much open ground, which would admit of troops being formed up with great facility. The country in our front sloped away from us rather abruptly, when leaving a tolerably level space in the centre to the extent of 300 or 400 yards, it ascended in a sort of ridge on the opposite side, and along this ridge, amidst the bushy and broken ground that distinguished it, ran the enemy's entrenchments. In the open space alluded to, parties of the enemy's horse would occasionally make a display, by galloping about in a sort of bravado, until dispersed by a well-directed shrapnell from a neighbouring battery.

There was a post of considerable importance, as being the key of our right centre, denominated the White House picket. It was a large tiled building, previously appertaining to some religious purpose, and stood on an elevated, though isolated, point, 300 yards or so in our front, and nearly central between us and the enemy. Being surrounded with a wall, and having a steep and rugged approach, it was admirably adapted for military purposes, and since our occupation of Rangoon, it had been held as an advanced picket. In the present instance, it was of the greatest advantage, from being situated on that face of our position against which the enemy were directing their principal efforts, and was defended by 100 of the Madras European regiment, and 200 native infantry, with a couple of 6-pounders, under Lieut. Onslow, of the Madras artillery.

It was on the evening of the 4th of December, after a tedious day passed in the usual manner, either in watching the movements of the enemy or speculating upon the (to us) unaccountable system of tactics adopted by the chief, that a staff officer made his appearance amongst us, and was closeted for some time with our colonel. The mysterious and important air of the gentleman in the cocked hat, denoting as it did his superior acquaintance with matters behind the curtain, was of course a sufficient indication to us subordinates, who were all eyes and ears, and madly eager for a dash at the opposite entrenchments, that something was now certainly in the wind. The captain of our grenadiers was soon summoned to the consultation, and through him we learned that the enemy were to be attacked, by a combined movement, at daylight on the following morning, and that our flank companies, increased to 200 rank and file, were to be marched, overnight, to the White House, to take part in the operations of the morrow. Every movement, however, was to be made with the utmost secrecy, so as, if practicable, to take the enemy by surprise. Consequently, at dusk, I accompanied the grenadiers to the above-named post, after taking a hasty leave of my comrades. Another column of attack was to be formed at the Great Pagoda, to advance simultaneously with that from the White House; and, if I remember rightly, a second detachment of our men were marched off for the above duty at the same time. I need scarcely add, that the approaching fulfilment of our wishes was hailed with joy by us all, not doubting that a collision with the enemy would scatter them to the winds, with the effect of an "eagle in a dovecot;" a failure, or even a check, in a fair field, being altogether out of our calculations.

On reaching our destination, we were warmly greeted by the garrison of the White House, amongst whom I found many old acquaintances. All hands were, of course, full of the contemplated attack, and we now learned more in detail of the proposed plan of operations. Our attack was to be directed

against a part of the enemy's left, that being the most tangible, as well from its vicinity to our position as from the comparatively open nature of the ground it covered. A division of gunboats, under Captain Chads, R.N., was at daybreak to ascend the Puzendoun creek, and open a heavy cannonade upon the enemy's rear, with which for some distance it ran nearly parallel. Simultaneously with this movement, two columns of infantry were to penetrate the enemy's position, on different points. One of 1,100 men, and a troop of the Governor-General's body-guard, under Major Sale, were to advance from the Great Pagoda, and, entering the trenches, endeavour to cut off the enemy's left; then, by a rapid movement to the right, they were to clear the trenches, and effect a junction with the other column. This, consisting of 600 men, under Major Walker, of the Madras army, was to advance from the White House, and, piercing the entrenchments, they were directed to drive every thing before them till they united with Sale, when the combined force might follow up the retreating enemy as far as practicable. The signal for the simultaneous advance of the two infantry columns was to be the discharge of a rocket from the Shoedagon, soon after daybreak; but, owing to the greater distance Sale's column had to traverse before reaching the enemy, the signal was not to be made till they had reached a certain point previously fixed upon.

The interior of the White House, as well as I can remember, consisted merely of one spacious apartment, with the tiled roof visible overhead; this was now tenanted by the officers of the different detachments composing the garrison, whilst the men, about 400 in number, either found shelter in some of the exterior buildings, or bivouacked in the open air. The troops then present were, I think, 200 of the Madras European regiment, and 200 of the 3rd and 34th native infantry, which, at daybreak on the morrow, were to be joined by 100 of H.M.'s 89th regt., and another 100 men from the 18th regt. native infantry, making in all 600 men.* Major Walker, of the 3rd light infantry, an officer of considerable experience and high character in the Madras army, had been specially selected by the general to command this column, and he arrived at the post simultaneously with our detachment. The major had been absent for his health for some months, and only that day disembarked at Rangoon from Calcutta, being just in the nick of time for sharing in the honours of the occasion.

On that memorable evening, thirteen of us, mostly old acquaintances, assembled round the frugal supper-table, in the interior of the White House. The ominous number of *thirteen* did not, however, pass unnoticed by the superstitious, which circumstance, occurring as it did on the eve of an engagement with the enemy, was looked upon as a gloomy prognostic to some of the party; but clouds do not rest long, at such seasons, on the brows of youthful warriors, who are ever full of ardour, "burning with high hope," and soon, despite the ill-omen, the cheroot was smoked, and the grog was quaffed with undiminished relish. We all retired early to rest, and the whole thirteen of us were soon stretched upon the hard floor, and buried in slumber, from which we were occasionally disturbed by the firing of a shell from our batteries, or by some of the enemy's shot scattering the tiles of the roof that sheltered us, which, from its elevation, offered a tempting mark to their artillerymen; for, under cover of the trenches, they had, during the day, brought

* It will be observed, that I always endeavour to be minute as to numbers, and the names of corps employed, from a conviction that such details are points of very considerable interest to those concerned: when in error, I shall be most happy to be put right.

their heavy guns to bear on many points of our lines with a troublesome effect. These trenches had encroached so much on the day in question, that at night we could see the lights and hear the voices of the workmen, for they chiefly laboured at the entrenchments during the hours of darkness.

The excitement of each day ever insured to us a sound and refreshing sleep, and I never reposed more tranquilly than on this night; but

—— the deep thunder, peal on peal afar,
And near, the beat of the alarming drum,
Roused up the soldier ere the morning star.

Thus, at this juncture, was every day ushered in by the batteries on either side thundering defiance at each other; but now, the addition of the drum's note gave us a special summons to prepare for action. Our toilet was a simple affair, for having laid ourselves down ready dressed, we had little else to do than to jump up, shake ourselves, buckle on our swords, and be ready to receive the never-failing cup of coffee from our faithful Maty boy. Soon after day dawned, we were joined by the detachments of H.M.'s 89th and the 18th M.N.I., making altogether a total of 600 men; of these 300 were Europeans, being our flank companies, and the grenadiers of the 89th, under Capt. Rose, each company increased to 100 men. In addition to the ordinary firing, which has been described as at this time ushering in the break of day, we had now the gratification to hear a heavy cannonade in the direction of the Puzen-down creek, as the flotilla pounded away at the enemy's rear, several spent shots from which came bounding merrily towards us, after having traversed the enemy's position, this being, as it were, the middle distance. Whilst eagerly waiting for the signal to advance, every object and movement in our front was watched with the liveliest interest. Amongst other little incidents of the hour, was the bold approach of a party of the enemy's horse towards us, to make a reconnoissance; they were, however, speedily dispersed by the bursting of two or three shrapnells amongst them from the 6-pounders, which were admirably directed by Lieut. Onslow, and gave the Burmans a foretaste of what we had in reserve for them.

We had been a long time under arms, and the sun had risen above the horizon, before the long-expected signal to advance was made; at length, however, it came, and was instantly and cheerily responded to by our bugles, from which now pealed on all sides the well-known "Advance!" The column was immediately in motion, and began to find its way in single file down the steep and somewhat rugged ascent that led to the White House picket. In its immediate vicinity, and in front of the post we were quitting, the ground was broken, and thinly sprinkled with lofty shrubs and stunted bushes; on emerging from this, there was a strip of level open ground, to the extent of probably 400 or 500 yards, terminating in a gentle rise, where the ground again became broken and bushy; along the crest of this ran the trenches, one or two heavy guns commanding the open space in their front; and from the facility the ground afforded for the formation of the troops, it was at this point that we decided upon penetrating the enemy's position. The column was no sooner discovered to be in motion, than it was exposed to a dropping fire of musketry on the left, whilst an occasional round shot from their heavy guns would pass over our heads with a rushing noise, as the enemy endeavoured to find the range. As yet the distance was too great for small arms to tell with much effect, but it was not unfelt, for we had scarcely advanced a hundred yards, when, in crossing a small brook, which wound its way amongst the bushes, I saw the body of a sergeant of the 89th, who had been killed a few

seconds before. This was the first man that fell, and so early a death seemed an earnest of severe loss ere our day's work was completed.

The military movements of the day were something quite new to me, and perhaps to most of us; for hitherto we had, with very few exceptions, been accustomed to assail the enemy behind their stockades, after traversing a considerable extent of dense jungle, when success, frequently problematical, was as often attended with severe loss. In the present instance, however, matters looked much more promising, and every thing tended to give our men confidence, for we were now about to meet the foe in what *we* called a fair field, though, upon consideration, it must be admitted, that the advantages were on our side. The enemy's numbers were certainly formidable, and their personal prowess considerable; but, on the other hand, they were devoid of all discipline, and their arms were wretched, whilst the comparatively open nature of the ground which was to be our battle-field, would give full scope to all the advantages that flow from discipline. Relying on this, therefore, mainly, as our sheet anchor, the little column of 600 disciplinarians fearlessly moved out to encounter untold masses of semi-savages! On entering upon the open space that separated us from the point of attack, we were formed into a column of sections, and immediately after of subdivisions, which operation was conducted with as much regularity as upon a peaceful parade-ground, though at this period we were exposed to a galling fire of musketry and jingals in front and on our left flank, to which, however, we did not then return a shot. The musketry, it must be added, though heavy, was ill-directed, and did but little execution, for the enemy fired too low. I was on the left flank, and observed several musket-balls bury themselves in the ground within a few yards of the column.

As we moved steadily onwards, far to the right the town of Rangoon was visible, and the masts of the shipping, whilst in the left distance, amidst a mass of forest, Shoedagon glistened in the morning sunbeams. On our left flank, and in front, the ground has been described as sloping upwards, much broken by ravines and watercourses, and thickly sprinkled with shrubs, the intervals being mostly filled up with long grass. Under cover of these, as well as the trenches, which meandered amongst them, a hot fire was now poured in upon us, the whole place appearing suddenly alive with the enemy, and each bush and tuft of grass contributing its cloud of smoke as their firearms were discharged behind them. The scene at this moment was very interesting, for, in spite of the fire to which we had been exposed, our progress had been steady, and each formation had been effected with admirable celerity and precision. Having now approached to within a short distance of the trenches, the time had arrived for extending our front previous to a charge: with this object we deployed into two lines of 300 men each, the Europeans being in front; but our gallant leader, Major Walker, who was stationed on the right, had scarcely given the word for the movement, when a ball from a jingal struck him in the forehead, and he fell lifeless from his horse. This was a heavy loss at such a moment, but his place was well supplied by Major Wahab, of the 34th L.I., another admirable officer, of whom all Madras men at that period were justly proud. I must not here omit to notice a curious sight that caught my eye, as we advanced towards the entrenchments. One of the enemy had stationed himself on a mound in their front, on which he was dancing and jumping with an air of defiance, at the same time brandishing a sword, apparently in each hand, and calling out to us in a tone of abuse. At the time we deployed into line, we were about 150 yards from the trenches; then having poured in a

volley, we advanced upon the enemy at the charge step, and under a heavy fire of musketry and jingals in front and flank. In this manner, and with deafening hurrahs, we at length entered the formidable entrenchments, the distant view of which had long excited in us so much interest. Up to this point, the enemy had stood their ground firmly; but our gallant fellows had no sooner burst in upon them, than *sauve qui peut* was the order of the day, and a greater scene of disorder and carnage than that following our successful *entrée* into the enemy's position could scarcely be conceived. Just as we were entering the trenches, Lieut. Butler, of the light company Madras European regt., had his left arm fractured by a musket ball, and Capt. Rose, commanding the grenadiers of the 89th, was struck down by a wound in his chest. He had a pistol stuck in his sash, which was the means of saving his life, for the ball, striking the pistol, severed the stock from the barrel, and in this state Capt. Rose held the fragments up to me at the time the accident happened. He, poor fellow, did not after all long survive this narrow escape; for only two or three months after, he, together with many others, was killed in an unsuccessful attack upon some of the outworks of Denobew, on the Irrawaddy.

I wish I had a pen that could adequately describe the scene that now presented itself on all sides, but that far exceeds my very limited powers. Until we regularly tumbled in amongst them, the enemy appeared fully to have decided upon remaining where they were, trusting doubtless to some supposed magical influence in their entrenchments for keeping us at a respectful distance; great, therefore, was their confusion and disappointment to find their labour had all been in vain, and that these redoubtable works, that had cost them so much trouble and skill, were utterly valueless against the courage and vigour of Europeans, who leaped or scrambled over them with the greatest *nonchalance*. These warlike excavations were now, to a great extent, to prove the graves of the poor Burmans, and were rapidly being filled with the dead and dying. There were several successive lines of entrenchments, but the first having been forced, the charm was broken, and all attempts at a rally were of little or no avail. A spirited attempt to rally the fugitives was made, however, on the part of some of their chiefs, fine, bold, muscular fellows, clad in dresses of velvet and gold, and mounted upon strong ponies, and of whom I had a good view at the distance only of a few yards. Nothing could exceed their courageous and energetic bearing; but all efforts to instil a portion of their own spirit into their panic-stricken followers, seemed ineffectual.

The discipline of our own people was by no means improved by their success; on the contrary, we had no sooner carried the position, than our men broke loose from the ranks, and pursued the foe helter-skelter, in the most independent manner. Whilst they were in this scattered state, the officers of course experienced very considerable uneasiness, which was not a little increased by a cry that the Cassay horse were in our rear! And so in truth they were, and within an ace of cutting off a party of wounded that were proceeding to the lines, when a few well-pointed shots from the White House dispersed the assailants, and secured the retreat of our poor fellows, who otherwise would assuredly have been massacred to a man. As it was, had they dashed boldly in amongst us, they might have chopped us up in detail with every facility; but though the opportunity was favourable, the pluck was wanting to take advantage of it. The appearance, however, of the cavalry in our rear, which was notified by sound of bugle, had the good effect of once more concentrating our scattered ranks, and so hastily did we reform under the influence of the alarm, that upon casting my eye through the company,

I found nearly every other man belonged to H.M. 89th, whilst their places were, in a similar manner, supplied by our men !

It has been said, that the day's operations were mainly directed against a part of the enemy's left wing, the troops composing which, to the amount probably of 8,000 or 10,000, formed now a dense mass of fugitives in our front, escape from our bayonets being now their only object. It was some time before such a confused body, entangled as they were amidst their own entrenchments, and by the intricate nature of the ground, could extricate themselves, and in the meanwhile we had it all our own way, our lads having nothing to do but to load and fire as fast they could. Numbers of the enemy fell, but their assailants were too few, and too much dispersed, to cripple them as could have been wished, and when they were fairly under weigh and in retreat, we had no chance whatever with them !

Whilst the enemy were jammed up in a sort of hollow, and we were blazing away into the midst of them from higher ground, my attention was much attracted by one of the mounted chieftains, who, like a gallant soldier, was urging on his followers by voice and gesture. Though I could not but admire his bravery, I must confess that I was so anxious to unseat him, that I offered a soldier that was near me a bottle of brandy to knock him off his horse ; but the clumsy fellow fired one or two shots at him without effect, and though I begged hard, he could not be induced to give me up his firelock for a trial ! Brandy, be it known to the unlearned, in quantities varying from a glass to a bottle, is a species of liquid payment much in vogue in the East for any odd jobs done by the lower classes, whether European or native, from their European superiors. A gentleman does not carry a purse in his pocket in India, there being comparatively little gold, and no paper money, beyond the presidencies ; consequently, a dram or more of *brandy shrab* is not unfrequently substituted for a rupee, the brandy-bottle being in many cases much too near at hand. The captain of my company was in the habit of promising the first man that entered a stockade after himself a bottle of brandy as the reward of valour, and truly the soldier of those days esteemed such a prize much more highly than a purse of silver. The establishment of temperance societies in many parts of India, it is sincerely hoped, has much lessened the taste for dram-drinking in those parts ; and I have just read with real pleasure, in Sir Robert Sale's despatch of the defence of Jellalabad, that he attributes the high health of the European troops, and their remarkable state of discipline, to the two circumstances of their being constantly employed, and deprived of their usual allowance of spirits. But to return to our operations in the trenches.

On the day in question, through some inadvertency, the signal for Walker's column to advance was made too soon ; the consequence was, we were fully engaged with the enemy before Major Sale's column had finally turned their flank, and thus the enemy's retreat was not effectually cut off, as it otherwise might have been. Sale's bugles, however, were now heard pealing away to the left, and immediately after, a rattling fire of musketry in that direction satisfied us that the gallant Sale, who has since earned for himself such imperishable renown by his glorious conduct at Jellalabad, was fairly engaged, and would drive every thing before him, as he ever did. The enemy still occupied an eminence to the left in considerable strength, where their standards were flying, and from which they still kept up a fire from their artillery, and on this point many of the fugitives rallied. This position was now being attacked by the other column, and we were rapidly put in motion to co-operate with them.

Whilst advancing to unite with Sale, and put the finishing stroke to the day's work, a sergeant of the light company, having captured a stray pony, gorgeously caparisoned, that had lately carried a chief, jumped upon his back, and galloped in amongst us, shouting out, "Here comes Bundoolah!" to the infinite amusement of all hands. The joke took amazingly, though to be sure it did not speak very highly for our discipline; perhaps our pretensions were not very great in this respect, but in warring with barbarians, there will necessarily be many little deviations from "the Rules and Regulations of the Army." In due time we formed a junction with the other column, but having made a *détour* to the right, with the view, I conceive, of taking the enemy in reverse, we only reached the ground to be witnesses of their utter dispersion, like chaff before the wind.

Thus the troops forming the enemy's left wing were, by the operations of the morning, completely scattered; the whole of the ground that fronted our right was cleared, for a time at least, and all the enemy's *matériel*, such as it was, fell into our hands. The country about us presented quite a wreck. In the distance, on all sides, might be descried parties of the enemy hotly, but vainly, followed by some of our people, whilst in the vicinity of the trenches the ground was covered with the killed and wounded, amidst spears, muskets, jingals, dismounted cannon, entrenching tools, flags, piles of ammunition, &c. &c. At the point where we joined Sale, the enemy's loss had been most severe; here their dead were lying about very thickly, and I think I counted fifty bodies within one of their entrenchments. Their total loss in killed and wounded it would be most difficult to estimate in such an extended field, but it must have been very heavy; not less than 700 or 800, and probably many more.

Whilst wandering about, to gratify our curiosity, some of us were attracted to a spot by the groans of a wounded man. Upon approaching it, we found a remarkably handsome and well-made young Burman, bleeding to death underneath some bushes, whither he had crawled for shelter. He was unusually fair-complexioned, and from his dress and other marks, we had little doubt of his being a man of rank. He had, however, lost all consciousness, and was evidently past recovery; with a humane motive, an officer, who witnessed the sufferings of the dying man, desired a soldier to despatch him, which he instantly did, by firing a ball through his head. This summary mode of disposing of a man, as if he had been a horse, startled me not a little at the time; but after all, under such circumstances, there seems no good ground of objection against such an act, provided an executioner is forthcoming.

The trophies of the day were thirty pieces of cannon, iron and brass, 200 or 300 jingals, 2,000 muskets, besides intrenching tools, colours, and a great abundance of ammunition; indeed I well remember the great quantity of powder that we purposely blew up after the action in different parts of the field, it being unsuited for our use. The loss of our gallant leader, Major Walker, was the only drawback to the operations of the morning, which were of so extensive and satisfactory a nature that, in the general orders for the day, the parole issued was the word "*Victory*," and the countersign "*Complete*." Poor Walker's remains were consigned to the grave, with military honours, on the afternoon of the day he fell; and in alluding to his loss, the general spoke of him in his despatches as one of India's "best and bravest soldiers."

PAPERS OF SIR ALEXANDER BURNES.

THE *Bombay Times* has published the following papers of the late Sir Alexander Burnes, with the remarks of the late Sir William Macnaghten, to whom they are addressed. The editor of the *Bombay Times* prefixed some observations upon the papers, from which we borrow the introductory portion: "During a profitless discussion which, some months ago, arose out of the contents of a private letter of the late Sir Alexander Burnes, published in Calcutta, and endeavoured by certain parties to be tortured into an instrument for blackening the character of the writer, we mentioned that Sir Alexander had left behind him copies of his reports to Government, which we were convinced would, when laid before the world, supply satisfactory evidence of the zeal and ability with which he discharged his duties towards his employers, as well as of the fearful obstinacy and blindness with which Government persisted in refusing to listen to his warnings. We stated, at the time referred to, that copies of all these documents were deposited in the hands of his agents, Messrs. Forbes and Co., and were, after his lamented demise, sent home, with his other papers, to his legal representatives, whose property they were. In drawing up the memoir of Sir Alexander Burnes, which appeared in our issue of the 1st January, we were permitted access to these, for biographical purposes only, being restricted from further use of them until permission for their publication could be received from those of his relatives to whom they belonged; and who, being unconnected with the Company's service, lay under no obligation of any sort to any one, from using them like the other property inherited by them from their deceased relative, in what manner they thought fit. During the various attacks made, apparently at the instigation of some member or members of the Calcutta clique, on the memory of the ablest and most persevering enemy of their policy, we were compelled to listen in comparative silence to the misrepresentations which found their way to the public ear, though one Calcutta print, at no time remarkable for its observance of the ninth commandment, promising, for the sake of those who desired nothing but the truth, that the time would come when the papers should be most fully laid before them. A longer delay in the arrival of this occurred than we were prepared for; and in the mean time, information reached us which left us in no doubt that, late though it might be, the exposure of the slanderers of his memory would arrive at last. We formerly stated, that the infamous garbling which had taken place in the publication, for the use of Parliament, of a part of the reports on Affghan affairs, supplied to Government in 1837 and 1838, had rendered him nervously careful and circumspect on this subject, and caused him to take means that, if such a system as this could be resorted to with the papers drawn up by him before the expedition, it should not be done with impunity a second time.* Not only was one set of copies deposited at Bombay, but another was sent home, and placed in charge of his nearest relations. Transcripts of these have now been for some weeks in our possession, and have, we believe, been forwarded to at least one other of our contemporaries."

* "The papers referred to, have just been moved for in Parliament. It is not impossible that the next blue book may give nothing more than a reprint of those formerly published; because if the garbling process was performed in India, the Board of Control may not have been furnished with the documents complete. If this should happen, we shall demand the production of the original despatches, now, we presume, to be found in India; if these are not forthcoming, copies of them, from Sir Alexander Burnes himself, shall be produced without delay."

Letter from Sir A. Burnes to Sir W. H. Macnaghten, on Cabool Affairs; dated 7th August, 1840.

"Yet though I have not even a local habitation or a name in this country, I find myself so mixed up with it, both in the public mind and in the despatches of Government, together with my being in such constant communication with you, that it seems due to myself, I should, to you at least, clearly and candidly state the opinions which I hold—opinions not lightly formed, but based on much personal intercourse with people of all ranks, and vitally affecting the sacred interests of our country in Afghanistan. Let me here, then, without further comment, place before you the facts of the past year in every quarter of Afghanistan; and if they be as fairly as they are fearlessly stated, they will, I am sure, arrest your most serious consideration, and lead you to join with me in the conclusion, that much reformation is required somewhere; and that if his majesty has not the power to remedy what is passing, it remains for us to guide him through the dangers of the way."

[*Remark by Sir W. H. Macnaghten.*—"I never doubted that much reformation is required. The difficulty is, how to bring it about."]

"The inhabitants of Shawl, who had long suffered under the grinding yoke of the ex-chief of Kelat, had hoped for protection from the strong arm of our Government. Their return is plunder and devastation; the party of Shah Niwaz Khan at Kelat had increased in number and strength in the same hope, and it has proved equally futile. That we are bound to make good the losses of these people is evident; that we shall have promptly to retrieve our honour is equally apparent: but the melancholy truth that presents itself is, that our agents were rejoicing in the peace and tranquillity around them, when an organized rebellion, which has ended in revolution, was passing before them. The moral ought not to be lost."

[*Remark by Sir W. H. M.*—"I am of opinion that too much is made of the misfortune which has elicited this paper. Similar misfortunes have very generally occurred to us in the first establishment of our influence in other parts of the East. Witness the occurrences at the commencement of the Nipal and Pindaree wars. A party of twenty of the Shah's disciplined troops were destroyed (not a post, as here stated, but) on their march from Kelat to Quetta; but all the attempts of the rebels in the last-mentioned place were nobly repulsed. Doubtless we shall do all in our power to relieve the suffering occasioned by the ravages of the rebels."]

"Adjoining Kelat to the east, we have experienced two serious disasters in the province of Cutch Gundava; but though it belongs to the King of Cabool, his majesty's control over it has yet been nominal, and it is not my object to dwell on any thing beyond the limits of Afghanistan. As a link in our policy, however, the calamity of two detachments being destroyed must not be overlooked: the effect of it may have roused into action the insurgents at Kelat—it certainly gives courage to barbarous tribes, whom it is difficult to subdue by force of arms, and who, by the fixing of one large detachment among them, instead of so many small ones, might have been taught to fear our power, and by that wholesome fear been even by kindness and conciliation led to serve as local troops, instead of plundering and attacking us."

[*Remark by Sir W. M.*—"I know little or nothing of the proceedings of our authorities in Cutchee, and I have more than once remarked upon our want of information. The district is, I believe, managed altogether as if it were a British possession."]

"Between Bameean and Cabool lie the districts of Koh-i-Damun and Kohistan; there are no parts in the kingdom of Cabool where the feeling towards the present regime is more hostile than here. It was in these districts that Dost Mahomed ruled with a rod of iron. He put to death the most of the chiefs; he quadrupled the revenues drawn from them; in fact he was helpless—he could not have held Cabool a week had he followed any other policy, for the Kohistanees command Cabool, and could 'chappao' the city at any time, if united. To sow dissension amongst

them was Dost Mahomed's policy, and in this he completely succeeded: it is the only district in the country where the name of the late ruler is execrated.

"One would have supposed that here at least, his majesty's government would have found favour, and the more so as the Kohistanes flocked in great numbers to welcome his majesty on his entrance into Cabool last year, and exhibited the strongest feelings of loyalty and devotion. I visited, in May last, this country: the change that had followed was fearful. I found governors levying duties of an unusual nature; taxes demanded which his majesty had declared to be obsolete, and a great proportion of the population of the districts of Shunkendurra had actually quitted their homes and fled to the hills, from which I drew them by assurances that I would inform the king. I did represent the facts to his majesty. The minister, Moolah Shikore, pronounced the complaints groundless; I represented to the king that they were not groundless. The minister imprisoned the complainants, and after much delay, meted out half justice, with which the people went to their homes blessing his majesty. In three weeks they returned to state that the king's officers, in hopes of the affair having been forgotten, had exacted what his majesty had excused, and again had the same process to be gone through. At this time the feeling in the Kohistan is feverish in the extreme: many of the more distant parts of it, as Tugao and Nijrow, pay nothing to his majesty's treasury, and an insurrection may break out at a moment's warning, in that very part of his majesty's dominions where circumstances gave him a certainty of the most trusty subjects, and where a hatred of Dost Mahomed assured him of faithful adherents; famed too, above all the tribes in Afghanistan, for their courage and their valour."

[*Remark by Sir W. M.*—"The Kohistanes certainly did flock in great numbers to Cabool, and were well received. I have no reason to believe that they are generally not well affected, though they are proverbial for their love of turbulence and rapine. Some of their chiefs commenced correspondence with Dost Mahomed at Kholoom last year, before his majesty had been a week on the throne."

"This district (of Shunkendurra) is in the Koh-i-Damun, not in the Kohistan. The grievance of the people was, that demands were made upon them for taxes levied in the time of Dost Mahomed, but remitted on the accession of his majesty. It is not unlikely that, on hearing of Sir A. Burnes's approach, they adopted the means here described of securing his intercession. This instance of oppression was brought to my notice, by Sir A. Burnes, at the time of its occurrence, and his majesty was much distressed when we informed him of it. But do not these, and worse than these, occur every day under native governments? The more distant parts pay nothing to his majesty; why should they rebel there? They have nothing to complain of. The answer is obvious: the people are naturally factious, and addicted to intrigue and plunder."]

"So much for the state of affairs in the kingdom of Cabool on this day—the anniversary of our entrance into its capital. At court, I fear, we shall not find matters in a better state. Much is said of the king's popularity; this is a subject I feel anxious to grapple with thoroughly. To me it would be very astonishing if any Afghan king who had allied himself to the Sikhs and the English, could be popular; it is not in the nature of things. His majesty's successor may hope for a better share of the public favour, but Shah Shooja must, I fear, get on without it."

[*Remark by Sir W. M.*—"The present system is not popular with some classes. The causes of this feeling I have repeatedly enumerated. The Shah himself is, I believe, personally popular with all, though he may not be able, with his limited means, to satisfy unreasonable representations."]

"I would not, however, dwell much on the abstract question of unpopularity—I would rather inquire into the causes for it, if they exist, or are only imaginary. Bad ministers are, in every government, solid grounds for unpopularity; and I doubt if ever a king had a worse set than Shah Shooja. His principal adviser is an old servant, by name Moolah Shikore, who has grown grey with his majesty in exile, where he distributed, in some hundred fractional parts, the pension which the Shah received

from the Company. He is not a man of family, but a Moolah; his faculties are impaired by age and disease; he once incurred his majesty's displeasure, for which he forfeited his ears—a subject fruitful in witticism to the discontented about court, and little calculated to elevate the representative of his majesty. So completely is this poor man's memory gone, that he never recognizes a man he has once seen; that the commonest business requires half a dozen notes; in fact, of him it may be said, that his whole business is to gather money, and to this one end his remaining faculties are applied. Moolah Shikore passes by the name of vuzeer, or minister; but his majesty gets offended at his being so called, so we may presume he thinks it possible to get on without any minister. By facts that have come under my own knowledge, I shall depict the vizier's character, and all of them can be tested by yourself. In the last winter, his notions of political economy led him to seize all the granaries around Cabool, on which he put his seal, and from which he drew forth the grain, and had it exposed for sale in the bazaar by his own officers, and at a price fixed by himself. When spring arrived, he conceived it would please his majesty to adorn the royal gardens, which have been long neglected—a measure most laudable, and to a people so fond of gardens as the Cabooles, highly popular—but this was to be done gratis, and by conscription on all around this district. The poor peasantry were dragged in hundreds from their homes at seed time, when their lands required their care, and compelled to labour without any reward. Discontent rose to such a height, that I sent to the minister, and plainly told him that he was disgracing his king and himself, and that I would no longer stand silent, as policy dictated I should on all occasions, unless he at least gave the poor wretches bread, and if he would not do it, I would from next day open my treasury and supply it. After this, the workmen got two pice worth of bread per diem, while our engineer officers were paying seven times that in the adjoining garden, where our cantonments were erecting. The next freak of this minister was to reduce the number of butchers' shops in this populous city, and to compel these to sell at his own price, thereby ensuring a monopoly of meat to a few, and injuring many. For days the loudest complaints were uttered, till free trade was at last established. As I write, the shops in which flour is sold are now shut, the minister having turned his views from meat to bread; and it is painful to pass through the bazaar in consequence. With such an adviser, can his majesty be popular?—do he and his minister deserve it?"

[*Remark by Sir W. M.*—"I think that the picture of Moolah Shikore is rather a caricature. His only fault, I believe, lies in his age. He is thoroughly honest, and devoted to his majesty's interests, and so scrupulous that he will not allow his majesty to be cheated by others. This is the secret of much of his unpopularity. The system of forced labour is certainly not new in this country; and as for Affghan notions of political economy, we can only grieve that such things are. Sir A. Burnes has himself heard me read many lectures to his majesty on this subject, and when I have prevailed upon him to leave the market alone, his orders have been issued not from conviction, but from deference to my wishes."]

[*Note.*—In addition to the above, Sir W. Macnaghten, in his letter dated August 10th, 1840, handing up this paper, adds the following:—"Though stern in the execution of justice (as was exemplified only the other day in the case of the murderer in whose pardon so much influence was exerted), yet his majesty is merciful and kind-hearted in the extreme: and if the personal qualities of a monarch could ensure popularity, Shah Shooja could not fail to obtain it. My longer experience of his majesty's character more thoroughly convinces me of the truth of what I have already asserted—that there is not an abler or better man than himself in all his dominions."]

(*To be continued.*)

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Remarks on the War in Afghanistan. By the HON. WILLIAM LESLIE MELVILLE, Bengal C.S. Blackwood.

THIS little pamphlet contains a brief and temperate, but complete, exposure of the whole policy of the late Government towards Afghanistan, shewing its inexpediency as well as injustice, the false calculations upon which it was founded, and the very imperfect knowledge of essential facts, and of the true interests of British India, in which that "capital blunder," the unhappy expedition into that country, seems to have originated.

The Anatomy of Sleep; or the Art of procuring sound and refreshing Slumber at will. By EDWARD BINNS, M.D. Churchill.

DR. BINNS has produced a very curious work, which, apart from its specific object, abounds with amusing matter, comprehending the phenomena of dreams, mesmerism, somnambulism, catalepsy, ecstasy (of which Lord Shrewsbury has published such remarkable examples in Italy), hallucinations, trances, &c. The author's theory is, that sleep is a faculty, the organ of which is situated in the spinal cord, between the cervical and lumbar vertebrae, in the ganglia formed from the nerves given off by this portion of the spinal column. The mode of procuring sleep at will he prescribes as follows: "Let the patient turn on his right side, place his head comfortably on the pillow, so that it exactly occupies the angle a line drawn from the head to the shoulder would form, and then, slightly closing his lips, take rather a full inspiration, breathing as much as he can through the nostrils. The lungs are then to be left to their own action, respiration not being accelerated or retarded. The attention must now be fixed upon the action in which the patient is engaged. He must depict to himself that he sees the breath passing from his nostrils in a continuous stream, and the very instant that he brings his mind to conceive this, apart from all other ideas, consciousness and memory depart; imagination slumbers; fancy becomes dormant; thought subdued; the sentient faculties lose their susceptibility; the vital or ganglionic system assumes the sovereignty, and he no longer wakes, but sleeps."

The soundness of the theory may, therefore, be tested by every one of our readers when he adjusts his night-cap.

Chronological Pictures of English History, from William the Conqueror to Queen Victoria. By JOHN GILBERT. Roake and Varty.

THIS pictorial history consists of a series of graphic representations of the most remarkable events and eminent personages, executed with great spirit and beauty, accompanied by a "Tabular View," affording a kind of synopsis of the history of each reign. It is a new, and certainly an elegant, mode of insinuating a knowledge of English history.

Han-wăn-tsong-shoo: The Encyclopædia of the Chinese Language. By J. M. CALLERY. London. Didot.

M. CALLERY (of Macao) has printed a specimen of a truly "colossal work" under this title, an undertaking which requires a considerable degree of moral courage in an individual to meditate; its successful accomplishment would leave all preceding lexicographers at a distance, and supply a "universal dictionary" of the Chinese language which will afford every thing a student can desire. The peculiarity of this tongue, the written character of which appeals to the understanding and imagination, and which abounds in allusions, allegories, comparisons, and figures requiring a knowledge of facts, customs, tenets, and natural phenomena, renders it indispensable to foreigners that a dictionary of it should be of the nature of an encyclopædia, embracing not only philological explanations of each word, but an infinite variety of details of historical facts, institutions, usages, &c. This work M. Callery proposes to complete in about twenty volumes. His plan is founded upon that of the *Pei-wân-yum-foo*, of which Kang-he's dictionary was only an epitome. We heartily wish he may prosper.

LONDON GAZETTE.

September 6.

Downing Street, Sept. 5, 1842.

Despatches, of which the following are copies, addressed by Lieut. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K. G. C. B., to the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council, have been received by her Majesty's Government.

Head-Quarters, Ningpo, March 11, 1842.

My Lord,—My letter of the 4th inst. from Chusan will have informed your lordship of my having, on the 23rd ult., accompanied Sir William Parker to that island, with the intention of making an attack on the island of Ta-Shan, where my information led me to believe that a body of the enemy's troops had been sent in order to create disturbance, and to raise the people of Chusan against us. Having made our arrangements, I had sent for the flank companies of the regiments here to come over in the *Phlegethon* on the 10th; but an unexpected attack on the night of the 9th, both on Ningpo and Chinhae, having occasioned their detention, Sir W. Parker undertook to act against Ta-Shan with the marines and seamen, and I returned here this morning.

I beg to forward to your lordship Col. Schoedde's report of the attack on Chinhae, and Lieut. Col. Morris's statement of that on Ningpo, enclosing a full report from Lieut. Col. Montgomerie. The Chinese, by all accounts, acted with great daring, but were routed at all points by our troops whenever they came in contact, and the enemy's loss was extraordinarily great considering the few troops opposed to him. It affords me great satisfaction to assure your lordship, that the conduct of both officers and men, in the repulse of these night attacks, was truly creditable; both towns are large and still populous, and here some of the inhabitants had no doubt harboured soldiers, introduced in disguise, as it appears that the south gate was assaulted as well from the inside as from without. There were several personal encounters between our officers and men and the Chinese soldiers, who had escalated the walls. I have before stated, that the walls of Ningpo are nearly five miles in circumference, and that there are extensive suburbs in front of the gates; it was impossible, therefore, with our force, to have sentinels along such an extent of rampart, and our protection against attack lay in frequent patrols; but so well arranged were the enemy's movements, that the Chinese troops were not discovered until they actually attacked the gates, while other bodies rapidly and gallantly escalated on the flanks.

I beg to draw your lordship's favourable attention to the officers named; I shall only add, that the conduct of those in command, and who led the sorties—Col. Schoedde, Lieut. Col. Morris, C. B., Lieut. Col. Montgomerie, C. B., and Lieut. Col. Mountain, C. B.—was quite what I should have expected from the gallantry and zeal of these very meritorious officers.

I have, &c.,

H. GOUGH, Lieut. General, commanding Expeditionary Force.
To the Right Hon. the Earl of Auckland, K. G. C. B.,
Governor-General of India.

Ningpo, March 10, 1842.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Gough, that the enemy approached Chinhae during last night. The garrison was alarmed this morning at daybreak by their firing gongs against and endeavouring to force the west gate, before which time they were not discovered. The 55th were under arms immediately, and I proceeded to drive the enemy out of the suburbs. This was effected in a few minutes by the light cavalry, fifty in number, under Capt. Daubeney. On arriving at a joss-house, about a mile outside the walls, I found them posted in a body, about 1,200 strong. Capt. Daubeney, supported by three com-

panies under my command, immediately attacked them, and put them to flight, pursuing them with as much celerity as he could; but as they were better acquainted with the nature of the ground than he was, the whole country being intersected, like a labyrinth, with canals, and as they took the precaution to destroy the bridges, which consisted merely of loose planks of wood, in their retreat, he was unable to inflict so severe a loss upon them as might have been otherwise expected. We have captured thirteen gingals, with a quantity of other weapons, and destroyed a boat-load of powder.

I write this in very great haste, as the steamer is about to start, and beg to recommend Capt. Daubeney to your favourable consideration, for the able and gallant manner in which he led his men into action.

Two mandarins and about thirty men were killed, but the greater number of the wounded were carried off by the peasants.

I have, &c.,

T. H. SCHOFEDGE, Colonel, commanding Chinhae.

To the Deputy Adjutant-General.

Extract of a letter addressed to Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Gough, K.G.C.B., by
Lieut. Col. Morris.

Ningpo, March 11, 1842.

I have to report to your Exc. that this city, the garrison of which you did me the honour to place under my command on your departure for Chusan, on the 3rd instant, was attacked before daylight on the morning of the 10th, by the enemy in great force, at two points—namely, at the south and west gates; and I have much pleasure in informing you that both these assaults were repulsed, although sustained with considerable daring, with immense loss on the part of the assailants. I had received information that an attack was meditated, and at about two o'clock on the morning of the 10th, the reports of cannon were heard on the river, and which proved to be from H.M. ship *Columbine*, which was anchored before the town, and against which, and the rest of the shipping, fire-rafts had been sent down the river by the enemy. Not a moment was lost in getting the troops under arms; but, as the morning was extremely dark, it was impossible to ascertain the precise points on which the attack was made, although the report of musketry was heard in the directions of the south and west suburbs. At about four o'clock A.M., the officer commanding the south gate guard reported to me that he had been attacked in such force as to be compelled to fall back. I immediately ordered Capt. M'Andrew, of H.M. 49th regiment, with his company, to proceed down the street leading to the south gate, and if he found the gate in possession of the enemy, to retake it, and which service that officer performed in the most gallant style. Capt. M'Andrew reports to me that, upon gaining the street, he found that the enemy were not only in possession of the south gate, but had penetrated, in great force, as far as the market-place, in the heart of the city. He instantly commenced street-firing, and made several charges with the bayonet on the head of the enemy's column, and finally succeeded in driving them out of the city, with a very heavy loss. As soon as the dawn had appeared, I ordered Lieut. Michell, with the grenadiers of the 49th regiment, to proceed in the direction of the west gate, and act as circumstances might require; and shortly after I followed myself in the same direction, with another company of the 49th regiment, under the command of Lieut. Montgomery. The grenadiers of the 49th regiment arrived at the west gate opportunely, as they found the guard, under the command of Lieut. Armstrong, 10th Royal Irish, and Lieut. Grant, of the 49th regiment, whom I had some time before despatched with a small party to reinforce the west gate, hotly engaged with the enemy, who were endeavouring in heavy masses to force the gate, and several of whom had actually scaled the walls. A private party of the 18th Royal Irish, under Lieut. Murray, as also Lieut. Col. Montgomerie, C.B., commanding Madras artillery, with two field-pieces, arrived much about the same time, and by their united exertions succeeded in repulsing the

attack, with a considerable loss to the enemy. Lieut. Col. Montgomerie, C. B., having been joined by Lieut. Col. Mountain, C. B., dep. adj. general, with a small party of the 26th Cameronians, proceeded through the west gate in pursuit. Upon arriving at the west gate, and finding how matters stood, I immediately followed the party in advance, and upon reaching the centre of the suburb the carnage was perfectly frightful. The enemy having at length extricated himself from the suburb, fled along the bank of the canal, in a westerly direction, and we pursued him for eight miles to the village of Sapee, where we were stopped by the river, and in the course of the pursuit killed considerable numbers. The main body of the enemy here dispersed to the right and left along the banks of the river, and, finding that the men were much fatigued, I returned, and regained the city at half-past eleven A.M.

From the information of the prisoners, the number of the enemy that attacked the city amounted to about 5,000, under the General Tevan. Our casualties amounted to one man of the 18th Royal Irish, and two of the 49th regiment, wounded. The loss of the enemy it is impossible to ascertain with correctness, but I should suppose it could not have been under 500 or 600, besides thirty-nine prisoners.

To Lieut. Col. Montgomerie, C. B., commanding Madras artillery, my best thanks are due, for the promptitude with which he moved up the two field-pieces to the west gate, and the signal services he performed throughout the day; as also to Lieut. Col. Mountain, C. B., dep. adj. general, for the activity, zeal, and cheerfulness with which he supported me. I cannot conclude this report without begging respectfully to bring under your especial notice the eminent services of Capt. M'Andrew, of H.M. 49th regiment, who so gallantly expelled the enemy from the city, under darkness and the most unfavourable circumstances, and I feel I cannot too strongly recommend this brave officer to your most favourable consideration and protection. I beg also to mention Lieut. Armstrong, 18th Royal Irish, and Lieut. Grant, 49th regiment, who so gallantly defended the west gate, and also Lieuts. Ramsay and Michell, of the grenadiers of the latter corps.

Ningpo, March 11, 1842.

Sir,—Agreeably to your wish, I beg to report the circumstances which occurred yesterday morning under my immediate direction, previous to your joining us beyond the west gate.

On the first guns from the ships of war, I got the artillery under arms, and repaired to the ramparts, the alarm post for the artillery at this time (about three o'clock); the whole of the river to the east of the town appeared covered with fire-rafts, and heavy firing was kept up from the *Modeste* and *Sesostris*. Being anxious to know how matters stood, I directed Capt. Balfour, my staff officer, to proceed with a small patrol round the ramparts to the east gate, to bring me intelligence. Shortly after, this officer sent me word that the south gate had been attacked, both from inside the town and outside, and that it was in possession of the enemy, who were supposed to be in great force. I sent immediate intelligence of this to the dep. adj. general. A patrol of the 18th Royal Irish, under Lieut. Murray, arrived about this time on the ramparts, which I despatched immediately to reinforce the bridge gate guard, and proceeded myself in the same direction with two howitzers, under the command of Capt. Moore, and a small party of artillerymen with fusils, whom I thought I could spare from the guns. Lieut. Col. Mountain joined us, and informed me that he had been to the bridge gate, and confirmed the intelligence of the bridge gate guard having been overpowered; he proceeded to report matters to you, and said he would rejoin me as soon as possible. On proceeding to the bridge gate guard, I took with me thence the south gate guard, which had retired there, and advanced on, approaching the south gate. The day began to dawn, and I was glad to hear from the British cheering, and a smart fire of musketry, that the enemy were already attacked, and before our arrival I found the gate in possession of Capt. M'Andrew and his company of the 49th, who had driven the enemy through the main street, and had regained possession of the gate in very gallant style, killing many. A continued fire was still

kept up at the west gate, towards which I proceeded, having been joined by Lieut. Col. Mountain, with a small party of the 26th regiment, as also by Major Moore, Superintending-Surgeon French, and Capt. Moorhead. Lieut. Col. Hawkins having previously joined me near the east gate, we fell in with several of the enemy between the south and west gates, stragglers apparently from the party dispersed by Capt. M'Andrew; they leaped the ramparts as we approached, and were mostly destroyed. On arriving at the west gate, I found it had been assailed from the suburbs in a very determined manner, and had been defended in the most gallant style by Lieut. Armstrong, of the 18th Royal Irish, until reinforced by a company of the 49th, under Lieut. Grant; this officer had made a sally from the gate, and driven the enemy across the bridge. The dead bodies of ten or twelve of the enemy, lying close to the gate and on the bridge, sufficiently betokened both the determination of the assailants and the gallantry of the defence. A smart fire of gingals and matchlocks was kept up from the suburbs, where the enemy were evidently in great force. Capt. Moore opened his howitzers on them, and the shells, which were exceedingly well thrown, soon drove them beyond the range of their fire.

From the intricacy of the streets and lanes of the suburb, we could not form an estimate of the enemy's force, but as I perceived that they were drawing off in considerable numbers over a bridge which was the only visible outlet from the suburb, I consulted with Lieut. Col. Mountain as to the number of available men we could spare from the gate; we found we could muster more than 100 men, and, as he concurred as to the advisableness of an immediate attack on the suburb, I ordered the party to fall in, which was as below.* We sallied from the gate, and advanced up the narrow street of the suburb, meeting with little or no opposition for some time, but at the distance of about half a mile, at a turn in the street, we came on the enemy in great force; the whole street, as far the eye could reach, was one dense mass. The leading portion (among whom a mounted mandarin was conspicuous) brandished their swords and spears, cheered each other with their voices, and appeared determined to stand their ground, if not rush upon us. Had they done so, they must have swept our small force before them; but any such intention, if entertained, was speedily checked, for the bodies of the leaders of the mass formed a line which it would have required a bold man to pass. We advanced, the head of our column delivering their fire, and the next section taking their place, till within twelve or fifteen paces of the enemy; by this time the howitzer was brought to the front, and three rounds of grape in quick succession told with tremendous effect. Before the howitzer had got to the front, I had directed Lieut. Murray, of the 18th Royal Irish, and Lieut. Molesworth, of the artillery, to get on the flanks of the enemy, which they did with some difficulty, breaking through outhouses, and wading along the canal, which was middle-deep; this manœuvre completed the enemy's defeat, and they fled in great confusion; we pursued them through the suburbs, and for some miles beyond, closing on their rear, and inflicting on them heavy loss. Numerous parties deserted the main body at every turn, and we saw many throw themselves into the canal, worn out with wounds or fatigue. We captured upwards of thirty gingals, and many matchlocks and other arms, in the suburb and during the pursuit, all of better construction than any I had previously seen.

The enemy's numerical force in the western suburbs was certainly very considerable; their column in retreat extended at least a mile along the canal, and if the front was as compact as the rear, they must have amounted to some thousands. None of the inhabitants of the suburbs or vicinity suffered, as far as I could learn; and although the bridges over the canals and sides of the roads were in many places crowded with spectators, almost in the line of fire, the soldiers, be it said to their praise, shewed every proper forbearance.

I must speak of the behaviour of every officer and man in unqualified terms of

* Artillery, 3 officers, 2 sergeants, 18 rank and file, 4 two-fifth Irish howitzers; 18th Royal Irish, 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 24 rank and file; 26th regiment, 1 officer, 13 rank and file; 49th regiment, 5 officers, 5 sergeants, 71 rank and file. Total, 10 officers, 8 sergeants, 126 rank and file.

approbation, and beg particularly to mention the names of Capt. Moore, Madras artillery; of Capt. Moorhead, of the Cameronians; of Lieut. Murray, of the Royal Irish; and of Lieut. Grant, of the 49th, who commanded the parties of their respective corps engaged. Capt. Balfour, of the Madras artillery, my staff officer, afforded me every aid, and both he and Lieut. Browne, of the 49th, were conspicuous for their spirited conduct when in close action and in pursuit. It may appear almost like presumption in me to bring forward the names of the officers of the general staff, but it would be a still greater neglect if I were not to acknowledge their services and assistance. Lieut. Col. Mountain took an equal share with myself in the whole affair, and Lieut. Col. Hawkins, Major Moore, and Superintending-Surgeon French, sallied with us, and took part throughout the action.

I have, &c.,

P. MONTGOMERIE, Lieut. Colonel, commanding Artillery,
Eastern Expedition.

To Lieut. Col. Morris, C.B., H.M. 49th regiment,
commanding Ningpo.

(Then follows a despatch from Sir H. Gough, dated Ningpo, March 19, inserted in our last Journal, pp. 115—118.)

Admiralty, Sept. 5.

Despatches have been received at this office from Vice Adm. Sir W. Parker, K.C.B., of which the following are copies or extracts:—

Cornwallis, at Chusan, 18th March, 1842.

Sir,—I have much satisfaction in transmitting, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copies of letters from Capt. Bouchier, C.B., commanding the squadron within the Yang Keang river, and Commanders Watson and Morshead, reporting the severe repulse of the Chinese in attacks made simultaneously on the positions of the combined forces at Chinhae and Ningpo, yesterday morning.

Several fire-rafts were dropped down the river on the shipping at both points; but, by the vigilance and exertions of the officers and men of the squadron, named in the margin,* they were towed on shore and consumed without doing any mischief; and in the course of the day, Commander Morshead, with the boats of the *Columbine*, and the Hon. Co.'s steam-vessel *Queen*, completed their discomfiture afloat, by the entire destruction of numerous fire-junks and boats prepared in the north-west branch of the river. The whole of this service was so well performed, that I have great pleasure in bringing under your lordships' notice the conduct of Capt. Bouchier, Commanders Goldsmith, Watson, Morshead, and Ormsby, and Mr. Warden of the *Queen*, together with every officer and man under their command on the occasion.

The Chinese have suffered most severely in their attacks on the position of H.M.'s land forces, by whom they were put to flight, and pursued with such rapidity, that not less than 500 were killed, while three men only were slightly wounded on the side of the combined forces.

(Signed) W. PARKER, Rear-Admiral.

Secretary of the Admiralty.

H. M. S. *Blonde*, off Clinhae, 11th March, 1842.

Sir,—For some time past, various reports had been spread, that it was the intention of the Chinese to attack H.M.'s forces at Ningpo and at Chinhae, and at four in the morning of the 10th inst. ten fire-vessels were discovered coming down the river to attempt the destruction of H.M.'s ships and transports at this anchorage.

* At Chinhae:—*Blonde*, Capt. T. Bouchier, C.B.; *Ilyacinth*, Commander G. Goldsmith. At Ningpo:—*Modeste*, Commander R. B. Watson; *Columbine*, Commander W. H. A. Morshead. Hon. E.I.Co.'s steam-vessels: *Seasortia*, Acting-Commander H. A. Ormsby; *Queen*, Mr. W. Warden, master in command.

Commander Goldsmith, with the boats of the *Hyacinth*, and of this ship, under Lieut. Dolling,* very handsomely dashed at them, and drove them on shore, where they exploded without injury to the shipping. During the performance of this service afloat, an attack was made on the western gate of Chinhae. On hearing the fire, the marines of this ship, under Lieut. Hewitt, were immediately landed to support the garrison; but, I am happy to add, their aid was not required, the enemy having been repulsed with considerable loss, and pursued to a distance, by H.M.'s 55th regt. A simultaneous attack took place on the city of Ningpo, and the enclosed despatch of Commander Watson, of H.M.'s sloop *Modeste*, will detail to your Exc. the particulars thereof.

I have much pleasure in calling your Exc.'s attention to the zeal and ability displayed by Commander Watson, and to the officers and crews of H.M.'s ships, and of the Indian Navy, before Ningpo.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed)

T. BOURCHIER, Captain.

His Exc. Rear Adm. Sir Wm. Parker, K. C. B., &c.

Modeste, Ningpo, 10th March, 1842.

Sir,—I have the honour to state to you, for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, that this morning an attack was made by the enemy on the shipping and city of Ningpo.

At half-past 12 A.M., a shot was fired from two guns planted on the bank of the river at H.M.S. *Columbine*, and at 3 A.M., four fire-rafts were discovered drifting down the S.W. branch of the river, with the ebb-tide, ahead of the H.E.I.C.S. *Sesostris*, extending nearly the whole way across it. I immediately sent Lieut. Pearce, with Messrs. Halkett and Crofton, mates, with two boats, to assist in towing the fire-rafts clear of her, and by the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Roberts, her master, with the boats of the *Sesostris*, and the quickness with which Commander Ormsby slipped one of his cables, they were happily grounded clear of her, and ahead of the *Modeste*, where they exploded. During this time, a smart fire was kept up on the boats by the enemy, from the banks of the river.

Knowing the usual manner of the Chinese to cover the attempts of their fire-rafts with matchlock-men on the shore, and seeing numbers of lights moving about in the eastern suburb, abreast of the ship, I immediately opened my larboard-broadside on that quarter, which, when daylight broke, I found had the effect, by the falling in of a house, of disabling a gun brought down and pointed at the ship within fifty yards.

As soon as the fire-rafts were lit, it appears to have been the signal for a general assault upon the city of Ningpo; for immediately a heavy discharge of matchlocks and ginjals followed: soon after, an officer hailed the ship from the shore, to say that the gates on the southern and western side had been attacked by a strong body of Chinese troops. The boats of H.M.S. *Modeste*, and the H.E.I.C.S. *Sesostris*, under the command of Lieut. Birch, were sent higher up the river, to fire on the advancing columns of the Chinese, and at daylight the *Sesostris* and *Phlegethon* took up a position to do so more effectually, whilst the *Queen* moved up to cover the north gate, astern of the *Columbine*. Soon after 8 A.M., the firing had all ceased, the enemy having been beaten at all points with a most severe loss.

Lieut. Birch, with the boats of the *Modeste* and *Sesostris* under his command, proceeded up the S.W. branch of the river towards Foong-wa, and no traces either of fire-rafts or an enemy being seen, returned on board. In the forenoon, I despatched Commander Morshead, with the boats of the *Columbine*, in company with the H.C. steamer *Queen*, to reconnoitre the branch of the river towards Tsekee, the complete success of which a copy of his letter (I have the honour to enclose) will, I hope, fully explain.

I cannot close my letter without expressing my thanks to Commander Morshead, of H.M. sloop *Columbine*; Commander Ormsby, of the H.E.I.C. steamer *Sesostris*;

* Employed in the boats:—Blonde, Messrs. Rolland, Hamilton, and Lambart, mates.

Lieut. McCleverty, of the H.C.S. *Phlegethon*; Mr. Warden, of the H.C.S. *Queen*, and to all the officers and ships' companies employed, for their valuable assistance on this occasion.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. B. WATSON, Commander, H.M.S. *Modeste*.

To Capt. T. Bouchier.

H.M. Ship *Columbine*, Ningpo, March 10.

Sir: I have the honour to inform you that, in compliance with your orders, I proceeded immediately with the boats of H.M.S. *Columbine*, in the *Queen* steamer, to reconnoitre the Tsekee branch of the river; and on clearing the first reach, I had the satisfaction of destroying thirty-seven fire-junks. I found several more secreted in a village a few miles higher up, which I also destroyed. At the landing-place, leading to Tsekee, the river was literally covered with junks of all sizes, laden with combustibles and brushwood, all of which were destroyed. I here recognized three Chinese encampments on the hills, abreast of Tsekee, on the opposite bank of the river. The river here becoming narrow, at the request of Mr. Warden, the *Queen* was anchored, when I proceeded with the boats above the encampments, one of which they fired and burned on our approach. Several fire-junks were moored here on each side of the river, the whole of which were scuttled and burned without an accident. The contents of the junks consisted of jars of powder, stowed in brushwood, and bamboos, filled with combustibles running through them, which exploded, and shot out fire-balls in all directions as they burned. A small punt was attached to each junk, and fire-proof jackets, and caps of leather, found in them all.

I am, &c.

(Signed) W. H. MORSHEAD, Commander.

To Commander Watson.

Modeste, at Ningpo, 19th March, 1842.

Sir: My letter of the 11th inst. will apprise their lordships of the complete discomfiture of the Chinese, on shore and afloat, in their attacks on our positions at Chinhae and Ningpo, on the 10th inst. Retrograde movements in various directions were the immediate result; and feeling it of importance not to lose a moment in following up the advantage of these severe repulses, Sir Hugh Gough and myself determined to make a rapid movement on their encampment at Tsekee, in the hope of bringing them to action before they retired on Piekwan, about forty miles higher up the river, at which point we had reason to believe they were concentrating their army. In anticipation of this advance, Capt. Richards, with three boats and the whole of the marines attached to the *Cornwallis*, accompanied me in the *Nemesis* and *Phlegethon* to Ningpo, where we arrived (after our examination of the island of Taisan) on the afternoon of the 13th; and being joined by the small-arms men and marines of the squadron within the river, the whole, amounting to 410 men, were placed under the command of Capt. Bouchier, of the *Blonde*, assisted by Capt. Richards, of my flag-ship, and the several officers specified in the subjoined list.*

* List of officers belonging to H.M.'s ships and vessels, and those of the Indian Navy, employed on shore at Tsekee, under the command of Capt. T. Bouchier, of H.M.S. *Blonde*, between the 15th and 16th March, 1842:—

H.M.S. *Blonde*:—Capt. Bouchier; Lieuts. C. Stamer and S. B. Holling; Messrs. G. Walker, A. Anderson, J. F. C. Hamilton, and J. O. Johnson, mates; 1st-Lieut. C. C. Hewitt, royal marines; 2nd-Lieut. P. J. Polkinghorne, do.

H.M.S. *Cornwallis*:—Capt. Richards; Lieut. J. Fitzjames; Messrs. G. H. Hodgson, N. Vansittart, and C. K. Jackson, mates; Mr. H. H. Monk, assist. surgeon; Mr. H. D. P. Cunningham, secretary's clerk; Mr. W. Bowden, volunteer, 1st class; Mr. D'Arcy Preston, do.

Royal Marines:—Capt. J. Uniacke, commanding; Capt. F. S. Hamilton; 1st-Lieuts. G. Elliot, W. L. S. Atcherly, H. Timpson, F. J. White, and A. J. B. Hamby.

H.M. sloop *Modeste*:—Commander R. B. Watson; Lieut. H. A. R. Pearset; Messrs. P. A. Halkett and H. A. Crofton, mates; Mr. H. S. Wilmott, assist. surgeon.

H.M. sloop *Columbine*:—Lieut. P. A. Hehman; Mr. W. S. Miller, mate; Mr. J. T. Veitch, assist. surgeon; Mr. R. Shedden, midshipman.

H.Co.'s steam-ship *Sesostria*:—Lieut. J. Rennie; Mr. A. Smith, midshipman; Mr. H. Broughton, do. Flag-Lieutenant:—Lieut. C. E. Tennant, senior lieutenant on the station.

At 8 A.M. on the 15th, his Exc. Sir Hugh Gough, and about 850 troops, in addition to the naval brigade, were embarked from Ningpo in the *Nemesis*, *Phlegethon*, and *Queen* steam-vessels, making altogether a force of about 1,260 men, with which we proceeded up the river, and before we reached the point of debarkation, at a village four miles from Tsekec, we had the satisfaction of seeing a large force of the Chinese still in their encampments, on the hills to the north of the city.

The combined forces were all landed and in full march for Tsekee by 2 o'clock, the *Phlegethon* having been previously despatched up the river, with the armed barges of the *Cornwallis* and *Blonde*, to intercept and harass the retreat of the Chinese by water as much as possible. As our reconnoissance of Tsekee in December had made us familiar with the route, and no obstacles were offered to our advance, we reached the suburbs on the south side of it at half-past 3; and on the troops ascending a small hill, two guns, and a few straggling shots from gingals and matchlocks, were opened on us from the ramparts, and also from a body of matchlock-men on a height opposite to us; but, on the advance of a detachment of the 18th regiment, and the discharge of a few rounds from two small field-pieces by the Madras artillery, they disappeared, and about four o'clock the city walls were escaladed by the seamen and marines, and a party of sappers, without resistance. Advancing along the ramparts, this division rejoined the main body with the general, through the east gate, and proceeded outside the wall to the north-east angle of the city, from which point we had an excellent view of the Chinese forces opposed to us, consisting of 5,000 or 6,000 men, strongly posted in fortified encampments on the two high hills of Seagon in front, and on our left. The assault of the latter was assigned to the naval brigade, and that more immediately in front to the 49th regiment.

As it was the general's wish that they should be attacked as nearly as possible at the same time, and the naval brigade being the most advanced in the line, it was necessary, while the 49th moved forward, to make a lodgment under some houses on our left, situated at a short distance from the foot of the hill which our men were to assail; and in passing to this point, across paddy-fields, they were unavoidably exposed to a galling fire from both positions of the Chinese. On reaching it, some musketry was opened on them by part of the royal marines, and several three-pounder rockets were discharged with excellent precision by Lieut. Fitzjames, and Mr. C. K. Jackson, mate of the *Cornwallis*, while the men were re-forming.

The 49th regiment were soon observed approaching the hill on our right, when orders for the assault were immediately given, and the leading company of the marines, under Lieuts. Elliot and Hambly, of that corps, promptly and gallantly pushed forward, with a small band of seamen, about 5 o'clock. As they emerged from the buildings, the fire of the Chinese was very severe. Capts. Bouchier and Richards, with admirable spirit, sprung to the head of their men, and having rapidly crossed a small intervening paddy-field, led them up the hill, which was disputed from its base to the crest, and several instances of personal conflict occurred. The ascent was steep and difficult, but steadily and gallantly persevered in, under an unceasing fire, until the summit was attained, and our opponents flying in every direction. Commander Watson, of the *Modeste*, who had been stationed in the rear of the storming party, succeeded, by great efforts, in reaching a forward position with some of his men, before the hill was carried; and the main body of seamen and marines, as they advanced in support, perceiving its fate, pressed round the sides, and inflicted a severe loss on the fugitive soldiers, the pursuit being continued until sunset, when our advanced party was halted on a bridge about two miles beyond the city.

During these operations, the hills on our right were simultaneously carried in admirable style by our gallant general and his brave troops. The rout of the Chinese at every point was thus complete; and I must not omit to notice the good services of the *Phlegethon*, and the little party landed from her, in a branch of the river, on the flank of the fugitives, as reported in Lieut. McCleverty's enclosed letter, and she was closely followed to this judicious position by the *Nemesis*, after the troops were disembarked.

From the best accounts we have been able to collect, the Chinese cannot have lost less than 800 to 1,000 men slain, independently of great numbers carried off wounded. Among the former were several mandarins, supposed to have held important positions in the army. Many prisoners also fell into our hands, and some interesting papers relative to the present position of their affairs; and from accounts previously received, and the amount of syce silver afterwards found on the bodies of the dead, there is no doubt that a considerable sum has been paid to them as an encouragement to resist H.M.'s forces, and that the troops we encountered were composed of the *élite* of their army.

It is with pain I have to transmit a list of three killed and fifteen wounded in the naval brigade, and amongst the latter many are severely hurt. I am not in possession of the casualties which have been sustained by the troops, but I hope none were killed, though several, I fear, are severely wounded.

It is impossible for me to extol too highly the animating example set by Capts. Bouchier and Richards, Commander Watson, and every officer and man who was fortunate enough to be in advance in the assault of the encamped hill: their names are specially transmitted for their lordships' information, and my best and cordial thanks are also justly due to the gallantry and exertions displayed by Capt Uniacke, and all the officers and men of the royal marines, and to every individual of H.M.'s squadron and the Indian Navy, attached to the naval brigade, whose conduct was as exemplary for steadiness in their quarters as in the field. I have no less pleasure in noticing the gallantry of Capt. Whittingham, aide-de-camp to Sir Hugh Gough, who, having brought a message from his Exc. at the moment of the assault, very handsomely ascended the hill, and remained with our people until it was carried, as did Lieut. Barrow, of the Madras artillery (commissary of ordnance), who, having mingled with them as a volunteer, was conspicuous for his intrepidity, and broke his sword in cutting down a Chinese soldier who opposed him. Mr. Hodgson, mate of the *Cornwallis*, was also wounded in parrying the thrust of a spear, when bravely advancing amongst the foremost on the hill.

Our people were quartered during the night in the captured camps, and north part of the city, where a considerable quantity of arms and a large store of rice were, on the following morning, discovered and destroyed; and as a very strong fortified encampment was known to be formed on some mountains about six or seven miles to the north-west of Tsekee, comprising the pass of the main road to Yu-yao and Pickwan, every exertion was made by Sir Hugh Gough and myself to get our wounded embarked, and attack it as expeditiously as possible. At 1 p.m. on the 16th, the whole of the combined forces marched on it for that purpose; but, on ascending the lofty heights, it was found entirely evacuated. Nothing, therefore, remained but to destroy the works, arms, and large quantities of provisions, which the Chinese had not time to remove; and when this was effectually accomplished, we returned to Tsekee, and on the morning of the 17th re-embarked the whole force, and arrived at Ningpo at 5 p.m. We flatter ourselves that the success which has attended this movement will have a very beneficial effect on our future operations; and their lordships may be assured that no opportunity will be lost by the general and myself, in prosecuting with our best energies any measure which is likely to advance the object of H.M.'s Government, and bring our contest with the Chinese to a speedy and satisfactory termination.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

W. PARKER, Rear-Admiral.

H.C. steam vessel *Phlegethon*, March 15, 1842.

Sir,—In pursuance of your orders of this day, to proceed in the vessel under my command, accompanied by the barges of H.M. ships *Cornwallis* and *Blonde*, and to get as near as possible on the flank of the Chinese army assembled on the heights above Tsekee, I directed my course up the river towards Yu-Yao; but finding I was

getting further from the enemy's camp, I turned into the branch that leads to the eastward. On getting up about two miles, and turning a very sharp bend of the river, I suddenly came on five gun-boats moored close to a large mandarin house, who immediately opened their fire on us, which we returned with grape and canister, and, quickly driving their crews from them, I sent the boats of this ship, under the command of Acting-Lieut. Herbert Ryves, Mr. Goodridge and Mr. Coverly, second and third officers, the boats of H.M. ships *Cornwallis* and *Blonde*, commanded by N. Vansittart and J. F. C. Hamilton, mates, to destroy them, which service they effectually performed, and also the large mandarin house, which was a magazine of powder, arms, and military stores, all of which they set fire to and blew up. The gun-boats consisted of five large flat-bottomed boats, and armed with an 18 pounder carronade, mounted on ship-carriages. They also discovered fourteen boats fitted as a fire-raft, which they destroyed. After performing this service, we again proceeded for the camp, off which place we arrived within gun-shot at 5 p.m., and immediately opened on them with shell and rockets, and shortly afterwards, on their retreating close to the *Phlegethon*, before the combined force, I accepted the services of the crews of the boats of the *Cornwallis*, *Blonde*, and this ship, who gallantly volunteered to intercept them: they were commanded by the same officers as before, accompanied by Dr. Playfair, surgeon, and Mr. E. Ommancy, purser of this ship, as volunteers. At 7 p.m. they returned, having pursued the enemy in various directions, and destroying a number of them. In the execution of these duties, I beg leave to express my satisfaction at the conduct of every person whom I had the honour to command, particularly of Mr. Vansittart and Mr. Hamilton, with their boats' crews, for the prompt and gallant manner in which they volunteered to perform any service that I thought necessary.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JAMES McCLEVERTY, Lieut. R.N., commanding.

To Rear Adm. Sir Wm. Parker, K.C.B.

Return of killed and wounded belonging to H.M.'s ships and vessels in action on shore at Tseker, 15th March:—

Cornwallis:—1 sergeant, R.M., killed; 1st-Lieut. G. Elliot, R.M., slightly; 1st-Lieut. A. J. B. Hamblby, R.M., severely; Mr. G. H. Hodgson, mate, slightly; Mr. C. K. Jackson, mate, slightly; 1 seaman, dangerously; 6 privates, R.M., severely. *Blonde*:—1 seaman, 1 private, R.M., killed; 1 private, R.M., wounded, severely. *Hyacinth*:—1 private, R.M., wounded, severely. *Modeste*:—1 private, R.M., wounded, severely. *Columbine*:—1 private, R.M., wounded, severely. Total:—3 killed, 15 wounded.

Cornwallis, at Chusan, April 25, 1842.

Sir,—I request you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that an abortive attempt was made by the Chinese to set fire to H.M.'s ships and transports in the harbour of Tinghae, and the adjoining anchorage at Chusan, on the night of the 14th inst.

About 10 p.m., I received information from Capt. Demis, the military magistrate of Tinghae, which he had just obtained from his scouts, that fire-rafts, formed of large boats, prepared with powder and other combustible materials, well assorted for the purpose, were supposed to be on their way from Singkong, a small harbour about three leagues to the north-west of this position. An hour had scarcely elapsed, when several fire-rafts were discovered in flames on the opposite or eastern side of the harbour, and drifting towards the shipping, while others approached between the islands of Macclesfield and Trumball, on the south side, where the *Nemesis* steam-vessel had been for some days undergoing repair; others attempted to enter the anchorage occupied by the ships of war to the northward of Sea Island, and some even to the southward of that island, in which latter direction the *Jupiter* was moored. The boats of the ships of war named below,* and of the transports in the harbour, were all on the alert, and, by the active exertions of the officers and men

* *Cornwallis*, *Hyacinth*, *Starling*, *Bentinck*, *Jupiter*; *Nemesis*, *Phlegethon*, steam-vessels.

of all ranks, the whole of the fire-boats, amounting to between fifty and sixty, which were for the most part chained together in small numbers of from three to five, were grappled with and towed clear of the ships without difficulty, or doing the slightest injury. While this was passing, Lieut. Wise, of the *Cornwallis*, proceeded with a small division of boats in search of the fire-boats expected on the west side from Sing-kong, and succeeded in discovering them, to the number of thirty, anchored off a beach outside Bell Island, waiting for the turn of tide to advance on the ships of war; these were also completely destroyed, and on the following morning, the *Nemesis* and *Phlegethon* were despatched to scour the adjacent islands, and by the activity of Lieut. Hall, thirteen more boats with combustible materials were destroyed, making a total of not less than 100. Lieut. McCleverty's exertions were equally praiseworthy, but nothing suspicious was met with in the direction he was sent in.

I have had great reason to be pleased with the vigilance and zeal of the officers and men of all ranks in H. M.'s ships and Company's steamers, as well as the agents, masters, and crews of the transports on this occasion, and I have much pleasure in bringing their meritorious conduct under the notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and the Indian Government.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

W. PARKER, Rear-Admiral.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

(The Gazette also contains the despatches, with their enclosures, from Gen. Nott, published in our last Journal, pp. 87—91; with a statement of the number of troops present in the action of the 29th May, amounting to 2,081 of all descriptions, with 12 six-pounder guns.

The return of the killed and wounded on that occasion is as follows:—*Killed*, 1 private; *wounded*, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 49 native officers and privates: total, 52. Names of officers wounded:—Lieut. J. J. Mainwaring, 42nd Bengal N.I., slightly; Ensign N. B. Chamberlain, 16th do., severely.)

The following return of killed, wounded, and missing, of the detachment of Lieut. Col. Wymer, in the engagement with the enemy, near Baba Wullee, on the 25th March, was omitted in p 90:—

Killed:—Shah's 1st Cavalry, 1 private; 1st Irreg. Bengal Cavalry, 2 privates. *Wounded*:—Horse Art. S.S.F., 1 syce; 16th Bengal N.I., 2 havildars, 3 privates; 38th do., 1 jemadar, 12 privates; Shah's 2nd Inf., 1 naick, 3 privates; Shah's 1st Cavalry, 1 ensign, 1 naick, 6 privates; 1st Irreg. Bengal Cavalry, 1 lieutenant, 2 naicks, 5 privates. Total:—3 killed; 39 wounded.

Names of officers wounded:—Lieut. Travers, slightly, and Ensign Chamberlain, severely.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Sept. 28.

A quarterly general Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was held this day, pursuant to the terms of the Charter, at the Company's House, in Leadenhall Street.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The minutes of the last general Court having been read—

The *Chairman* (Sir J. L. Lushington) stated, that certain accounts and papers which had been presented to Parliament since the last general Court, were now laid before the proprietors, in conformity with the by-law, cap. v. sec. 3.

The titles of the papers were read as follow :—

Accounts of the total gross and net Revenues, and of the total ordinary and extraordinary Charges of each Presidency of British India, and of the Charges, on account of the Territories, defrayed in England, in each year, from the 1st day of May, 1814, to the latest date to which the same can be made out; distinguishing the Land Revenue from other sources of Revenue, and shewing the net surplus or deficiency in each year; the whole to be stated in British money at the usual Parliamentary rate of 2s. per Sicca Rupee; also specifying the several districts comprised within the sovereignty of the East-India Company at the commencement of the said period, and the several acquisitions which have taken place during its continuance, with the date of each acquisition:

Of the total amount of the Registered Debt of India at each Presidency, within the same period, shewing the sums contracted, and the sums redeemed in each year; and stating the rate of interest per annum in each case, together with any increase or reduction therein; the whole to be stated after the like manner in British money.

Statement of the Charges defrayed in England on account of the Indian Territory, since the 1st day of May, 1834, and of the average rate of exchange at which remittances have been made by the Governments of India for such payments, in each year, from that date; shewing the balance either for or against the said Governments in each case, as compared with a remittance at the calculated par of exchange between India and Great Britain.

Return of the gross Revenue derived from Land, Customs, Stamps, Salt, Opium, Post Office, Excise, and other sources, in each of the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Agra, during the years 1809-10, 1819-20, 1829-30, 1839-40; shewing the cost of collection and per centage in proportion to the receipt; the amount of the Indian Debt and the Interest thereon; and the charges, in each of the above-mentioned years, of the Government, under its several heads.

Copies of the Despatches from the Bombay Government, dated the 31st day of October, 1841, and subsequent dates, respecting the affairs of Sattara, with the Inclosures therein referred to, as laid before the Court of Proprietors at the East-India House, on the 13th day of May, 1842; also, a Copy of a Letter from General Lodwick, C.B., and late Resident at Sattara, dated the 13th day of June, 1842, to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, respecting the proceedings at Sattara, as laid before the Court of Proprietors at the East-India House.

Returns of the number of Appointments made by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company in their Civil, Military, Marine, Medical, and Ecclesiastical Services, to each of the Presidencies in India, the Eastern Settlements inclusive, for the eight following years, viz. 1834-35, 1835-36, 1836-37, 1837-38, 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1841 to the 30th day of June 1842; distinguishing the number of Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, Steam Engineers, Assistant-Surgeons, and Chaplains appointed under each Presidency in each year.

Of all Pensions and Retiring Allowances granted to each of those Services during the above years, at each Presidency.

Statement of the Amount proposed to be transferred as compensation from the Company's cash, to the credit of the fund for the benefit of Widows and Families of Officers and Clerks of the regular Home Establishment.

Return of the several Sums paid by the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors since 1833.

Resolutions of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, being the Warrants or Instruments granting any Salary, Gratuity, or Pension.

HAILEYBURY AND ADDISCOMBE.

The *Chairman* then acquainted the Court that, in conformity with the resolutions of the general Courts of the 7th of April, and 6th of July, 1809, he now laid before the Proprietors certain accounts relative to the Company's establishments at Haileybury and Addiscombe. The papers comprised returns of the number of students admitted to those colleges, and of the number of gentlemen sent out to India, as writers or cadets, between Midsummer, 1811, and Midsummer, 1842; together with the expense of each establishment.

EXPENSES OF THE AFFGHAN WAR.

Mr. D. Salomons, in postponing to the next quarterly general Court the motion of which he had given notice, viz., "That there be laid before the Court of Proprietors

tors an estimate of the expense incurred by the war in Afghanistan, to the 31st of December, 1841; that there be laid before the Court of Proprietors a statement of the amount of any loan or loans raised in India, with the rates of interest at which such loan or loans may have been raised, since the commencement of the Afghan war; that the protest of Mr. Tucker, or of any other individual director or directors, against the Afghan war, be laid before the Court of Proprietors;” observed, that the great object which he had in view was, to prevent the people of India from being called on to defray charges which ought to be borne by this country.

RAJAH OF SATTARA.

Mr. Lewis postponed, to the next quarterly general Court, his intended motion “for calling the attention of the Court to the papers which have recently been printed and laid before the proprietors, in relation to the Commission of Inquiry held at Sattara, on the Rajah of Sattara, in October, 1836, and the conduct of the commissioners who sat on that inquiry.”

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.

Mr. Lewis gave notice, that he should submit the following resolution to the next quarterly general Court:—

That it is not competent to any proprietor, after a notice of motion has been read, to move an adjournment of the Court before such motion has been moved and seconded; that such a practice is objectionable on principle, and contrary to all usage; and, if permitted, would be subversive of the independence and utility of the Court as a component part of the Indian Government.

OFFICIAL EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES.

Mr. Lewis stated that he was requested by an hon. proprietor (Mr. Sullivan) to give notice, that it was the intention of that gentleman to propose the following motion at the next general Court, *viz.*—

That, in the opinion of this Court, the substitution, to a greater extent, of the agency of the natives of India for that of Europeans, in the civil administration of their own country, is a measure which is equally called for by considerations of justice, economy, and sound policy; that it is desirable to give full effect to sec. 47, cap. 85, of the 3rd and 4th of William IV., which enacts, “That no native of the said territories, nor any natural-born subject of his Majesty, resident therein, shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment, under the said Company;” and that the Court of Directors be recommended, in furtherance of this object, to instruct the Governments of India to appoint natives to all offices in the civil administration, under the different presidencies, for which they may be duly qualified.

Mr. Fielder complained of Mr. Lewis giving notice of a motion which was published in the newspapers, thereby bringing proprietors to town at this season, to their great inconvenience—besides obliging them, at a short notice, to give immediate attention to a large mass of papers—and then, forsooth, because he did not find by his side a sufficient number of allies to support his case, to postpone the motion for three months longer. He (Mr. Fielder) had been put to much inconvenience, having been occupied with the papers nearly two days, in order to make himself master of the subject, which he felt bound to do in consequence of being dared to meet the question—though he had actually moved for the production of the papers. He assured the Court, that he would not shrink from the question; that he would go into it fully, even if the Court sat as long as the preceding Court, till nearly two o’clock in the morning.

Mr. G. Palmer, jun., withdrew a motion, of which he had given notice, relative to the late King of Oude.*

No further business offering, the Court, on the question, adjourned.

* In a letter to the secretary, Mr. Palmer assigns the following reasons for withdrawing his motion:—“I beg now to state that, in consequence of the present unsettled state of the provinces on the north-west frontier of India, and the great confidence which I entertain in the honour and integrity of the Right Hon. the Governor-General, Lord Ellenborough, at whose suggestion, and with whose concurrence, these documents were moved for in the House of Commons, and who commented most strongly upon them, in his place in the House of Lords, on the 31st July, 1836,—I do not think it desirable, at this present moment, to enter into a discussion upon this important subject. Feeling confident, as I do, that the Governor-General will do every thing in his power to uphold the honour and character of the British nation for honour, honesty, and good faith towards the native princes of India; and with reference to this question in particular, I therefore, with the permission of the Chairman and the Hon. Court, would respectfully beg leave to withdraw the motion for the present, which I, at the last quarterly general Court, gave notice of for this day.”

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta:

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Governor-General held a durbar on the 4th July, to receive a mission from Nepaul; another durbar was held on the 16th, to receive the Boondée rajah, who was on a pilgrimage with about 5,000 horsemen and others attached to his camp.

The Governor-General was to leave Allahabad about the 18th August, by dak, with his immediate staff and secretariat, the remainder of the establishment following by water. He was expected at Meerut on the 26th *en route* to Simla. A letter from Allahabad says: "His lordship will leave this station by boats to Ghumooktesur Ghaut (Meerut) with all the establishments attached to his camp. Indents for boats have been sent into the commissariat department. The Governor-General's resolution has taken us by surprise, as we were very comfortably housed here; we do not know what are his motives for moving so suddenly; it has disturbed all our arrangements. We shall have a tedious passage, as it is not expected that we shall reach our destination before the 20th of next October, that is, if the Governor don't change his mind before then. The camp will now form at Meerut, instead of at Cawnpore, as first proposed."

The *Friend of India* notices a rumour current in the community, of a want of cordial and unreserved communication between the Governor-General and the Supreme Council; and although this was denied, it observed that "Lord Ellenborough does as he lists, without consulting the Supreme Council or anybody else;" that "his views relative to Afghanistan are much better known to the fourth estate than to the councillors;" that "the office of councillor has latterly become a complete sinecure." It adds, as "confidently rumoured," that his lordship intends to quit the helm of affairs in India next October twelvemonth, and transfer his services to the Board of Control.

BUNDELKHAND.

All appears quiet in this quarter at present, but we consider the fire as only smouldering. A small siege train is in preparation at Cawnpore, for employment in this direction during the cold weather.—*Eastern Star*.

On the 7th inst. the 50th N.I., accompanied by the commissioner and Mr. O'maney, marched from Saugor to Dahmoney, which village was "looted" by the Boondelas the day preceding. The villains boasted that they had been retainers of the late Rajah of Chirgong, and that they intend to better their condition at the Company's expense. A letter, dated Saugor the 15th, states, that "all is again quiet, the rebels having gone to Shahgurrh."—*Agra Ukhbar*, July 21.

A letter from Saugor mentions that two companies of the 3rd N.I., under Capt. O'Brien and Lieut. Fulton, were ordered out on the 27th July, to proceed about twenty-five miles, where some of the Boondelas had been plundering. The detachment was directed to start with all expedition, so as to arrive at the place by sun-rise, and take the plunderers by surprise.—*Hurkaru*, Aug. 8.

We learn by a letter from Saugor, that Capt. O'Brien has been engaged with the Boondela insurgents. He proceeded with two companies of the 3rd N.I. against a chief named Juwahir Singh, who had ensconced himself in a place of some strength. Capt. O'Brien attacked the place, which he found to be a village with an open street leading to a masjid, in which the enemy were posted. The masjid, as they generally are, was strong, and the door opposed a strong obstacle to our troops. Having no guns, they could not force it open, when a sepoy, with a degree of gallantry worthy of the knights of old, offered to cut it open. The offer was gratefully accepted

by Capt. O'Brien, who can well estimate gallantry in a brother soldier; and the sepoy advanced upon his dangerous task, axe in hand, threw himself upon the gate, and with desperate valour made good his object. He forced the gate, but the enemy in the meantime had disappeared by another door, and the village was won. We had eight men killed and wounded, and the enemy only four killed.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Aug. 6.

THE LATE CAPTAIN BAYLES.

An attack upon the appointment of the late Capt. Bayles, superintendent of the American cotton planters, in the *Englishman*, has called forth from one of the planters a defence of the deceased officer and of his appointment. "Those that were under his immediate management," he says, "he has brought on thus far, through many difficult and disheartening circumstances, and I, as one of them, am free to say that, had it not been for his management, all, or nearly every one, both here and at Madras, would long ere this have addressed themselves homeward. It was proposed in England, by Dr. Royle, that a scientific gentleman should be attached to each establishment, to advise in matters that fell under that head, and a suitable gentleman at each presidency was named. Why this suggestion was not acted on, I do not know. I believe it would have been of the greatest service. But for all this, Capt Bayles's very great fitness for the office he held is none the less obvious, seeing that the basis of the whole design was to carry on an experiment, by the sole agency of men whom he had so successfully produced to this country. That the cotton regions of America and Bundelcund should have been taken for the same identities, seems to me to be strange enough, but this was none of Capt. Bayles's doing. The government of India decided on this without, I believe, consulting him, and I am sure we poor Americans had no say in regard to it; for even we poor unscientific individuals had no difficulty in perceiving the difference between our own general climate and the parching, famine producing dryness of Bundelcund."

REFORM OF THE POLICE IN THE PROVINCES.

The Governor-General, adverting to the recent disturbances at Saugor and other places, and to the expediency of giving a military organization to the police of the Bengal and N. W. provinces, has ordered a plan to be circulated amongst the several superintendents and magistrates, for their observation. This plan embraces the following points:—

The jemadars and subadars of the police brigades should be appointed in the proportion of one-third from the regular and irregular troops, and two-thirds from the corps. The corps would consist, of course, of cavalry and infantry, as now of sowars and burkendazes; and to every district there should be appointed one European infantry officer. It might be advisable in some districts to have a larger number of sowars, but in all cases the number and description of the police should be adapted to the circumstances of the district and its neighbourhood; the superintendent of police making a report of the number and description of police required, and receiving thereupon the instructions of the Government. The dress should be very simple, but it should be sufficiently military to distinguish the men. The arms should be the musket and bayonet, very light. The degree of discipline which it is necessary to give to such a corps is not very considerable, as they should rarely be required to move in bodies of more than 300 or 400 men; but they should have the degree of discipline which would enable them to act with regular troops without embarrassing their movements. They would be required to act in jungle, and occasionally against mud walls; and their instruction should be such as to enable them to do this, rather than to move in the field in battalion. The instruction should be given at a dépôt for several districts, and under a European officer. Rewards for good service and pensions for wounds should be liberally bestowed. A police so instructed, even if not generally raised beyond its present numbers, would be able to take the duty of escorting treasure in most cases, and in all with a small reinforcement of regular troops, and it would be strong enough in most cases to pre-

mently, and since that has been gratifying his personal feelings against me at the expense of my regiment, which he has ordered to remain here, although the weakest and most sickly corps in the army: we have buried altogether sixty-five."—*Englishman*, June 2.

CAMELS IN AFGHANISTAN.

The Affghan dromedary is decidedly a very fine animal, remarkably different in general configuration from that of Hindostan, having a round, handsome, and compact barrel, and short strong legs. These animals are always driven, not led, neither are they incommoded with a nose-string. Hindostan camels are not adapted to the climate of Affghanistan, or the stony surface of the country; it was found that, unless as well cared for as horses, they are by no means enduring animals, being exceedingly impatient of cold and wet, and, though not great drinkers, being exceedingly impatient of the want of water. Although the Indian camels accompanying the Army of the Indus underwent great hardship, and suffered from want of diet or absolute privation, yet great part of the loss was occasioned by the cruelty and carelessness of the *surwans*, or camel-drivers, than whom, even in Asia, a more worthless set does not exist. It would appear that, with good grooming, clothing, and feeding, the Indian camel may be depended upon. The Bactrian camel is not common in Affghanistan; the cross between it and the dromedary is a remarkably handsome and valuable animal.—*Dr. Griffith's Report*.

NATIVE STATES.

Affghanistan. — Allahabad, 11th Aug. 1842.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter from Major Gen. Pollock, and of the report from Brigadier Monteath, of the successful operations of the force under his command in the Shinwaree valley.

From Major General Pollock, C.B., to T. H. Maddock, Esq., Secretary to Government.

"Jellalabad, 29th July, 1842.

"Sir—I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of my letter to the adjutant general of the army, of this date, forwarding copies of letters and other documents from Brigadier Monteath, reporting the result of an attack on the enemy in the Shinwaree valley.

"The loss sustained by the enemy must have been considerable, for in a letter which one of the chiefs addressed to Capt. Mac Gregor on the 28th inst. he states, that they were still burying their dead. The effect in the whole valley by such a complete defeat of the Shinwarees, and the destruction of so many of their forts, will be productive of the most beneficial effects.

"I have, &c.

"G. POLLOCK, Maj. Gen. Commanding Troops West of the Indus."

From Maj. Gen. Pollock, C.B., to Maj. Gen. Lumley, Adj. Gen. of the Army.

"Camp Jellalabad, 29th July, 1842.

"Sir—I have the honour to forward, for the information of his exc. the commander-in-chief, copy of a letter dated Camp Mazeena, 27th inst., from Brigadier Monteath, C.B., commanding the troops in the Shinwaree valley, together with copies of the documents to which it refers. Although the loss of the enemy on this occasion has not been stated by Brigadier Monteath, I have every reason to believe, from authentic sources, it has been considerable. One of the chiefs (Shadoo) had a nephew and a first cousin killed in the action, and another chief (Hoossain) also lost a son. The enemy were busily employed during the afternoon of the 28th in burying their dead, and on the day subsequent to the engagement, the Shinwaree chiefs sent into camp to express their willingness to pay the revenue.

"I have, &c.

"G. POLLOCK, Major Gen. Commanding Troops West of the Indus."

From Brigadier Monteath, C.B., to Capt. Ponsonby, Assist. Adj. General.

"Camp Mazcena, 27th July, 1842.

"Sir—I have the honour of addressing you, to state, for the information of Major Gen. Pollock, C.B., that, in accordance with the intention expressed by me in my letter of the 24th inst., I marched out yesterday morning at day-light, to attack the enemy, with the following troops and guns:—Five 9-pounders, one 24-pounder howitzer, 50 sappers and miners, one squadron 1st light cavalry, seven companies H.M.'s 31st reg., seven companies 33rd N.I., seven companies 53rd N.I., and Ferris's corps of Jezailchees."

"As the road into the enemy's country was nearly impracticable for loaded animals, and we must have lost a great many camels had I attempted to move with our baggage, I resolved on returning to my present position after the operations I had in view had been concluded; therefore, having compressed the camp as much as possible, by striking a portion of it, and collecting the tents and baggage on one spot, I left it in charge of Major Hewitt, 33rd reg., with the following troops:—Two companies H. M.'s 31st reg., ditto ditto 33rd N.I., ditto ditto 53rd N.I., two squadrons 1st light cavalry, 50 Jezailchees, and 100 of Torabaz Khan's men.

"On the troops gaining the left ridge of the Shinwaree valley, which was the most practicable, the enemy retired out of their forts, and I detached Lieut. Beecher, of the corps of engineers, with the sappers and miners, to set fire to them, which he did in succession up to the fort of Secunder Khan, at the head of the valley, the force moving parallel along the ridge for the protection of the party. Thus at one time the interiors of five-and-thirty forts were in a blaze along the valley; the enemy contemplating the scene from the heights in the vicinity of Secunder Khan's fort, where they had taken up positions, and from whence they were driven in gallant style by the advance, consisting of the light and two battalion companies of H. M.'s 31st regiment. At this moment, the guns having been brought into position by Capt. Abbott, opened a fire of shrapnell shells upon them, which did considerable execution, and so disconcerted them, that parties left the field altogether and never returned.

"Having effected every thing in the way of destruction, I caused two companies of the 53rd reg. to be extended along a ridge below that from whence the advance had driven the enemy, and of which it remained in possession. In rear of the companies of the 53rd, a company of the 33rd was extended along the top of another ridge, and in rear of that company, on a higher ridge, two guns were placed in position, to aid in covering the retirement of the advance from the enemy, who were all ready to attack them as soon as they should commence their descent from the heights. On these arrangements being completed, the recall was sounded to the advance, and I am happy to say, the whole joined the main body without a single casualty occurring.

"Major Skinner's party being exceedingly fatigued, for the heat had been excessive and the labour great, I directed them to fall in with the main column, and ordered out two companies from each of the three regiments, to cover our retrogression homewards. These were formed into two parties, and extended across the ridge in two lines of skirmishers. In rear of the second line, I placed two guns, with a company of H.M.'s 31st reg. flanking each of them; also a party of forty cavalry and a line of skirmishers were thrown out along the whole right flank of the column to the edge of the ridge (where the ground, from its broken character, was most favourable for the enemy), and which communicated with the rear line of the covering force placed under the command of Lieut. Col. Bolton, H.M.'s 31st reg., at his own solicitation. In this order we retired seven miles and a half, over as bad a road as can well be supposed; and although I had anticipated loss and great annoyance from the enemy throughout the march, yet it seemed as if they had had enough, as their attacks were languid and remarkably cautious throughout, and I am rejoiced to say, that at half-past three P.M. we arrived in camp without loss or injury of any kind.

"It gives me great pleasure to record the zealous conduct of the troops generally, and the cheerful and praiseworthy manner in which the soldiers of H.M.'s 31st reg. laboured to drag the guns up such places as the horses, notwithstanding their unequalled qualities, were incapable of doing.

"Herewith I beg to enclose Major Skinner's report, and I can myself bear ample testimony to the gallant conduct of himself and those under his command; and I should be unjust were I not to say that the conduct of Capt. Ferris, his native commandant Hyder Ali, and the whole corps of Jezailchees, was highly distinguished. My thanks are very justly due to Lieut. Col. Bolton, H.M.'s 31st reg., for the able manner in which he conducted the duties of covering the retirement of the force; and particularly so to Major Skinner, for the zealous and gallant manner in which he led the advance against the enemy. To Capt. Ferris, for the gallant manner in which, with his corps of Jezailchees, he drove the enemy from their position on the heights. To Capt. Abbott and Lieut. Dawes, for the very successful practice of the guns. To Lieut. Beecher, for the zealous and satisfactory manner in which he, with the detachment of sappers and miners, constructed a road for the guns, and fired the enemy's forts in the valley; and to Lieut. Lugard, H.M.'s 31st reg., major of brigade; Lieut. Mayne, assist. qu. master general; Capt. Lloyd, sub-assist. commissary general, and Capt. Robertson, field engineer, for the assistance afforded me by them in the field. I have also to express my thanks to Capt. McGregor, political agent, who, when the opportunity offered itself, served with the guns.

"Enclosed is a return of killed and wounded; one of the strength of the force employed, and one of ammunition expended.

"I have, &c.

"T. MONTEATH, Brigadier, commanding the Field Force."

From Major Skinner to Brigadier Monteath, C. B.

"Camp Mazeena, 27th July, 1842.

"Sir—I have the honour to report to you, that when the advance guard, composed of the following details, *viz.* the three light companies of the brigade, with two battalion companies of H. M.'s 31st regiment and the corps of Jezailchees, reached the crest of the ridge over which the main column was moving, about 8 o'clock A.M., I observed the enemy posted in small bodies upon the different heights and ridges in my front, while several parties occupied gardens and broken walls at the foot of the line of hills I was upon, above the valley on the right hand. A sharp fire was opened upon the line of skirmishers, who quickly advanced and drove the enemy off. The corps of Jezailchees swept the front, the left hills were cleared by the light company of the 31st foot, and the light company of the 33rd N.I. on the right skirmished throughout that part of the valley nearest the ridge: the remaining companies were in support. We advanced to Secunder Khan's fort of Muriaz, over very broken and difficult country, with frequent descents and ascents, the enemy sometimes keeping up a good fire, but always abandoning the line of heights as we ascended, and falling back to others. I halted at Secunder Khan's fort, from which a few shots were fired as we advanced, when it was evacuated. This fort hangs over a narrow valley on the right hand; fields of rice in many parts of it, now under water. A narrow stony ridge in the midst of this valley was occupied by the enemy, and commanded the post among trees at the foot of the fort, which I wished to hold; the enemy was soon driven off the first part of the ridge, and fell back to a higher peak, from which it became also necessary to drive them: this was done by the Jezailchees under Capt. Ferris in very good style, who held it till withdrawn. At the head of the valley in which we now were, there stands a high hill, with a fort upon its summit, a considerable distance off. All the ridges from which the enemy had been driven appear to draw to a point at this fort, and their retreat was always towards it. Many men were collected there, and large parties were sent out to my right: this induced me to draw the companies of the 31st foot on the left nearer to me. The enemy soon appearing on the summit of a hill above my left, however, I sent one company of the 31st reg. to drive him away and occupy the hill. This duty was remarkably well

performed by Capt. Marshall, H.M.'s 31st reg., whose company was employed upon it. The enemy retreated with some loss, and took up another position, under cover of a sungah, or breast-work of stone, within shot. He was driven from it with great gallantry by Lieut. McIlveen, of the 31st reg., and a party of No. 7 company of that corps. Lieut. McIlveen, a very promising young officer indeed, was, I regret to say, killed in this assault upon the sungah. A narrow valley of rice fields, completely swamped, separated the ridge on which my right was from two small forts: a garden at one end of the rice valley below the ridge, towards the first of the two forts, was held by the light company of the 33rd N.I. The enemy descended from a high line of sand-hills, and occupying these two forts, annoyed my position a good deal. He was driven from them by the light company and part of No. 6 of the 31st reg., who had no other ground to advance on but the narrow ridges that divided the terraces of rice: they moved along these under a sharp fire, and drove the enemy from his position. I occupied these forts, and leaving Brevet-Major Urmston, of the 31st reg., in command of the post, ceased from further operations. None of the forts I have mentioned were tenable by the enemy; the walls were breached in many places by the earthquake in February last. When I was ordered to fall back on the main body, about half-past one p.m., Major Urmston retired in good order (followed at a distance by the enemy, who had fired constantly into the forts when we occupied them) over the difficult ground behind him, having set fire to the villages within the two forts before he left them. The advance guard being collected together above Secunder Khan's fort, joined the main column.

"I have great pleasure in assuring you, that during several hours of most active operations over the difficult country we were in, every officer and man under my command behaved admirably.

"I have, &c.

"THOS. SKINNER, Major H. M. 31st Regt."

Return of killed and wounded, &c. &c. in action, under the command of Brigadier Monteath, C. B., on the 26th July, 1842.

Killed.—1 officer H.M.'s 31st; and 2 Jezailchees:—total, 3. Wounded.—7 privates H.M.'s 31st; 1 serjeant and 8 rank and file 33rd N.I.; 5 rank and file 53rd N.I.; and 2 Jezailchees:—total, 23.

Strength of the Brigade.—103 officers—European and native; 152 serjeants, do.; 2,008 rank and file, do.—total, 2,263.

Ammunition Expended.—Abbott's Battery, 37 rounds; H.M.'s 31st, 4,889; 33rd N.I., 2,892; 53rd N.I., 4,954; Jezailchees, 6,678:—total, 19,450.

The intelligence from Cabul is contradictory; some declare that Akhbar Khan, whose possession of the Bala Hissar is now undoubted, is gaining ground, while others maintain that his authority is on the wane. Of his ascendancy in the capital of Afghanistan there seems no doubt; and he who some weeks before was destitute of money, followers, and almost a dwelling, has, by his intrigues, extortions, and abilities, raised himself to the highest place in reality, though not in appearance, as he still permits Futteh Jung, the third son of Shah Shoojah, to act the part of a puppet on the throne. Although all-powerful in the Bala Hissar, he does not seem to have obtained absolute authority in the city, as testified by the resolute bearing of the Kuzzilbashes, on his venturing to seize their principal leader, Khan Shereen Khan, when the whole tribe immediately flew to arms and insisted on the instant release of their chief; a demand with which Akhbar Khan, not prepared for such spirited resistance, complied at once. He also seized, after having vainly endeavoured to get possession of him by negotiation, the person of Mohun Lall, whom he released after a short time. He seems to be much influenced by the opinions of his father-in-law, Mahomed Shah Khan, in whose fort at Buddceabad the prisoners were so long confined. As an indication of the feeling which prevails against us, it may be mentioned that Jan Fishan Khan, one of the few chiefs who have throughout continued faithful, has been murdered on his way to join Gen. Pollock's camp, while the whole of his family have shared the same fate in Cabul. Considerable apprehensions are, however, said to prevail in Cabul, as to the advance of our troops, and many of the respectable families are stated to have left the town with all their property.

Other accounts say that, although Akhbar Khan had succeeded in obtaining a lac and a half of rupees from Futteh Jung, and expected soon to obtain the remainder of the old Shah's savings, yet he was so sternly opposed by his uncle, Zeman Shah, as to have expressed his determination to relinquish his schemes at Cabul, and retire with his prisoners to Koolloom, where he hoped to establish himself in an independent principality. Subsequent accounts, however, give a different view of his position. He had gained the complete ascendancy over the party of Zeman Shah. It is believed that all the hostages and sick left at Cabul, together with all the *matériel* obtained from our encampment, are now in his hands; and he would be supreme but for the weight of the Populzie tribe, yet favourable to Futteh Jung, and the armed neutrality of the Kuzzilbash.

Native letters from Cabul state that Akhbar Khan had seated Futteh Jung on the musnud; that the former resides in the Bala Hissar, and the latter in the city; and that he is busily engaged in organizing a mighty host of the faithful, to drive the Feringees out of the country.

The *Englishman*, which professes to have obtained access to the information furnished by Capt. Troup of the present state of Cabul, states that all the Affghans at the capital are in a great trepidation at the idea of our advancing; and under the impulse of that feeling, are civil to our prisoners, and applying to them for *chits* (written notes) to protect them when we approach; that they are ready to receive us with open arms; the road is perfectly free, and the army might advance without firing a single shot. He states that the prisoners have all been removed to Cabul, except those taken at Ghuzni; they are in the Bala Hissar, and very well treated; indeed so little annoyed by surveillance, that Capt. T. says that he would not have had much difficulty in escaping, more particularly as the road is quite open.

A letter, it is said, was received at Jellalabad on the 7th July, from Capt. Conolly, announcing the safe arrival of the Ghuzni prisoners at Cabul, and stating that he, on the part of Zuman Khan, expected to start for Jellalabad with proposals.

General Pollock's force continues at Jellalabad, and sickness appears to be rapidly on the increase in camp: apoplexy, small-pox, and fever seem to be the most prevalent diseases. Several officers have already fallen victims to the heat, exposure, and insalubrity of the climate—the European soldiery are suffering considerably. "The interment ground for our Europeans," says one writer, "shews an awful increase of graves within the last fortnight; numbers of Hindoos are burnt daily by the side of the river, and Mussulmans are seen carrying away their relatives or friends for burial. Death has thinned our ranks, and caused vacancies not easily filled up. It is a great pity that our Governor-General did not allow himself to be guided by the opinions of others, and have ordered us forthwith to Gundamuck." The insupportable heat of the sun in that burning valley causes fevers and dysentery. The men were also dying under the combined influence of the sun and grog. The liquor which had been brought up from Peshawur had done them, and more especially H. M.'s 13th, infinitely more harm than all the hardships and privations they had suffered during a five months' siege.

A communication was received from Akhbar Khan, stating that he should send Capt. Mackenzie again, with two Affghan chiefs, to treat with Gen. Pollock. Capt. M. being ill, with fever and ague, on the 13th of July, Capt. Troup, of the 48th, with a Candahar hajee and some petty chiefs, arrived in Gen. Pollock's camp from Cabool, on the part of Akhbar Khan, with fresh terms. These terms have not transpired, but they are said to require a reference to Lord Ellenborough. Capt. Troup was in excellent health, and brought a great number of *sealed* letters from the prisoners to their friends. They speak cheerfully, and hope to be speedily liberated. Capt. Troup returned to Cabul, and on the 3rd August came back to camp, accompanied by another prisoner, Capt. Lawrence. They had been sent down with a reply to the communication from the general, sent off five days before. Good hopes are now entertained of the speedy liberation of all our people. It is said that the general expresses great hopes of being able to effect the release of the captives. Capt. Troup

speaks in the highest praise of the kind manner in which Mahomed Akhbar treats the prisoners: he does all he can to make them comfortable, and "for prisoners, they are happy." He says the sirdar is a cunning, intelligent man, and that, by his own acknowledgment, he can beat all his countrymen in diplomacy. When they first reached Cabul, the ladies were followed in their walks by a guard. Troup told the man in charge, that they were not accustomed to such treatment; the man returned an insolent answer, but when Akhbar was spoken to on the subject, he ordered the guard away immediately. Their wants are supplied, as far as lies in the sirdar's power, and when the ladies require any thing, his own servants are sent to procure it. Mahomed Akhbar wished to send the ladies in to us at once, but he was opposed by another chief, Mahomed Shah, Ghiljie.

Capt. Troup is reported to have said that an advance to Cabul would be the worst thing we could do as far as the prisoners are concerned. He says Elphinstone tried to do his best all through; but, in common with all the rest, he execrates Shelton, to whom they all appear to attribute gross mismanagement. He says the ladies and children bear up against their misfortunes much better than the men.

A letter from one of the prisoners, dated, Camp of Ali Mahomed Khan, four miles from Cabul, 5th July, says: "Our situation is the most tantalizing you can imagine; we are completely in the dark as to the object of our Government and as to whether our troops are coming up to Cabul or not. A short time ago, they would have had nothing to do but to take possession of the whole country without a shot being fired, and even now I am convinced they might come up without seeing any thing of an enemy. The whole people, and especially the inhabitants of Cabul, are in the greatest dread of the punishment which they expect awaits them. If the Sirdar delays carrying us off until our troops march from Jellalabad, if they are to march, I think it possible our rescue will be attempted by the Kuzzilbashes and others; but in such case what may be the result? probably our release, and probably our murder. If, however, the Sirdar should take it into his head to send us into Toorkistan, which we hear is his intention, before our troops march, we may then bid farewell to a release for an indefinite period. It will be some consolation to our friends in India and elsewhere to know that we have always been kindly treated by the Sirdar; but he has a set of scoundrels about him, and none greater than his father-in-law, Mahomed Shah Khan (a Ghilzie chief), who I regret to say is his principal adviser. The Sirdar is now all-powerful at Cabul. The other day he had twenty followers, and not a pice of money."

The prisoners are all allowed to walk in a spacious garden and bathe in the river or canal, though attended by a guard, and the following is the daily bill of fare for ten ladies, nineteen children, fifteen officers, and two soldiers: two sheep, seventy-two seers atta (this is for servants and all), six seers ghee, three seers oil, six seers rice, six seers milk, fire-wood, and last, not least, tea and sugar as required. The conduct of all the ladies is spoken of as beyond all praise, and such as to make every Englishman prouder still of his countrywomen: Lady Sale and Mrs. Sturt continue to afford examples of magnanimity and patient suffering to those of weaker mould.

A native doctor belonging to one of the Shah's infantry regiments, arrived in camp from Cabul, states that great numbers of our dead soldiers are exposed to view by the road side. After the massacre of our army, there was a heavy fall of snow, which covered the dead bodies for a long period. When the snow disappeared, the bodies were exposed to view, and gave the appearance of their having been embalmed. The Affghans set them up as "mummies," with their backs leaning against rocks and otherwise propped up, and now every Affghan passing by throws stones and missiles at them, crying out, "You dog, you infidel, why don't you go to your own country?"

Assistant Surgeon Campbell, who was supposed to have been killed, is with Capt. Conolly and the other hostages in Cabul.

A sepoy of the 54th came into camp, and states that Dr. Bryce, of the Horse Artillery, was a prisoner in a fort, but that they took him to the hills.

Capt. Troup states that he does not think that any more officers have escaped than those mentioned as having survived the massacre at Cabul, Lughman, and Jugdulluck, but there is not a village which does not contain from 50 to 100 Hindoostances, all converted to the religion of Islam.

It is reported that Col. Palmer is dead, and that his death was caused by ill-treatment,—exhaustion produced by privation. Other accounts represent him and the garrison as well at Ghuzni.

Brigadier Monteath's force continued out on its work of levying contributions and destroying the strong-holds of the refractory in the Mazeena and Pesh-Bolak valleys. The amount levied, both in specie and kind, appears to have considerably exceeded the previous expectations; the valley of Pesh-Bolak is said to have furnished forth one lac in coin and grain, the neighbourhood of Goolai, where a number of small forts were destroyed, gave up a nearly equal sum, and by the last accounts the brigade have moved to Chepal Guzzee, the temperature of which is described as affording a very agreeable change after the extreme heat of Goolai. "The order of the day," a letter from them says, "is devastation, and every fort in the neighbourhood will eventually be razed to the ground." The *Delhi Gazette* observes:—"We cannot comprehend this system of devastation or its objects. It strikes us as a cowardly proceeding, and as very illustrative of the whole policy of the last few months. We dare not move to Cabul, but, preparatory to running away, we go and destroy a parcel of petty forts which could not injure us." The measure seems, however, to have been effectual for its purpose. "The Shunwarees, who own to a loss of about forty killed and a due proportion of wounded, sent in their submission on the 28th, promised to pay arrears of revenue, give up plunder, or do aught required of them; in short, these, perhaps the most lawless of all the tribes, who never paid any thing to their own kings, are now all submissive."

Much censure has been cast upon the conduct of a detachment of Brig. Monteath's force at a place named Ali Baghan. We subjoin a letter from an officer, written after the time, dated, Camp, Goolai Forts, 29th June:—"We left Jellalabad on the 17th, to punish the villains of this valley, who attacked Ferris. Our first stage was Ali Baghan, where some camp-followers, &c., in searching a village, found a quantity of European and sepoy traps, plundered from the 44th and 37th regts. They gave information, and before you could say 'stop,' the sepoys, Jezailchees, and Europeans were in the place, turning every thing upside down, and finally burnt the place, and it was, you will say, right. However, we tried all we could to stop it, in vain—'twas the impulse—the ebullition of an instant, and all was over. The facts are as I state, and no acts of any violence whatever occurred. It was reported in Jellalabad that the Europeans commenced it, but that is wrong; the village was almost sacked ere the Europeans, after a night march, were awake. By some most extraordinary occurrence, all the force left Jellalabad under the idea that the expedition was one of plunder and destruction, and this occasioned the Ali Baghan affair."

Another officer writes on the 20th:—"The day before yesterday, we burnt Ali Baghan to the ground. This event is one that was to be regretted, partly because it lay in the direct line of our communication, and partly because *rapine* to a horrible extent (though not I believe murder) is said to have preceded the other sort of violence."

The *Delhi Gazette* says:—"The most fearful accounts of outrages committed there by European and native troops have reached the provinces, but are all highly exaggerated. Were they true, we should say they deserved the severest censure it might be possible to pass. As it is, however, though we regret it, we can scarcely blame the troops for what has taken place, and very great allowance is to be made for their feelings on discovering the property of their murdered comrades, in the possession too of those whom they had every reason to look on as accessories in the guilt of the hordes who contrived the slaughter of Khoord Cabul, of Tezeen, and of Jug-

dulluck. The recollection, however, that a repetition of such proceedings may have a serious effect on the safety of the prisoners and hostages, we hope and trust, will have its due weight with our soldiers, and prevent their falling into excesses which can do no good, and may be followed by very much of evil."

The *Hurkaru* observes:—"To ravage and burn villages, and to violate the women inhabiting them, are not precisely the measures best calculated to restore the honour of Great Britain. We talk about national disgrace, and begin ravaging villages and violating helpless women, as though any misfortunes could disgrace us so irredeemably as these crimes. A miserable hamlet, about six miles from Jellalabad, on the *Peshawur* side, is assailed by a brigade of British troops, who happened to find some accoutrements belonging to the men of the 44th; the village was given up to plunder, the women were violated, and the tenements burned. Now, as Ali Baghan lies on *this* side of Jellalabad, and as our troops were principally destroyed on the other side of Jugdulluck, it is little probable that the villagers had any share in the massacre of the British force. The men of the force have unhappily been worked up to a pitch of vindictive frenzy, which requires a very judicious use of sedatives to allay; but, instead of the application of a soothing process, strong stimulants have been exhibited, and now it will be found difficult indeed to keep their feverish thirst after vengeance in due subjection."

It is stated that the visit to Ali Baghan was with the view of recovering Rs. 30,000 buried there by Capt. Ferris; but the money had disappeared. Capt. Ferris obtained all the other property he left at Pesh Bolak; even the broken plates and dishes were produced.

The latest letters from Jellalabad indicate the probability of an advance upon Cabul as soon as the means of transport can be procured. A letter from the camp says:—"Gen. Pollock has received from Lord Ellenborough the most positive instructions to be at Cabul on the 1st Sept., where Gen. Nott is to join him from the Candahar side. This, it is believed, has arisen from home orders, which left the Governor-General no alternative but to act as he was directed."

Another from Ferozepore is to this effect:—"You will be delighted to learn that the Governor-General has, at last, ordered the immediate advance of the forces under Generals Nott and Pollock upon Cabul. It is calculated that the troops under Pollock will be before the Bala Hissar by the 1st of September, but that those under Nott cannot reach Cabul before the last week in September."

All was quiet at Candahar up to the 29th July. Meerza Ahmud has gone to Cabul, and Atta Mahomed to Tereen; Ukhtar Khan to his old quarters in Zemindavar. Prince Suftur Jung had come in, and was with the political agent at that place. It is said that the rest of the Dooranee chiefs have authorized him to negotiate the best terms for them, as they are anxious to submit themselves to the British authority.

The prospect of returning to India, without chastising their enemies, had caused much regret. An officer writes:—"You can form no idea of the anxiety the sepoys evince to be allowed to advance upon Ghuznee and Cabul, and avenge the death of so many of their comrades who fell during the late terrible disasters. I can hardly describe the feeling of disappointment, I had almost said disgust, displayed by the troops (European and native) who went up to Khelat-i-Ghilzie to relieve the garrison and destroy the fort, when they received orders to retrace their steps to Candahar, instead of going forward."

The real intentions of General Nott are kept to himself. Many believed that he was really directed to move upon Cabul; other letters speak confidently of the immediate descent on India by the unfrequented—and for the march of armies unknown—mountain route by Dera Ishmael Khan. From Candahar, Ferozepore by this route appears by the maps to be 500 miles, or a two months' march, Dera Ishmael Khan, on the Indus, being about half-way. On the 30th July, the general issued the following garrison orders:—

"The troops noted in the margin* will move into camp on the 2nd proximo, and encamp on such ground in the vicinity of the Shikarpore gate as Major-General England, K. II., may be pleased to direct. The force named in the margin† will hold itself in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Her Majesty's 41st regiment to join and do duty with the 2nd, or Brigadier Stacy's brigade; and the 3rd irregular infantry with the 1st, or Brigadier Wymer's brigade."

The first force, it is said, is to proceed under Major-General England to Quetta; the other under General Nott in another direction.

A letter from Killa Abdoolah, dated August 2nd, says:—"Letters from Candahar, just received, mention that the Bombay troops move out to-day, and will march to Quetta shortly. Her Majesty's 41st foot will accompany General Nott, and warm clothing has been issued to the Bengal regiments which accompany General Nott, who leaves Candahar two days after the Bombay troops march, and, it is thought, proceeds to Ghuznee. Sufter Jung returns to India, and Timour Shah remains at Candahar. It is said that the 12th regiment will move into the Kojuck, to cover the baggage of the Bombay column as it moves over the pass, on its return to Quetta. This news you may depend on as correct." A letter from Sukkur, 7th August, adds:—"The order is issued for the return of Nott's force; he marches on the 10th or 12th inst. for Dera Ismael Khan direct, taking all our cavalry and artillery. The rest of the Bombay troops retire on this, destroying all the forts between Candahar and this. The above is positive."

The *Bombay Times*, August 27, gives this summary of prospects:—"The universal opinion amongst the officers at Jellalabad appears to be, that for them it is impossible to advance, and very difficult to retire in safety. The troops require 10,000 camels for their removal, and cannot by any means, before winter sets in, procure more than 3,000. They are now three months in arrear of pay; the treasury is nearly, if not altogether, empty, and no more can reach them before the 1st September—when, even then, the supply amounts to only £100,000—the weekly pay exceeding £10,000. There are several regiments of 900 men who are short of medical assistance, with scarcely a dhoolie, and without medical stores. From Jellalabad to Cabul is ninety miles, or ten days' march, were the passes unobstructed. But the defiles, which are about the most difficult in the world, have been in part barricaded and in part inundated! At Cabul, there is frost and snow in October, and in November winter is general and severe. So much for the advance of the Jellalabad army. We have repeatedly stated that the Candahar force could any time, since the 10th of May, when Gen. England joined, have gone anywhere and done any thing, between Cabul and Herat, that an army could accomplish. But the season has been allowed to slip by; the fields, which, from June to August, abound in grain and forage, are, in September, stripped bare. The enemy need not fire a single shot, or expose themselves to one:—if they only remove their families and withdraw the provender required for our cattle, Gen. Nott must stop a long way short of Ghuznee:—all his cattle will not carry thirty days' provisions for the army, the beasts of burthen, who must be fed by the commissariat, included. His treasure chest, which was full in May, must be empty by August:—for since the 20th of June he has had no money sent him. In February his medical stores were exhausted: and when England left Quetta on the 22nd March, he took along with him only a six months' supply,—by September these also must have run out. Four months have been wasted in doing nothing when the season was most favourable for action; and now that this is over, and winter is hurrying on, a campaign for which summer was short enough is ordered to be begun! The destruction of Kelat-i-Ghilzie and the stores at Candahar, leaves him without resources to fall back upon, and clearly indicates that he means not to

* Cooper's troop horse artillery; Bullock battery (6 pns.); detachment Poonah horse; 2 rissalahs Christie's horse; 25th Bombay N.I.; Company's late light battalion; 1st, 2nd, and 5th Bengal irregular infantry.

† Leslie's troop horse artillery; Anderson's ditto, ditto; Blood's nine-pounder battery; details of Bengal and Madras sappers; 3rd Bombay cavalry; Haldan's and Christie's horse; Her Majesty's 40th and 41st regiments; 2nd, 16th, 38th, 42nd, and 43rd Bengal N.I.; 3rd or Cragie's irregular infantry.

return by the Bolan Pass, at all events; and were we, indeed, to reason on probabilities from perfectly well ascertained facts only, we should say that the reported descent on Deern-Ishmael-Khan was the measure actually contemplated,—and that it was not to incur the terrific and most useless hazard of an attack upon Cabul. Gen. Nott, having left himself no point of support, or emporium of supplies, on the whole line of 467 miles from Cabul to Quettah, or 300 to Dejerat, he must force his way at all hazards in October through the Khoord Cabul and Khyber Passes, a distance of 200 miles to Peshawur, with what means of carriage and supplies he can provide himself in a country desolated by eleven months' incessant civil war!"

On the 23d June a very serious collision took place at Ali Musjeed, between the Jezailchees, or Afghan riflemen, in our service, and the 6th N. I., composed for the most part of Hindoos. It is said that the former threatened to stuff every Hindoo with beef up to the throat; and that the Hindoos threatened to send to Peshawur for a herd of swine for the especial use of the Mahomedans. From words they went to blows; stones were thrown, and many on both sides wounded. Some of the Affghans ran to the guns, one of which was loaded, and nothing short of the temper, decision, and energy of Capt. Corsar could have prevented a fatal collision.

The want of camels has led the authorities to collect mules for the Jellalabad force, and about 4,000 have been purchased and despatched.

The Khyber Pass, so formidable before we entered it, is now so safe that individuals ride backward and forward through it without an escort.

The Punjab.—We have news from Lahore which, at this juncture, we consider of importance. Mace Chund Koonwur, the mother of the late Nao Nehal Sing, has been murdered by her own slave girls. She had a strong party in the Punjab; and she had some time since an agent in Calcutta, who, though not received as such by Government, had some sort of encouragement at Government House. Time will soon shew whether the murder will lead, as we expect it will, to serious disturbances in the Punjab; but if it should do so, it may not be possible for us to remain neutral, and then the Army of Reserve may prove useful in a contingency which was not expected at its creation.—*Englishman*, July 14.

We understand that the fort of Gohindghur, in which the royal treasure of the Punjab is kept, has been taken possession of by the party opposed to Shere Singh, and that the latter has applied to the British Government for assistance to retake it. Our informant adds, that a part of the force at Kurnaul would immediately proceed on this service.—*Hurkaru*, July 25.

The *Englishman* publishes as intelligence from Allahabad, that the Army of Reserve is intended for operations in the Punjab, the ruler of which, Shere Sing, has applied for assistance against his too powerful minister Dhean Singh.

Bokhara.—Col. Stoddart and Capt. A. Conolly are both in dungeons at Bokhara. The latter was at Koondooz, when he received a letter from the colonel, urging him to repair to Bokhara. Conolly being an accredited agent of the British Government, Stoddart thought his representations would effect his release. Contrary to the advice of the Meer of Koondooz, Conolly went off to Bokhara, and, immediately on his arrival, he and Stoddart were imprisoned. The Ameer ool Moomunee was at the time rather irate—having just received a letter from the Home Government referring him to the Governor-General of India. Sir Richmond Shakspeare had received a letter from Conolly, who says, "It is very fortunate that the weather is too warm to allow of much clothing, or they would suffer a great deal from the vermin."—*Hurk.*, July 23.

EXCERPTA.

Dr. Jameson, writing to Mr. Clark, political agent, N. W. frontier, from Kalabagh on the Indus, speaks in high terms of the riches of the district. "There are few, if any, districts in the world," he says, "where iron, gold, sulphur, salt, gypsum,

limestone, and saltpetre, are met with in such quantity, and all that is wanted to raise this to one of the most important cities in India, is coal in quantity, enterprise, and a hand to guide." There are seams of coal, but they are not worth working, being thin, and mixed with limestone and mineral sulphur.

The increase in the trade of Calcutta with European and other nations, between 1837-38 and 1841-42, is as follows :—Import tonnage, 86 per cent. ; export tonnage, 61 per cent. ; imports general, including treasure, 30 per cent. ; exports general, including treasure, 34 per cent. The duties on imports and exports were, in 1837-38, Co.'s Rs. 32, 70, 936 ; in 1841-42, Co.'s Rs. 51, 45, 760.

The accounts from the indigo districts in Lower Bengal are most disastrous. A fortnight's incessant rain had destroyed the hopes which had been fostered by the previous fine weather, and the outturn of the season is now estimated below 90,000 maunds. The quantity of rain which had fallen was without example.

The firm of Mackey and Co., in Calcutta, contemplate the establishment of an iron steamer, of 500 tons burden and 280 horse power, to ply between Calcutta and Singapore ; it will afford accommodation for twelve passengers, and room for about 100 tons of cargo. The voyage will occupy about eight days, and the steamer will be able to make ten or twelve trips in the year. It will only be farther necessary to carry on the line to Hong Kong, to bring the merchants of China within the pale of steam relations. This the Government of India will be able to effect with perfect ease when the war is over, and its magnificent establishment of steamers is available.

The last report of the Coal Committee contains an account of the discovery of coal at Borneo, on two small islands in the Borneo river, called Pulo Chirring and Pulo Keng Arrang. The first yields a coal admirably adapted for steam purposes. Pulo Chirring is within six miles of the town of Borneo, three miles in circumference, situated in a large navigable river, easy of access, and free from danger. The coal is found on the beach, the ebbing and flowing of the tide having removed the superincumbent bed of clay, leaving the coal exposed at low water. It is also supposed to extend into the island, where it may be obtained by merely removing the superincumbent earth. The coal has been tried in large quantity on board the *Diana* steamer, and the engineer reported very favourably of its quality. The second sample, from Pulo Keng, is not good coal, but consists chiefly of the slates and shale of the coal formation, with thin layers of coal, forming slaty layers in each specimen. Although this sample would not answer for fuel, yet there can be no question whatever of the existence of good coal at the place from whence it was derived. There is no quarter in the East where a coal depot would be more valuable or is more urgently required. We have at present a great many large steamers in China, which have to be supplied with coal from Burdwan or England !

The *Hurkaru* observes : " The local authorities, fully apprized of that abominable nuisance, dead bodies in the river, have, in order to obviate it, long employed men to sink the bodies ere they reach Calcutta. These worthies, however, almost wholly neglect their distasteful duty. The number of dead bodies floating on the surface of the river off Calcutta, in every stage of decomposition, has latterly become an abomination of such magnitude as urgently to call for some remedial proceedings. During sundry visits that we have made to friends on board-ship, the horrid effluvia to which we were there subjected has more than convinced us that even the pestiferous sinks and drains of Calcutta are far preferable to a prolonged sojourn on the river."

The *Planters' Journal*, August 3, reports of sixty-four bales of the produce of the experiment in cotton cultivation in Bundelkund (the acclimated product of American seed), which were sold on the preceding day, that some of the cotton was fine in quality, but the staple was short and but of little strength ; that some was of longer staple, but less fine and very woolly ; and some " very foul and discoloured." The prices ranged from Rs. 12.4 to Rs. 14.4 per maund, except the last, which fetched only Rs. 1.12.

On the 10th August, a large mob of native cultivators from the Mofussil congregated in Government Place ; they said they were come to petition the Deputy Go-

vernor to remit the land collections for the season, as the ruin of the corn, consequent on the very heavy and continued fall of rain, quite disabled them from meeting the demands of the zemindars.

In addition to the nunnery established in Calcutta, one has been opened at Chander-nagore; and an officer in Scindea's service (Col. Filose) has given a lakh of rupees (10,000*l.*) for the establishment of one at Agra.

At the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank, on the 16th July, it was announced that the profits for the past half-year, exclusive of the reserve fund, amount to Rs. 4,81,327, falling somewhat short of the profits of the preceding six months. This had arisen partly from the directors having put a stop to the objectionable practice of renewing discounts and other accommodations, on which 12 per cent. had formerly been charged, partly from its having been judged expedient to withdraw for the present the paper circulation, and in a more considerable degree from the circumstances of the times having made it imperative on the bank to hold an increased amount of negotiable paper, at the same time that a larger sum has been paid as interest on various accounts. The bank had, moreover, suffered some losses from the late failures, particularly that of Gilmore and Co. A dividend of 8 per cent. per annum was proposed, to which an amendment was moved, that no dividend be paid this half-year, which was, however, negatived. The directors shewed a strong anxiety to increase the salaries of the bank establishment; the salary of the secretary to Rs. 2,500, and assistant secretary Rs. 1,000.

The pergunnah of Mahomedshye was sold, 30th July, at the Master's office of the Supreme Court, to Ramrutton Roy, for Co.'s Rs. 4,06,000. This is about eight years' purchase at the present rental.

The *Englishman* states that "the Governor-General contemplates a conferment of a sort of furlough boon upon the Company's European soldiery."

The inefficient state of the Indian army, as regards the complement of officers, has been taken up by the different journals, especially as regards the artillery and native infantry.

The *Elizabeth*, the *Nith*, the *York*, and the *Thomas Lowry*, transports, arrived the end of July at Calcutta, with part of the reinforcements from England. Though the reinforcements amount to 6,000 troops, they will cause no permanent increase of charge on the revenues of the country, as the same number of regiments, whose period of service has expired, will be sent home when the war in Affghanistan and in China is over.

A third Calcutta bank, entitled the "East-India Bank," has issued a prospectus, which the *Englishman* describes as fully entitling it to great patronage and support.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUTTEE PREVENTED.

There was to have been another suttee at Jaulnah on the 22nd July, but a rumour of it reaching the ears of Col. Perry, commanding the Jaulnah force, he, with great promptitude, took effectual measures to prevent the disgusting exhibition; this, however, was only effected just before the suttee commenced. Our correspondent states, that he saw the widow sitting about two yards from the corpse of her husband, and it appeared from what he could learn from the assembled natives, that the brahmins and relations of the woman were very anxious for the sacrifice; doubtless for most excellent reasons of their own; in fact, that the brahmins had positively declared that they would not burn the corpse, unless the widow should bear a part in the ceremony. She, however, it seems, did not at all participate in the views of her affectionate relatives and spiritual advisers; but, on the contrary, appeared wonderfully well pleased at finding herself surrounded by a posse of police peons, who had been appointed to protect her from any attempted violence. So the suttee did not take place, much to the disappointment of the respectable inhabitants of Old Jaulnah,

and many indeed of the British cantonment, who were assembled on the occasion. This is the way that public functionaries ought ever to exert their authority when circumstances of this nature demand their interference; and we consider it a disgrace to the British Government, that the perpetration of a suttee was permitted about twelve months since, within a few hundred yards of the boundary of this very cantonment, without an effort being made for its prevention by the then commandant at Jaulnah.—*U. S. Gaz.*, Aug. 2.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Pursuant to a requisition from the Supreme Government, a field detachment from the Nagpore subsidiary force, consisting of half a troop of European horse artillery, the 6th cavalry, and a regiment of N.I., are to proceed to join the force about to assemble in Bundelcund, as soon as the season will admit of their taking the field. It is supposed that these troops will be out for some time, from the circumstance of the 5th cavalry and 23rd light infantry from Bellary and Bangalore respectively having been ordered up forthwith to Kamptee to relieve the above regiments.

A further detachment of H. M.'s 84th foot has arrived from England in the *Princess Royal*. The men of this corps have not been landed, as the regiment's destination is for the relief of the 63rd at Moulmein; and they will be despatched the moment that tonnage can be procured for their conveyance, tenders for which are out and several vessels in progress of survey.

A letter of the 9th from Vellore mentions the arrival *viâ* Moogly Pass of the A and C companies of the 30th regiment, under Lieuts. Nickle and Smith, from Sedashaghur and Honore.

A detachment of H. M.'s 84th regiment arrived from England yesterday morning, in the *Daudless*.—*U. S. Gaz.*, Aug. 12.

We understand that the services of every officer belonging to the B troop horse artillery, the 6th light cavalry, and the 43rd reg. N.I., on staff and other employ, have been applied for to the Government, to be placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, for regimental duty, and that those absent on leave are to be instructed to join their respective corps, which have been ordered to proceed on field service.—*Athenæum*, Aug. 13.

EXCERPTA.

Mr. A. T. Christie, of the Madras Medical Service, discovered, a few miles to the north of Mangalore, and in connection with the laterite, or ferruginous claystone formation, which extends from thence to the foot of the ghats, an extensive deposit of pure porcelain clay, very closely resembling that of Limoges, in France, of which the beautiful Sevres ware is made. "Being found close upon the coast," he observes, "it might be easily shipped, and sent home as dead-weight, or, with the assistance of Chinese workmen, it may hereafter become an article of manufacture in India. I also found it in considerable abundance, and nearly of equal purity, on the Neilgherries."

Letters from Nagpore, of the 20th July, state that from eighty to a hundred of the European artillerymen at Kamptee were on the preceding day affected with strong symptoms of having been poisoned, by eating of the bread on that morning given out to them. A committee had been ordered to investigate this very mysterious business. The *U. S. Gazette*, August. 2, says: "Amongst the sufferers were five officers of the 43rd regiment, and sixty European artillerymen. The sickness having come on immediately after breakfast, doubts were entertained of the bread, of which a loaf, on being submitted to a committee of medical officers, was found to contain some deleterious or poisonous substance, which circumstance induced some suspicion towards a recently discharged bread contractor, who is supposed to have managed by some means that day to introduce deleterious substance into the bread, with a view of injuring his successor; nothing, however, had turned up in the way of proof; but we trust that the Kamptee police will be on the alert to discover the perpetrator

of this most iniquitous act, whereby many persons were still in a precarious state, four days after being seized with sickness, though, providentially, no deaths had occurred."

The *Lord Elphinstone*, from the Mauritius, has brought seventy coolies, who have returned after a period of five years' servitude in the island, bringing with them the almost incredible sum of Rs.34,000, being the amount of their *savings* during that period. What will the opponents of cooly emigration say to this? We feel quite assured that, in any climate which did not preclude exertion, thousands of English labourers would be willing to emigrate on similarly favourable terms.—*Spectator*, Aug. 10.

Mr. Crawford, the Accountant General of Madras, has passed through the inquiry he has lately been subjected to, on the information of some subordinates, and has resumed his office.

Mr. Fox has been permitted to retire from the service. He might have retired some time ago on a handsome pension.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMERICAN COTTON PLANTERS.

We have within the last few days been favoured with the perusal of some letters lately addressed by one of the Bengal cotton planters to a gentleman in Bombay. The planters seem now to be quite satisfied with the arrangements of the Government, and as greatly delighted to be removed from the superintendence of the "Sudder Board," as would those in Bombay to have been removed from that of Dr. Peart, or the "late principal collector of Surat." Indeed, the attentions so considerably shewn to these strangers by the Governor-General and the Bengal authorities contrast strongly with the marked neglect their Bombay brethren experienced at Surat, and the undisguised scorn with which they were viewed by Mr. Simson, and which he did not affect to suppress even in his official communications to the Government. The affectionate terms of regret in which, throughout all these letters, the writer speaks of the lamented Capt. Bayles, are peculiarly pleasing. They appear to be satisfied, in so far as they have yet seen, with the judicious choice the Government have made in his *ad interim* successor, Mr. Allen, settlement officer of the Humeerpore district. They seem, however, to be in some tribulation, lest, in the permanent appointment, they should have a purely scientific botanist inflicted on them. A person of this stamp, unless he is tempered with some good practical common sense, would probably make matters worse than if there were no superintendent at all.—*B. Times*, Aug. 24.

One of the American cotton planters from Madras, and another from Bengal, have been despatched to Broach, to recommence the experiments in that neighbourhood, which were defeated some time ago, because the chief collector did "not like to be bothered."

SCOTCH HIGHLANDERS IN INDIA.

The *Mary*, *Bussorah Merchant*, and *Boadicea* arrived at Bombay on the 30th and 31st July, with the 78th Highland regiment. The *Courier* stated that their costume excited much astonishment and remark among the native community. The same paper, a few days after, reported that one of the Highlanders had resented the "imprudent curiosity of a prying Parsee," by severely, if not fatally, wounding him with his bayonet. The *Gazette* of August 11 confirms the report, with a difference, however, namely, that the Parsee had been guilty of "unpardonable insolence," and that the "blackguard got what he deserved." The wound was a slight one: Two soldiers of the Highland regiment were drowned in the moat on the 10th. It is supposed they had lost their way. Their appearance did not indicate that violence had been used. The regiment marched to Poona.

SCINDE.

By a letter from Quetta of the 14th July, we have learned the following particulars: "Since I last wrote to you, we have had the good fortune to pin that villain Mahomed Sherriff, on the night of the 8th, about eight o' clock. A compact little party, consisting of 200 infantry from the 6th and 20th, with 29 pioneers, and some irregular horse, moved off, accompanied by Major Outram and Lieut. Hammersley; they arrived at a village somewhat adjacent to the scene of the Hykulzye affair. Major Outram demanded Mahomed Sherriff from the chief of the village, who, thunderstruck at seeing himself surrounded, immediately complied with the request of Major Outram, and bundled out Mahomed Sherriff, and along with him another fellow of influence. They are both now safe in Quetta. The party arrived at the village about eight in the morning, and returned yesterday evening, about six, well fagged: they took nothing with them. We all hope the other rogue (Mahomed Seedecz) may, in like manner, be laid hold of, at least if Major Outram can but get a chance of getting near him. We are now as we were during the winter, viz. on the *qui vive* for a brush; the taking of this Mahomed Sherriff is quite likely to bring a nest of hornets about our ears. This fellow now caught of course you have heard of before; he made his escape from Sukkur the beginning of March last, and had it in his power to render great assistance to Mahomed Seedecz. In a letter from the Killa Abdoola party, they were doing well, and heard that General Nott moves up to Cabool. The Candahar post comes regularly now, and both up and downwards will all be safer now that this fellow is caught, as he always entertained a great regard for our unfortunate mails. I have just seen him, and he is in the residency compound with a very trustworthy pair of irons on."—*U. S. Gaz.*, Aug. 2.

It is rumoured that Scinde is to be evacuated by Bombay troops, with the exception of Kurachee, where a strong brigade from our presidency is to be stationed; and that Kurachee, Sukkur, Dera Ishmael Khan, and Ferozepore are to be the great military posts marking the line of our frontier along the Indus and Sutledge. It is understood that the Bombay troops are to be withdrawn from Scinde, to enable those of Madras to be employed in greater force in China. —*Ibid.*, July 29.

EXCERPTA.

The mortality in the island of Bombay during the month of July 1842 was as follows:—by cholera, 292; by other diseases, 1,080; total, 1,372.

The Nawab of Surat has died from cholera. He was seized on the evening of the 7th, and expired on the morning of the 8th August, in the 63rd year of his age. He occupied the nawabec twenty-two years. All the people of the city, Hindoos, Moslems, and Parsees, high and low, attended his funeral. His son-in-law, Meer Jafur-alee Khan Bahadoor, about twenty-four years of age, endowed with abilities, has taken charge of the palace. Government, according to treaty, will appoint him successor to the late nawab. The Company save by this event about a lakh and a half of rupees a year.

A specimen of rock, containing quicksilver, was some time since forwarded by Dr. Malcolmson, at Aden, to the Bombay Government, and has since been examined and reported on by the assay department of the mint. The rock is a reddish-coloured vesicular slag, which would, if found as an ordinary trap, be considered as a variety of amygdaloid, containing a considerable quantity of red oxide of iron. The mercury is found in small globules adhering to the sides of the cavities, so minute in general as scarcely to be visible to the naked eye, though readily discernible under a glass. When struck upon a board or table, they are shaken out, and coalesce in a globule of considerable magnitude. From the fluidity and perfect sphericity of this, the purity of the metal is discernible without actual analysis. This rock abounds very much all over Aden, and is peculiarly plentiful near Steamer-point.

The ship *Hopkinson* arrived in Bombay harbour on the 23rd August, with the chief officer and five seamen, belonging to the *Martha Ridgeway*, wrecked on the Barrier Reef, Torres Straits. The captain and seven men are missing, and supposed to be drowned: they had taken to the pinnace and parted company with the others. The

people who have been saved were found in the long-boat during the night. The *Hopkinson* found by the Report Book at Booby Island, that the barque *Two Sisters* had struck on a rock near Wednesday Island, and gone down. The crew and passengers were picked up by the *Malcolm*, bound for Singapore.

A young Parsee lady has been placed for education at the seminary of Mrs. Ward. She is the grand-daughter of that old and respectable Parsee gentleman, Cursetjee Manockjee, and daughter of Hormasjee Cursetjee, deceased, whose widow is the guardian of the child, and has co-operated with the other members of that enlightened family in procuring every advantage of education for her child.

The bank of Western India was to commence active business on the 1st October. The five per cent. paid lately was already in circulation on good securities, in order that the shareholders should not lose by their paid-up capital.

The cholera has carried off several men of the 86th, just arrived and stationed at Colabah.

Ceylon.

The Governor, in opening the sessions of the Legislative Council (on the 4th July), adverted to the unfavourable state of the finances of the colony last year (when there was an excess of £16,870 of expenditure over revenue), but congratulated the Council upon the improved prospects of the present year. Although the revenue had suffered greatly from the depressed state of the cinnamon trade, he observed, "the condition of the colony is, in other respects, very flourishing, and there is such indication of a steady increase of all the other branches of the revenue, as to leave no doubt that, if by great economy the next twelve months can be got over, the financial difficulties of the colony will be nearly at an end."

We learn from a correspondent at Pantura, that a fatal malady is now prevailing in almost every house in that quarter; the nature of, and a remedy for, which the native doctors have not yet been able to discover. In most persons it bears every symptom of the murrain which raged recently among the cattle. A great many of the inhabitants of Pantura, it is said, are daily dying from the effects of this sickness.—*Herald*, July 5.

The sugar plantations, commenced in the Galle district and near Colombo and Hangwelle, have every appearance of succeeding; the canes spring up rapidly, and thrive as if the soil was well suited to their growth. We lately visited a plantation newly opened near Veangodde, only thirty miles from Colombo, and were quite surprised at the vegetation. Of canes planted only two months, the tips of the leaves measured five feet from the ground. The proprietors—who are experienced Mauritius Planters—declare that they have never seen finer growth for the time. Several parties have applied for waste land near Galle, Caltura, and Negombo, and others are on the look-out; so that sugar is likely to become before long as great a mania as coffee was.—*Observer*, June 30.

Accounts from the interior are very cheering as regards labour, which has become most abundant. The natives of the maritime provinces have quite got over the panic with which they were lately seized at the silly reports of a threatened insurrection, and are returning to the plantations in great numbers. The Malabars from the opposite coast are also flocking into Ceylon by thousands, and a better description of men than have hitherto come, so that even the very remote estates, which were beginning to despair of labourers, are now beginning to have a tolerable supply. The advantages which Ceylon holds out to the labouring population of India are becoming more extensively known, and many are now bringing their families with them in order to settle permanently in the island. These are the people whom it is most desirable to encourage, and no doubt very many such are kept away only by the hardships their women and children would have to endure from want both of shelter and water on the road between Putlam and the Central Province. If Government

were to supply these deficiencies, a tide of immigration would at once set in that would insure a constant supply of the best labour to all parts of the interior.—*Ibid.*

There is but one feeling amongst the merchants of Ceylon with regard to Lord Stanley's concession of a moiety of the cinnamon import, and that feeling is one of unqualified dissatisfaction. We must confess that we had hoped for something wiser, something more adapted to the exigencies of the case, from a man of the present secretary's known character. We gave his lordship credit for deeper and sounder views of the cinnamon question than is evinced by his instructions to our authorities; these, however, serve to render more palpable than ever the impolicy of any government mixing itself up with agricultural and trading operations. The very manner in which the home authorities are retiring from the business of cinnamon dealers shews that they ought never to have engaged in it. The Dutch were generally shrewd dealers, but their government tradings never resulted satisfactorily. The East India Company's losses compelled them at last to separate themselves as a body politic from commerce; and the British Government, after bringing the cinnamon trade to the very verge of destruction, cry, "hold, enough!"—*Ceylon Herald*, July 19.

Dutch India.

The Dutch papers contain accounts of earthquakes in Batavia in April last. Considerable shocks have been experienced at Cheribon and other places. Some elevations have sunk and left large chasms.

Persia.

Letters from Erzeroum, of the 15th of August (received *via* Constantinople), announce that a corps of 500 Persians attacked (about the middle of July) a detachment of 200 Turkish cavalry, in the environs of Bayazid. The latter, although thus surprised by a superior force, charged the assailants with great impetuosity, routed, and pursued them to Ovadjik, a distance of three leagues. The Persians lost thirty men killed and had many wounded; the Turks lost only five men. After this engagement, the Persians, considering themselves no longer in safety on that part of the frontier, made a retrograde movement, abandoning the positions they had held for some time in the neighbourhood of Bayazid. The head-quarters of the Ottoman army were then transferred to that town, where 6,000 regular troops of all arms, and as many irregulars, were concentrated at the close of July. The Kurds of the districts of Bayazid, Moush, and Van, had taken arms in favour of the Turks, and 5,000 Lazes were daily expected from Trebizond. The same letters state that Moustafa Sabri Pasha left Erzeroum on the 13th August for Bayazid, to assume the command of that army.

Extract of a letter dated Bushire, 5th July, 1812:—"By letters from Bussorah, we are informed that the Pasha of Bagdad has given offence to the King of Persia, and that the latter has resolved to send an expedition against these places with the least possible delay. Recent advices from Teheran add, that it is the intention of his majesty to render Bagdad and Bussorah part and parcel of his dominions. The cruelty and oppression of the pasha have become proverbial, and it is high time that this worthy should be visited with condign punishment for his enormities and iniquities. Bahrein is now in a dreadful state of civil commotion. Nasr ibn Ahmad, the chief of the place, has collected a large force against his nephews, who have thrown off the yoke of submission to their uncle, and have become avowed rebels. Their object is to deprive him both of his musnud and his possessions, but time will shew how far they are likely to be successful in their nefarious attempt. A spirited action has already taken place between the belligerent parties, and the number of slain on both sides is computed to exceed fifty. One of the chief rebels is reported to have

fullen, and this circumstance is calculated to quell the rebellion in a considerable degree. The prevalence of this commotion will, no doubt, prove a serious impediment to the pearl fishery."

Siam.

A party of Siamese arrived here a few days ago, from Bangkok, bringing letters from the Government, addressed to the authorities here. The messenger is, we believe, the same individual who was here in the early part of the year, and who left for Bangkok in April last. He cannot have remained very long there before he was sent off again, and there must have been something very pressing to induce the despatch of a party at this season of the year, when we have always understood the road to be all but impassable. It is probable the Siamese are alarmed at the reports that may have reached them of the hostile movements of the Burmese, and that they are fully aware of the danger that would await themselves should any thing happen to us here. We understand that the report of the Siamese armament against Cochin China having been withdrawn is confirmed, with the addition that it had met with defeat; but of the particulars we know nothing, nor, indeed, has any thing been ever known of this war beyond the fact, that for several years the Siamese provinces have been racked and harassed for the supply of men, boats, and provisions, for prosecuting a war in which they cannot feel the slightest interest. All the people that have taken refuge, of late years, in Mergui province are refugees from this vile system of forced contribution and conscription. Neither party appears to have made the slightest impression on the other, and probably neither knows now what they are fighting about.—*Maulmain Chronicle*, July 13.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The accounts from Sydney, to the end of April, contain no local news possessing any feature of interest. Complaints are made in the papers of the ill-usage of female emigrants on board the vessels carrying them out to the colony, and the captain and surgeon of the *Carthaginian* had been tried and imprisoned for an unprovoked assault on a young woman named Margaret Ann Bolton. Another vessel is alluded to as having been the scene of crimes of a much greater enormity, and inquiry was also going on in that matter. The *Australasian* says: "In this day's paper will be found the conclusion of the case of 'the Queen against the commander and surgeon of the ship *Carthaginian*;' a trial which has excited a greater degree of interest than any we have yet witnessed in Sydney. Both defendants have been convicted of a brutal assault upon one of the unprotected females placed under their care, and have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Sydney gaol, and a fine of £50 each. The evidence was confined to the case of Mary Ann Bolton, an emigrant passenger, though some other passengers of the *Carthaginian* had been cruelly treated on the voyage by the commander and the surgeon. It was stated that a portion of the passengers (females) were handcuffed every week during the voyage, and that an attempt was made to handcuff a cabin passenger. The surgeon's enmity to Miss Bolton appears, from the testimony of the most respectable of the passengers, to have arisen from the following circumstance. It seems that Bolton is a strict Church of England woman, and that the doctor is a kind of rant-preacher and expounder of the Scripture. He was in the habit of exhorting the passengers from the capstan, but Bolton on such occasions would retire with her Bible to a corner rather than listen to the doctor, and for this conduct the latter harboured a dislike for the young female."

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Advices from this colony have been received to the end of May. Some activity had appeared in consequence of the banks having reduced their rates of discount. All

descriptions of agricultural stock were advancing, and a better demand for winter manufactured goods was evident.

PORT PHILLIP.

The papers and letters from this colony are to the 14th May. An expedition against the bushrangers had been successful; their ringleaders were captured, and several had already appeared before the local judges, and were doomed to pay the penalty of their crimes. The condition of the markets was not satisfactory; the price of stock fluctuated considerably, the competition of sales under the sheriff producing a severe action upon the quotations made by the graziers, who, while submitting to the reduction in the first instance, took the earliest opportunity that offered for forcing up the market. Judge Willis had resigned in consequence of the Governor of New South Wales having rescinded the sentence passed upon Mr. G. Arden, the editor of the *Port Phillip Gazette*.

Cape of Good Hope.

A Government *Gazette* extraordinary publishes the following despatches:—

“ Natal Camp, June 30.

“ Sir: I have the honour to lay before you the following particulars respecting the position of the force under my command, from the date of my last despatch until the period of their being relieved on the 26th of this month by the troops sent for that purpose from the colony.

“ Various reports having been brought to me, on the 25th of May, respecting the intention of the farmers to make a combined attack on the camp that night, I kept the troops under arms, but nothing transpired until a short time previous to day-break on the following morning, when volleys of musketry, accompanied by the fire of large guns, was heard at the Point, which post I regret to say the Boors carried, after a desperate resistance on the part of the detachment stationed there. By this untoward event, an 18-pounder, which there had not been time to remove, fell into their hands, as well as the greater portion of the Government provisions landed from the *Pilot*. Fortunately, all the powder, with the exception of a small portion for the 18-pounder, had been brought to the camp, in which I had caused a field-magazine to be constructed. The engineer stores were also saved, but there being no place at this post wherein the provisions could be protected from the weather, I had been obliged to leave the greater portion at the Point, merely bringing up a few waggon-load from time to time as required. Finding myself thus cut off from my supplies, I resolved to concentrate the remainder of my force in the camp, and there await the reinforcement which I made no doubt would be sent from the colony on the receipt of the despatch forwarded by me over land on the evening of the 25th of May, and intrusted to the care of Mr. King.*

“ The farmers, having desired the captains of the *Pilot* and *Mazeppa* to write and express to me their willingness to enter into arrangements for the removal of the troops, which letter reached me the day after the Point fell into their possession, I accepted their proposal for a truce, being desirous of gaining time to strengthen the post as much as possible. During its continuance, they sent in terms so ridiculously extravagant, that, although the quantity of provisions in the camp was extremely limited, I immediately broke off all communication with them, being fully determined, sooner than submit, to endure the extremity of privation. I therefore placed the men upon half-allowance, destroyed a small post which I had caused to be

* Mr. King is an English settler at Natal, and he brought the despatch from that place to Graham's Town, at great personal risk to himself, in the short space of ten days—the distance being 800 miles, across a country intersected by many large rivers, and inhabited solely by savage tribes. Mr. King escaped in the first instance from Natal with great difficulty, and with two horses only made his way good, though closely followed for some distance by twelve well-armed Boers, who would have taken his life if possible.—Ed.

erected between the camp and some buildings occupied by the English residents, and made my position as secure as I possibly could, with a view to holding out to the last.

" Their arrangements being completed, the farmers, about 6 A.M. on the 31st, made a desperate attack on the camp, throwing into it during the course of the day 122 round shot, besides keeping up an incessant fire of musketry. On the following day (June 1), they slackened the fire of musketry, but threw in 124 round shot, and on the 2nd opened a fire from the 18-pounder, which they had contrived to bring from the Point, while they still continued their discharges of musketry. During the course of this day, they sent the Rev. Mr. Archbell, with a flag of truce, proposing to allow the women to quit the camp, and to send back two wounded men; but this was done merely to gain time to repair some works thrown down by the fire from our batteries. Here I think it right to observe, that they were incessantly employed every night in making approaches towards the post, which were constructed with considerable skill; this the nature of the ground enabled them to do with much facility, and from thence a most galling fire was constantly kept up, particularly on the two batteries, wherein I had placed the 18-pounder and howitzer. Finding that the few cattle remaining at the krall were dying either from wounds or want of sustenance, I directed that they should be killed and made into biltong, reducing the issue to half a pound daily. I also had a well dug in the camp, which gave good water, there being a risk in going to the valley at night, from whence we had hitherto procured it.

" In resuming my detail of proceedings, I may state generally that the attacks on the camp were continued from day to day with more or less spirit by the farmers, who, having soon exhausted their iron balls, fired leaden ones from their large guns, in some instances sending them with much precision. Our practice from the camp was excellent, a shot from the 18-pounder having dismounted one of their 6-pounders on the 3rd inst., besides wounding several of those attached to it. On the night of the 8th, I sent out a party to destroy some works in our front, which was accomplished without loss. In a subsequent sortie, made on the night of the 18th inst., we were less fortunate, although the duty was performed with great gallantry, the Boors being surprised in their trenches, and many bayoneted after a stout resistance. In this attack, which was headed by Lieut. Molesworth, 27th regt., I had to regret the loss of Ensign Prior and two privates of the same corps, who were killed, besides four others being severely wounded.

" Upon inquiring into the state of the provisions this day, I found that only three days' issue of meat remained. I therefore directed that such horses as were living might be killed and made into biltong. We had hitherto been issuing biscuit dust, alternating with biscuit and rice, at half allowance. The horse-flesh, of which there was but little, we commenced using on the 22nd, and by a rigid exactness in the issues, I calculated we might certainly hold out, although without meat, for nearly a month longer, for we had eleven bags of forage corn in store, which I had commenced grinding into meal; and by every one contributing what remained of private into the public stock, a tolerable quantity of various articles of sustenance was procured.

" On the night of the 24th, several rockets, apparently from a vessel in the bay, assured us that relief was nigh at hand; these we answered. On the night of the 25th, the many rockets from seaward assured us that not only was a vessel in the bay, but that she was communicating with another in the offing—a surmise corroborated on the following day by the landing of the party under Col. Cloete, and their final relief of the post in gallant style, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon.

" To the dry detail of proceedings I have given I beg to add a few remarks; and first with respect to our loss. Within the period embraced between the 31st May and 25th June, 651 round shot of various sizes had been fired at the camp, in addition to a continued and watchful fire of musketry, and yet our loss during this pe-

riod was but one sergeant and two privates of the 27th killed, and three wounded, one Cape rifleman and one civilian killed, and one wounded, exclusive of the loss I have previously noted as occurring during the sortie on the morning of the 18th instant. The damage to the waggons and tents, and private as well public property, was, however, great, for these it was impossible to secure in such a manner as to preserve them from injury. Among the serious disadvantages I had to contend with, I may mention that the numerous people attached as leaders and drivers to the different waggons, many having large families who required to be fed, hampered me sadly in the trenches, while the vast number of cattle originally with the waggons was a very material encumbrance. These, however, were soon driven off, for nearly all the Boors (contrary to the opinion entertained in the colony) were mounted, and thence enabled to move from point to point with a celerity which baffled nearly every movement that infantry could make against them.

"I have thus given a detail of the chief circumstances connected with the command intrusted to me. That it should have been so far unsuccessful I regret, but the resistance on the part of the farmers since my arrival has been universal, those few who professed themselves friendly having carefully abstained from giving assistance, in most cases using that profession as a convenient screen for the purpose of hiding their disaffection from observation. All the property of the English residents the Boors plundered and sent to Pietermaritzburg. They also took out the greater part of the freight of the *Mazeppa* (including the whole of my own property), which they sent to the same place. The prisoners taken at the Point (English residents as well as soldiers) have also been marched thither; and the former have, I understand, been treated with great harshness. After being plundered, the *Mazeppa* escaped from the harbour on the night of the 10th inst.

"In conclusion, I beg to state that nothing could exceed the patience and cheerfulness evinced by the troops under the privations they suffered, and I feel satisfied, that had it been necessary to have held out for a longer period, they would have endured their further continuance without a murmur.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"J. C. SMITH, Captain 27th regiment."

"His Honour Colonel Hare, C.B. and K.H., Lieutenant-Governor."

"P.S.—I omitted to mention in its place that a round shot, on the 8th inst., broke the carriage of the 18-pounder in two places, but we repaired it so as to be perfectly servicable."

"Port Natal, June 28.

"Sir: On the 27th inst., I availed myself of a Kafir messenger to report to your Exc. in a few words, that Capt. Smith was extricated, and Port Natal in our possession. It is now my duty to give the details of my proceedings.

H.M.'s ship *Southampton* arrived and anchored off Port Natal on the night of the 25th inst. Here was found at anchor the schooner *Conch*, with Capt. Durnford, 27th regt., and a detachment of 100 men, two small howitzers, and some stores despatched by Col. Hare from Algoa Bay on the 10th inst. Capt. Durnford reported that the insurgent Boors had refused him all communication with Capt. Smith,* who was still holding his post; that the headlands at the entrance of the harbour were armed with guns, and that the Boors had collected in force to oppose our landing. Signal guns and rockets were fired from the frigate to intimate our arrival to Captain Smith, and every arrangement made for carrying the place as soon as the tide served, and the frigate could be placed so as to cover our landing.

"At 2 o'clock P.M. on the 26th inst. the *Southampton* was in position, and the troops were embarked in the boats, which, however, could only take 85 men; 35 had been previously added to Capt. Durnford's detachment on board the *Conch*. The sea-beach being impracticable, the previous order of attack was changed; and I di-

* "The General Commandant of the Emigrants of Natal has positively determined to allow of no correspondence with Captain Smith's camp."

rected Capt. Wells, with a detachment of 35 men, to land on the first point of the high bluff within the bar, and to drive the Boors out of the thick bush; whilst the *Conch*, the launch armed with a carronade, and the barge were to proceed direct into the harbour, land, and take possession of the port. A fresh sea-breeze fortunately set into the harbour at the very time of our advance: the *Conch*, taking thus the boats in tow, crossed the bar at 3 o'clock. Capt. Wells landed where directed, when a brisk fire was opened on the *Conch* and boats from both shores, that from the high-wooded bluff within twenty yards of the boats; yet, in spite of the short range and cross fire under which the boats had to pass, so quick was our advance, aided by both wind and tide, that but little effect was produced from their fire. When opposite the landing-place, from whence the fire still continued, I ordered Major D'Urban to land, who immediately jumped on shore, and we rushed to the flag-staff to pull down the colours and give H. M.'s frigate notice that we were in possession, and to cease firing. The Boors abandoned their strong ground the instant we landed, yet so thick was the bush and so broken the ground, that though from the smart fire kept up they must have been in force, yet not half a dozen of them were ever seen; and on the southern bluff so thick was the wooded covering, that nothing but the smoke from their firelocks was ever seen. I have since learned that the number of Boors who defended the port amounted to 350 men: their loss it has been impossible to ascertain.

"Having thus seized the port, and landed the men from the *Conch*, the troops were immediately formed. Capt. Durnford was ordered to enter the bush on the right, and drive the Boors before him, whilst I placed myself on a roadway in the centre, Major D'Urban taking the left along the harbour beach. In this order we advanced through a bush, the character of which it is difficult to describe, and which might have been held by a handful of resolute men against any assailants. On reaching the open ground, we found the direction of Capt. Smith's intrenched camp by the firing of his heavy gun. We marched upon the point. Capt. Smith now threw out a party, and we joined him at 4 o'clock.

"Having thus executed your Exc.'s commands, with all military promptitude, by extricating the brave detachment of troops under Capt. Smith's command, I strengthened his post by Capt. Durnford's detachment, and directed Major D'Urban to hold Stellar's farm, returning myself to the port, to arrange a post of defence with such of the troops as I expected would have been landed.

"The gallantry with which Capt. Smith defended his post for a whole month, under no ordinary circumstances of privation, having been reduced to horseflesh for food, closely hemmed in by a desperate and vigilant foe, with no less than 26 wounded within his closely confined camp, is highly creditable to him and his party.

"Thus was accomplished, within the incredibly short space of one month from the date of Capt. Smith's report of his position, the relief of his party, at a distance of 1,500 miles from Cape Town, whence the relief was despatched, his communication having had to pass through hostile hands and a savage country.

"I have now reported to your Exc. the proceedings which have placed me in possession of Port Natal; and I have kept them distinct from any mention of the naval co-operation and assistance I received from H. M.'s ship *Southampton*, feeling it to be due to Capt. Ogle commanding, to Commander Hill, and the officers and seamen of that frigate, that their services to us should be separately noticed, whether as to their cheerful good-will displayed towards us whilst on board, or subsequently in the more important service performed, in covering our landing by the admirable practice from the ship's heavy battery, and spirited assistance given us by Capt. Hill, in command of the boats. In my order of this day, I have inadequately endeavoured to express my thanks to those officers, and I should not be doing them justice without repeating it here in the strongest terms. If our success be not absolutely indebted to the opportune presence of the *Conch*, to her protection must be mainly ascribed the very small loss we suffered in forcing the entrance.

"The troops conducted themselves with the greatest steadiness, and I am much

indebted to Major D'Urban for his prompt landing, and the assistance he has afforded me throughout these operations. I also received the best support from every officer under my orders in conducting these operations, and particularly so from Lieut. William Napier, who acted as my aide, and has been of the utmost service to me, not only by his spirit in our active operations, but equally so by his attention to all details and arrangements so essential on such occasions. I enclose a return of casualties.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"A. J. CLOETE, Lieut.-Col., Dep. Qu. Master-General, Commanding."

"His Exc. Sir George Napier, K. C. B.,
Governor and Com.-in-Chief, &c."

"P. S.—I also enclose a return of guns and ammunition captured on the 26th."

Return of Casualties during the disembarkation of H.M.'s Troops, at Port Natal, on the 26th June, 1842

Killed. One lance corporal, 25th regiment, one private, 27th regiment.—*Wounded.* Three privates, 25th regiment, one private 27th regiment, and two seamen of H.M. ship *Southampton*.—Total, killed 2, wounded 4.

Return of the Guns, Ammunition, &c., taken at Port Natal.

One iron gun (4-pounder), placed on the north side of the harbour to command the entrance. One ditto ditto (4-pounder), placed on the bluff point, south side of the harbour, looking seaward. Two quarter barrels of powder, L.G. Fourteen rounds of ammunition, 3lb. each, with lead balls, weighing 6lb. and 8lb., 14 in number.

"Port Natal, July 3.

"Sir: The immediate effect of taking Port Natal on the afternoon of the 26th ult., as reported in my despatch of the 28th to your Exc., was, that, on the same night, the master of the *Pilot* brig, who had been detained as a prisoner among the Boors, and four other persons, made their escape from Congella during the panic caused by our advance movement on Capt. Smith's camp, and joined me at this place. They reported to me that the Boors had abandoned Congella in the greatest haste, and had taken flight. On the morning of the 28th, however, we discovered, with our spy-glasses, that there were a number of horses about Congella, and I immediately determined to march upon it, for which purpose I collected from each of the outposts 100 men, and with this force and a howitzer I took the road to Congella. A small party of the insurgents' scouts were seen a little in advance of the place; on perceiving our approach they retired under the shelter of a bush, and we entered the village, consisting of about fifteen or twenty houses, without any opposition. Here we found some stores, merchandize, spirits in casks, and their curious establishment for moulding 6-pounder leaden shot. I resisted the burning of the place, and prevented all plundering; as, however, the troops were still without any of the provisions to be landed from the *Southampton*, and with only two days' provisions in hand, I directed such articles of consumption as were necessary for the use of the troops to be put into a waggon, which we found there, and conveyed these supplies to the camp.

"Four persons, inhabitants of Congella, gave themselves up to me—one Quintus, a German naturalist, another Scholts, practising as a doctor, and two others; I availed myself of these people to convey to these misguided Boors the merciful intentions of Government, placing in their hands a copy of a public notice, which I affixed to one of the houses at Congella, and having liberated these people, I returned to the outposts with the troops. I regretted my force did not permit me to leave a guard for the protection of the property, the more so, as I felt every apprehension, from the number of Kafirs who had made their appearance as soon as we got into the place, that they would plunder it the moment of our leaving it. I understood the Boors to have retired to one of their camps about twelve miles off, where they were said to be 400 strong, with four or five guns.

"Without any of my provisions or ammunition yet landed from the *Southampton*, or any means of organizing transport, I did not feel justified in entering upon any forward movement, which would tend only to lead me away from the more important

objects of strengthening my posts, forming and securing my magazines. Upon these objects I have since been engaged, and having required of the Kafirs to bring me in as many horses and cattle as they could get, I have no doubt that I shall soon be in a condition to take the offensive with some effect. The Boers will in the meantime have had ample time to consider their position, and the terms of my notice, upon the subject of which I received, on the 30th ult., a letter from Pretorius, their military commandant, asking me if I wished to confer with them, and if so, to appoint a place, between Congella and Capt. Smith's camp, to meet him. I answered that I could enter into no negotiation with him without a previous declaration of submission to H. M.'s authority. To this I have received no reply. Several of the inhabitants, fifteen in number, have come in and taken the oath of allegiance.

"On the 28th, 29th, and 30th, the weather had continued so boisterous, that on an attempt being made on the last of those days to send on shore some provisions, the men's packs, and our ammunition, the boats struck on the bar, one man of the 25th regiment was drowned, the whole of the provisions were lost, all the men's packs thrown overboard, and 18,000 rounds of ammunition destroyed. The greater portion of the men's packs were fortunately picked up on the beach the following morning, when we found that the frigate had been obliged to put out to sea.

"I regret to be obliged to close this despatch with a report which reached me last night, that the Kafirs had begun to set upon the Boers, and that three had been killed by them. The enclosures explain the manner in which I have treated this subject, and upon the principles of which I purpose strictly to act; for if England will not put down the Boers by her own legitimate means, it were better to abandon the question altogether, and submit even to the insult we have received, than to adopt the degrading process of enlisting the savage in our cause, or call upon the Zoolah assegaïs to commit all the atrocities of indiscriminate bloodshed and spoliation.

"I have received such aid from Lieut. Maclean, Royal Artillery, and his services will be of such advantage to me in our forward movement, that I have not sent him back in the *Southampton*. I hope to be able to send the sick and wounded by her.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"A. J. CLOETE, Lieut.-Col., Dep. Qu. Master-General, Commanding."

"His Exc. Major-Gen. Sir George Napier, K. C. B., &c."

"P. S.—Since writing the above, the *Mail of Mona* has come to anchor, and the *Reform* is in the offing."

(Here follow copies of two notices; one, dated Port Natal, June 23, announces that a free pardon is granted to all deserters from H. M.'s army who shall return to their colours at the head-quarters of the troops at Port Natal, within ten days of that date; that all inhabitants of Natal, who shall be peaceably disposed, shall, on making their submission to H. M.'s authority, receive protection and remain unmolested, and all those neglecting to do so will be treated as being in arms against H. M.'s Government. The other, dated Port Natal, July 2, notifies that a report having been brought in that the Kafirs had killed three Boers, the insurgent Boers are warned of consequences such as these, which it will be impossible to arrest while they continue in arms against H. M.'s authority; and thus bring all the evils and horrors of Kafirs' murder and devastation upon themselves, their families, and properties, in spite of every endeavour on the part of H. M.'s troops to prevent them.)

"Port Natal, July 4.

"Sir: Since writing to your Exc. yesterday, I have received from Pretorius a communication complaining that the Kafirs were committing fierce outrages upon the Boers—that we were receiving the cattle plundered from the Boers—that the destruction of the Kafirs must follow such proceedings—and that, anxious as the Boers were to put a stop to all this war and coming bloodshed, it was impossible for them to accede to the conditions of my notice, which required, as a first step, a declaration of submission to H. M.'s authority; and he ends his letter thus: 'I must also acquaint you that we have already made over this country to H. M. the King of the

Netherlands, and have called upon that power to protect us; so that we have every right to expect that our cause will be supported in Europe.' My answer to this letter is inclosed.*

"I have also been informed that Pretorius and his hostile bands have retired from this neighbourhood to within fifteen miles of Maritzburg; this sudden move I ascribe to the rumour that has just reached me, that Panda and the Zoolas were marching against the Boers. All this is a melancholy state, but unavoidable, when dealing with such elements.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"A. J. CLOETE, Lieut.-Colonel, &c."

"His Exc. Major-Gen. Sir G. Napier, K.C.B., &c."

"P.S.—The detachment by the *Maid of Mona* has been landed.

The *Graham's Town Journal*, of June 23, says:—"It seems to be almost the general opinion, that the proceedings at Natal will not influence the Dutch farmers within the colony. Some young men, it is thought, who are not settled in life, and who have relations among the emigrants, may join them, but the remainder will, instead of trekking, be strengthened in their resolution to remain." Later accounts, however, in the same paper, state that reinforcements of farmers had moved from the Modder river, and from other parts along the western side of the Draakberg, into the Natal country. A letter from Colesberg, dated 26th June, says:—"The following you can rely on as perfect truth: 400 armed men, principally under the field-cornetcy of Mocke, lately from the district of Beaufort, have proceeded to Natal, to assist the emigrants; their force I now estimate (I mean those arrayed in opposition to Government) at 1,200 men. The whole of the Modder river, Caledon, and Mooye river, are in a state of tumult. It appears to me that the number of Boers between the Orange river and Natal have been under-estimated; should they take part with their brethren, the force they can bring into the field will astound Sir George. The spirit of all the inhabitants here, Dutch and English, sympathize with the emigrants."

The *Frontier Times*, June 30, adds:—"A letter from Graaff-Reinet states that some Dutch, in the district of Graaff-Reinet, discharged their pieces in exultation, when they received the information of the defeat of the troops. There are a number of young Dutchmen in that district, who are unencumbered with wives and families, upon whose loyalty it would not be prudent to reckon. We are told that much excitement prevails in the Cape, as well as in the other districts of the colony; but the accounts which we hear of the feelings and opinions of the colonial Dutch are conflicting. We are still of opinion that those who have any thing to lose, either as respects property or character, will not leave the colony. We hear also that various respectable Dutch, residing in the district of Graaff-Reinet, have expressed themselves in terms of disapprobation of the proceedings of their brethren at Port Natal. Should, however, the insurgents receive no check in their career, the consequence of the rebellion may prove in the highest degree injurious to the peace and interests of the colony. We have heard this morning from a respectable source, that the party of Boers lately gone towards Natal, from beyond the Orange river, and from the neighbourhood of the Sand and Modder rivers, are said to amount to 3,000 men, inclusive of their servants, comprising Hottentots, Bastards, former slaves, &c., all of whom they have taken with them. It is also confidently believed in the same quarter, that many of the Dutch have already left the colony for the purpose of joining in the strife."

* In this letter Col. Cloete observes: "I much regret that you should have allowed yourselves to be so grossly deceived with regard to the intentions of the King of Holland by a person totally unaccredited, and that you should have been urged to act as you have upon the vain supposition that any of the European powers would lend an ear to any question arising between England and her colony of the Cape of Good Hope, of which you cannot be so ignorant as not to know that Port Natal has always been a dependency. I shall be happy to lend my best efforts to arrest any general rising or partial acts of violence of the Zoolas or Kafirs; but I feel my incapacity to do much in this respect while your people continue in arms against H.M.'s authority, and thus lead these tribes to think that whatever injury they do you must be pleasing to the Government."

The Bastards and the Griquas are said to have attacked the Boers, and there is a report that the chief Maselikatse has seized upon their cattle between the Orange river and the Draakberg: some of Dingaan's people have joined him.

Mr. J. A. Smellekamp, a Dutch "merchant and general dealer," who had arrived at Port Natal from Holland, in the *Brazilia* (Capt. Reus), was arrested at Swellendam, for travelling without a pass, being a foreigner, and transmitted to Cape Town, where he was examined by the attorney-general. He stated that the vessel had proceeded to Port Natal for purposes of trade; that she brought no arms or military stores, except for the use of the ship, and carried no papers of any kind from the government of Holland; that neither the captain nor he had any authority whatever from the Dutch government to enter into any political or other arrangements with the emigrant farmers at Port Natal; it was simply a trading voyage, and they were directed to see whether a store could be advantageously opened at Natal by Klyn and Co., the shippers of the goods. Capt. Reus and himself, when the vessel was in the harbour, went up to Pietermauritsburg, and were both present at the meeting of the Volksraad, which was held on their arrival; and that, at a secret meeting, the Volksraad asked his opinion as to whether or not the Dutch government would interfere in their favour? to which he replied, that he could offer no opinion on the subject, as he considered that the Dutch government knew very little about the affairs of Port Natal. They spoke also of the expediency of writing to the King of Holland. There was a public supper given to the captain and himself the evening after this meeting, which was attended by forty or fifty. In the way of toasts, the health of the King of Holland was drunk, and also the hope that they might never come under the English Government again. They were eight days at Pietermauritsburg, and then returned to Port Natal. He was subsequently liberated.

Cape of Good Hope papers of the 30th of July, report the surrender of the Boers to British authority. A letter from Port Natal, dated July 15, says:—"Peace and subordination are the order of the day. Col. Cleote is now in Pietermauritsburg. Eighteen men and a serjeant of the 27th regiment, who have been some time prisoners, have been sent back, and say they have experienced very good treatment. The Boers threw themselves almost entirely on the mercy of the Government."

It appears from the Cape *Frontier Times* of the 21st of July, that five of the ringleaders have been given up—Pretorius, two Oosthuizen, and two Bredas.

The *Zuid Afrikaan*, of July 29, states:—"We have received a communication from Graham's Town, dated Friday, July 22, written 'a minute before the post starts,' from which we extract the following horrible intelligence:—'By the *Pilot*,' says our correspondent, 'I have received intelligence that the Zoolas have already commenced their immolation, several Boers having fallen; but what is more horrid, the wives have been seized, their breasts while alive cut off, and their bodies then ript open. In fact, the horrible description given me exceeds belief.'"

A letter from Cape Town, dated 27th July, says:—"By the last accounts received from Natal, it seems that, the ten days of grace producing no satisfactory results, a conference was held with the Boers at Pietermauritsburg, when the entire body of the insurgents were admitted to a free pardon, excepting Pretorius and four other active ringleaders. This exception is a mere farce—a significant hint to be off; and there appears to be not the slightest chance of a single individual being brought to punishment. The proscribed leaders will be assisted in their retreat by their compatriots, and have only to fall back on Potgeiter's band, which musters about 600 fighting men, all of whom are now determined to seek some more distant location, rather than submit to British authority. It is no question whether they will be permitted to retreat into the wilds of South Africa, and to carry on their deeds of violence amongst other Caffre tribes, for the local government cannot prevent their doing so. Should they stand fast, even on their present ground, we have not a sufficient military force to exercise any control over them. Transports are now

waiting to convey the 25th regiment to India, and a detachment merely of the 27th will be left on Natal point. So, after all, the affair is only half settled; and that half on principles not only far remote from justice, but derogatory to the honour of Great Britain. The beneficial results arising to the colony from his Excellency the Governor's recent measures, will be a debt of not less than £100,000 incurred by the two military expeditions, a feeling of mistrust and ill-will between the English and Dutch settlers, deeply injurious to their political and social interests, and not improbably another Caffre war!"

Instructions had been received by the Government of this colony, from the Secretary of State, to prepare for the receipt of fifty juvenile convicts, from the Parkhurst Penitentiary, Isle of Wight, for the purpose of a trial whether, having served out their time of imprisonment, they can be usefully employed as labourers. The measure originated in a proposal made by Capt. J. H. Van Reenen, in a letter to Lord John Russell, then Secretary for the Colonies; the subject was referred to the Governor for his opinion, who called upon the commandant of Robben Island, Capt. Wolfe, to state his views, which, being in favour of the measure, was transmitted to the Secretary of State by the Governor, conveying at the same time his own opinion against the measure; but Lord Stanley, succeeding Lord John Russell, resolved to make a trial of it. The proposal to make this a convict colony excited a strong feeling of indignation at Cape Town, where a public meeting was held on the 4th July, which was fully attended, and which declared the colonists' unanimous abhorrence of the measure. A petition to her Majesty against it was resolved on. The Governor, in his letter to Lord John Russell, expressed a hope that his lordship will pause before sanctioning a measure which, however much for the benefit of the mother country and the individuals themselves, might have a most injurious effect upon a colony just emerging from the trammels of slavery.

China.

The accounts from China are only eleven days later than last month's.

Ningpo was evacuated by the British on the 7th May. The fleet sailed from thence to Just-in-the-way, a place of anchorage between Chusan and Chinhae, leaving about 150 troops at the latter place, with one of H.M.'s ships and one transport. The admiral and fleet sailed from Chusan, and joined the other ships at Just-in-the-way, leaving at Chusan 300 troops and H.M.'s brig *Clio*, with eight transports. On the 13th the fleet left Just-in-the-way, and sailed for the river Tsœntang, to attack the city of Chapoo, not far from its mouth. On arriving there, on the 16th, the place was reconnoitred in the *Phlegethon* and *Nemesis* without interruption. The line of land from E. to W. for about three miles, ending at the suburb of the city, comprised three separate hills; the slopes between were fortified by field works, and on the last of these hills next the town were two batteries, about one-third up, consisting of seven and five guns. In front of the town, facing the water, was a circular battery, mounting fourteen or fifteen guns, and further to the westward, another, altogether about forty-five guns on the sea face. The hills and works appeared to be covered with soldiers. On the 17th, the fleet moved in; and on the 18th, the *Cornwallis*, *Blonde*, and *Modeste*, being anchored abreast, and as close to the batteries as possible, opened their fire, which was very faintly returned. To the right (eastward), the troops disembarked on a fine sandy bay, without accident, and, headed by the gallant Sir Hugh, pushed on over the heights, and soon came upon a causeway leading to the city. The Chinese fled before them in every direction. As soon as possible after the troops moved from the east, the naval brigade landed at the west end of the heights, and joined the troops between the heights and the suburbs. Up to this time, every defence had been carried with scarcely any loss; but about 300 Tartar troops, finding escape impossible, and being inspired with the idea that the

English would give no quarter, took possession of a joss house on the spot, defending themselves most desperately; and it was not until the house fell upon them that about forty were taken—the rest perished. In this affair we have met with a very severe loss. Col. Tomlinson, of the 18th, and eight men of the army, killed; Col. Mountain, the adj. gen., Capt. Campbell, 55th, and Capt. Jodell, 49th, wounded severely; and forty-five men. The navy, two killed and four wounded. The Chinese had about 10,000 men, one-third Tartar troops. We captured an immense quantity of arms.

Chapoo is a place of note, and the mart of the Chinese trade with Japan.

The first division of the reinforcements, consisting of the *Endymion* frigate, three steamers, and seven transports, had arrived and sailed for the north. Many transports, and one or two men-of-war, had since arrived, and were to be despatched with as little loss of time as possible. Nothing authentic had transpired as to the plan of the approaching campaign, but it is very generally believed that the Yang-Tze-Keang and the Great Canal are to be the points of attack, and not Peking.

The *Canton Press*, June 4, mentions, on the faith of accounts from Chusan to the 25th May, that the whole force left on that island did not exceed 300 men, and that it was encamped on Josshouse Hill, without the city of Tinghae, with a guard at the gate opening in that direction, which had again reverted to Chinese government. Chinese troops were fast collecting, and it was expected that an attack would be made on this small force, which was already obliged to keep closely within the encampment, as any one moving beyond it was immediately attacked. Watering parties from the camp have been fired at by the Chinese, who do all in their power to annoy the garrison. Fire-ships had on several occasions, since the force left for Chapoo, been sent upon the shipping, but fortunately got rid of without damage. The garrison left at Amoy, or rather on Kolungsoo, is equally small. That Tinghae should thus be again in possession of the Chinese, is contrary to the promise given by Sir Henry Pottinger. Yet though the harbour of Tinghae has been declared a free port, the town is again in the possession of the Chinese, and whatever hopes merchants may have had of extending their trade to the northward, are for the present at least crushed, for it may well be supposed that, unprotected by the military, no merchant or trader could possibly venture into the city of Tinghae, or any part of the island.

Considering the large naval force now on the Chinese coasts,—thirty-five ships of war, six armed transports, nineteen steamers, besides other transports,—heavy complaints are made that little is done to terminate the war. "We regret," observes the *Canton Register*, "that temporizing measures should still be persevered in, in one part of the empire, the province of Canton, and that, for the sake of getting tea, Whampoa should continue to be a friendly port. We have no doubt that, were Che-kiang closely blockaded, the necessary quantity of tea and silk would, by the enterprising Chinese, be taken to Macao and Hong-Kong; whilst now, with the port of Whampoa open, all sorts of munitions of war are continued to be supplied to the Chinese, and means afforded them of paying for them with the duties the English trade pays."

A boat from the U. S. frigate *Constellation*, at Whampoa, was fired upon by a Chinese fort, for which the governor immediately apologised. The Chinese admiral paid a visit to the American commander of the *Constellation*, and was received on board the frigate with great respect. The American officers were permitted to view the interior of some Chinese forts, which occasioned a report that some Chinese soldiers had obtained instruction in the art of gunnery on board the *Constellation* and *Boston*, at Whampoa, and that officers from these ships had likewise instructed the Chinese how to work their guns in the forts.

The *Medusa* steamer is said to have brought orders from Calcutta, making the settlement of Hong-Kong for the present, at least, a mere military post, of which Major-Gen. Burrell has been appointed military commander. All the officers holding civil employments on the island are ordered to join their respective regiments forthwith, and most of the works commenced for the improvement of the town on account of government are to be discontinued; indeed that no more expense than necessary to keep the place as a military post is on any account to be incurred.

R E G I S T E R.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO OFFICERS.

Fort William, June 17, 1842.—The following paragraphs of a military letter, from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, dated 4th May, 1842, are published for general information:—

1. The undermentioned officers have been permitted to return to their duty, *viz.*:—Major Wm. Sage, Lieuts. W. K. Warner, T. C. Blagrove, and J. Jones.

2. Referring to our resolution as announced in our letter of the 30th March last, we have now to apprise you that the undermentioned officers are returning to their duty, *viz.*:—Lieut. Cols. W. B. Salmon, R. Benson, and J. B. Hearsey; Majors T. Dickinson and J. Steel; Capts. G. Whitelocke, J. Moore, W. Alston, W. P. Jones, H. E. Gilmore, Geo. Brownlow, C. Apthorp, Thos. Cooke, P. Harris, J. L. Mowatt, Henry Goodwyn, Chas. Norgate, John Free, W. C. Hicks, and T. E. Sampson; Lieuts. G. E. Nicolson, J. T. Daniell, Robt. Price, J. Eliot, R. Robertson, Henry Siddons, G. R. Whistler, C. H. Wake, T. H. Sale, L. R. Keane, J. R. Oldfield, and J. W. Bennett; Surgs. A. Wood and C. S. Curling; Assist. Surg. R. B. Duncan; Veterinary Surg. Purves.

3. The following officers have been granted leave to remain, *viz.*:—Lieut. Cols. Hutchinson, C. C. Smyth (C.B.), H. L. White, and C. A. G. Wallington; Majors J. H. Mackinlay and C. Rogers, six months; Major Robt. Low, till 1st Sept. next; Capt. R. G. Grange, two months; Capts. E. R. Watts, S. R. Wallace, John Liptrap, W. Young, J. A. Barstow, R. Ramsay, Thos. Wallace, R. Garrett, G. R. Budd, J. Fordyce, G. H. Rawlinson, Ed. Maden, Geo. Scott, and G. Templer, six months; Capt. H. T. Tucker, till June; Capt. T. Plumbe, till first June steamer; Capt. M. R. Onslow, till first week in July; Capt. W. Alston, till sailing of the *Madagascar*; Capt. Geo. Cox, four months; Capt. W. C. Hicks, till first week in Aug.; Brev. Capts. J. C. Salkeld, C. M. Gascoigne, and P. E. Smith, six months; Capts. E. K. Hopper, G. E. Herbert, and Robt. Wyllie, six months; Capt. F. Dashwood, till the end of June or beginning of July; Brev. Capt. Brownlow, till 15th June next; Lieuts. R. M. Gurnell, A. C. Hutchinson, J. W. Fraser, and J. S. Phillips, six months; Lieut. J. R. Western, till sailing of the *Madagascar*; Lieut. T. S. Jervis, till 1st July; Lieuts. P. C. Murray, J. Clarke, W. Roberts, T. C. Richardson, L. Hill, H. A. Morrison, R. W. Elton, R. Grange, P. C. Murray, W. Baker, W. K. Hazlewood, and E. Harvey, six months; Lieut. H. Ward, two months; Lieut. J. Masson, till 15th July; Lieut. C. Gordon, till 15th June; Lieut. A. H. Corfield, five months; Surgs. J. Innes (M.D.) and C. Renny, six months; Surg. T. C. Macdonald, till 1st June; Surg. C. C. Egerton, to arrive in Oct.; Surgs. B. Burt and G. G. McPherson, six months; Surg. C. J. Curling, till 15th July; Assist. Surgs. D. Woodburn, G. W. Burt, P. F. H. Baddely, and G. E. Christopher, six months.

SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT BY COURTS-MARTIAL.

Head-Quarters, Simla, June 28, 1842.—H.M.'s judge advocate general having communicated his opinion, that the words of the Mutiny Act require that Courts-Martial should either in their sentence fix the place of imprisonment, or expressly and in form by that sentence devolve the duty on the commanding officer of the regiment or corps to which the offender belongs or is attached, and that opinion being equally applicable to the words of the Mutiny Act for the East-India Company's forces; his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to desire, that at all general, district, or garrison Courts-Martial, when imprisonment is sentenced, and the Court does not fix the place, the sentence shall direct that the prisoner suffer

imprisonment, with or without hard labour, in such place as the officer commanding the — regiment or battalion shall appoint.

DETACHED EMPLOYMENT OF COMPANY'S OFFICERS.

Allahabad, July 1, 1842.—The Governor-General being desirous that the officers of the Hon. Company's army should participate more equally in the advantages derived from detached employment, and being of opinion that new security should be taken for the efficient performance of the duties attached to such employment, is pleased to declare that he shall henceforth consider such employments as granted only for the term of five years, and that at the termination of such period, such employment shall be deemed vacant, and shall not be re-granted to the same officer, unless on special grounds, having regard only to the good of the public service.

This arrangement is not to be understood as giving to the holder of any employment, during such term of five years, any higher or other tenure of such employment than that which now exists, all such employments being necessarily held only during the pleasure of the Government.

CLAIMS TO THE "ORDER OF MERIT."

Head-Quarters, July 1, 1842.—The Governor-General has received the reports of several Military Courts of Inquiry, assembled for the purpose of investigating the claims of certain soldiers, late in the service of the late Shah Shooja, to be admitted to the "Order of Merit," and his lordship has likewise received the opinion of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief that, in certain cases which have been submitted to his Exc., the claims of certain soldiers in the service of the late Shah Shooja have been fully established, if for service under the late Shah Shooja they should be considered eligible to have the "Order of Merit" conferred upon them. The Governor-General is of opinion, that those soldiers only who might be in the service of the Government of India came within the original purview of the regulations adopted for the establishing of claims to the "Order of Merit;" but his lordship, taking into consideration the peculiar position of the soldiers of the late Shah Shooja's force, principally raised in India, commanded by British officers, and having their pay guaranteed to them by the British Government—considering, likewise, that all those who may be recommended for the "Order of Merit" must have shared in the dangers and trials of the army in Afghanistan, is satisfied that it will be in accordance with the opinion of the Court of Directors that he should declare, as is hereby done, that "all the soldiers late in the service of the late Shah Shooja shall be eligible to receive the 'Order of Merit,' as extraordinary members thereof, with all the advantages attached to the Order when conferred, according to the regulations thereof, upon native officers of the army of the East-India Company."

His lordship is accordingly pleased to admit Subadar Bowanee Sing, of the 6th infantry regiment, late Shah Shooja's force, and Havildar Goolabah, of the late Shah Shooja's sappers and miners, to the 3rd Class of the "Order of Merit," in reward of their conspicuous gallantry, under the provisions of Government G. Os., dated 1st of May, 1837.

APPOINTMENTS AT SANATORY STATIONS.

Fort William, July 22, 1842.—No. 184 of 1842.—Under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the following regulation for governing the removal of officers holding appointments at sanatory stations, with a view to the peculiar advantages of such appointments being more extensively enjoyed by different officers in succession, is established as applicable to all the presidencies.

The tour of service in all military or medical appointments at sanatory stations, to be limited retrospectively in the case of incumbents to three, and prospectively to all appointed hereafter to two, years.

STATION OF THE ARMY OF RESERVE.

Allahabad, July 25, 1842.—In continuation of the G. O., dated 6th of June last, the Right Hon. the Governor-General is pleased to fix on the 15th of November next;

and the station of Ferozepore, in the Sirhind division, as the time and place for assembling the Army of Reserve therein announced.

PENSIONS FOR WOUNDS IN THE NATIVE ARMIES.

July 29, 1842.—No. 189 of 1842.—With reference to the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, published in the Government G. Os., dated 13th of August, 1838, establishing prospectively for the native armies of the three presidencies, a new and graduated scale of pensions for wounds received in action, and declaring that those pensions, being a compensation for the permanent disability caused by such wounds, may be held, together with any other pension to which a native officer or soldier may be entitled, without any deduction on account thereof; the Right Hon. the President in Council, in communication with the Right Hon. the Governor-General, is pleased, with the view of removing existing doubts and misapprehensions, to notify, for general information, that all former regulations for the grant of wound pensions to native soldiers were thereby rescinded, the provision on that head of the G.O., dated 17th of April, 1837, included. Wound pension, as established by the G.O. of 13th of August, 1838, affords both a provision for men disabled by wounds, whose period of service does not entitle them to any other pension, and an additional provision for men similarly disabled, who, from length of service, are eligible to the benefit of invalid retiring pension. In the former of those cases, wound pension precludes all claim, on account of the injury sustained, to any other pension or provision whatsoever; in the latter, it may be held, together with the ordinary rate of retiring invalid pension, by all men whose length of service entitles them to that provision, and with the superior rate of the same pension by such officers and soldiers as have served forty years and upwards, and also belong to the class whose exclusive privilege it is to receive such superior rate; which privilege, it is to be distinctly understood, is restricted, by the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, to "fighting men of the regular army," and to the grades of that class detailed in the G.O., dated 17th of April, 1837.

The G.O. of 17th April, 1837, in so far as it reserved to officers and soldiers of the Madras and Bombay armies, enlisted before the 1st of May of that year, the right of receiving the pensions theretofore authorized by the regulations of their respective presidencies, whenever such pensions exceeded the Bengal rate, was not affected by the G.O. of 13th of August, 1838; but the last-mentioned order must not be construed cumulatively, nor be held to confer on such officers and men of those armies, so enlisted, any claim to the pension grantable under its provisions, in addition to the higher pension before receivable by them, in virtue of the right reserved to them by the regulations of 1837.

H.M.'S 10TH AND 29TH FOOT.

Fort William, Aug. 9, 1842.—The head-quarters of H.M.'s 10th and 29th regts. of Foot having arrived from England, they are to be considered attached to this presidency, from the date of their respective disembarkation at Fort William.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

June 27.—The services of Mr. M. Nightingale, civil assist. surg. of Boolundshehur, have been placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

29. Lieut. H. M. Nation, assist. to commiss. for suppression of dacoity, vested with powers of joint mag. in Gorukpoor, Azim Ghur, and Jounpoor districts.

Mr. F. H. Lushington, who was reported qualified for the public service, on the 16th April last, by proficiency in two languages, viz. Hindee and Persian, to remain attached to the college for another month, in order to prosecute his studies in Bengalee.

July 4. Mr. R. H. Mytton, magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs, vested with powers of a magistrate in the town of Calcutta.

The order of the 13th ult. app. Mr. C. A. Ravenshaw, an assist. to joint mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore, has been cancelled at his own req., and Mr. Ravenshaw will continue an assist. to the mag. and coll. of Bhaugulpore, until further orders.

Lieut. W. H. Oakes received charge of the Chybassa district, S. W. frontier, from Lieut. J. Fulton, on the 14th ult.

July 6. Major B. McMahon, 25th Bombay N.I. and late commandant of Malwa contingent, having retired from the I. C.'s service on 1st of May last, the command of the united Malwa contingent devolved on Capt. G. Timins, and that of the reg. of cavalry on Capt. T. T. Wheeler; and Lieut. S. J. Beecher has succeeded to the adjutancy of that branch of the contingent.

11. Mr. J. S. Torrens assumed charge of office of dep. sec. in judicial and rev. depart. of gov. of Bengal.

Major M. G. White to offic. for Major Davidson, principal assist. to commis. of Assam, at Gowlparah, during that officer's absence, or until further orders.

Mr. J. G. Campbell assumed charge of office of special deputy collector of 24 Pergunnahs, Nuddea and Moorsheadabad, from Mr. J. S. Torrens on the 9th inst.

Major Sleeman to proceed to Bundleeund, for the purpose of instituting inquiries into the causes of the recent disturbances.

13. Capt. W. M. Ramsay, assist. to the superint. for suppression of Thuggee, app. a member of local committee of education at Jubbulpore.

Mr. R. T. Tucker, joint mag. and dep. coll., app. member and sec. of local committee of education at Ghazee pore.

Messrs. G. P. Money and William Ford, app. by the Hon. Court of Directors members of the Company's civil service at the Bengal pres., reported their arrival at Calcutta, the former on the 6th and the latter on the 7th inst.

14. Mr. P. C. Trench to officiate as mag. and coll. of Furruckabad.

Mr. W. S. Paterson, to offic. assist. under commiss. of Meerut div.

Mr. P. Macwhirter, ditto ditto, Agra div.

Mr. E. C. Bayley, ditto ditto, Allahabad div.

Mr. J. S. Clarke to offic. as judge of Meerut, during Mr. Begbie's abs. (on leave), or until further orders.

18. Mr. E. F. Latour to be an assist. to joint mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore, and to exercise powers of ditto ditto in that district.

Dr. Baker, Mr. G. Lay, and M. L. Barber, to be members of committee for management of surplus ferry funds of district of Noakhallee.

Capt. Tanner to be member of committee ditto, district of Monghyr.

Mr. W. Bell to be mag. of Dinagepore.

Mr. R. P. Harrison to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Malda, until further orders.

Mr. F. A. E. Dalrymple to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of West Burdwan (Bancoorah).

Mr. R. Abercrombie, assist. to mag. and coll. of East Burdwan, vested with special powers for aiding the collector in disposing of summary suits.

Mr. J. W. Fulton to offic. as mag. of Calcutta, during abs. of Mr. C. K. Robison from his duties, under med. cert., or until further orders.

Birjendernarain Mullick, late treasurer of the collectorate of Rajeshye, having been convicted of embezzling the public money entrusted to his care, is hereby declared incapable of again serving the Government in any public capacity.

19. M. W. Johnson, dep. coll., under Reg. IX. of 1833, in zillah Moozuffernugur, app. to Paneeput.

Mr. R. Trotter, salt-agent at Chittagong, app. a member of local committee of education at that station.

20. Mr. A. Shakespear to exercise powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll. at Paneeput, during abs. of Mr. Brewster, or until further orders.

25. Mr. J. Alexander made over charge of the treasure of the collectorate of Tipperah to Mr. Uncov. Dep. Coll. Costley, on 12th inst., and proceeded to the interior of his district.

Lieut. J. Butler assumed charge of office of principal assist. to commiss. of Assam (Kamroop), from Lieut. H. Bigg, on the 11th inst.

Mr. J. J. Ward received charge of offices of joint mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore, from Mr. A. G. McDonald on the 1st inst.

27. Mr. E. H. Lushington, who was allowed to remain in college for the purpose of studying Bengalee, having been declared qualified in that language, is attached to Bengal div. of pres.

Mr. W. Grey, reported qualified for the public service, attached to Bengal div. of pres.

Mr. Assist. Surg. W. Griffith to offic. as superint. of H.C.'s botanic garden, during abs. of Dr. N. Wallich, who has proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, under med. cert., and Mr. J. Voigt placed in charge, until Mr. Griffith's arrival, or until further orders.

July 29. Maj. Sleeman app. to offic. as agent in Bundelkund, from date of his receiving charge of agency from Mr. S. Fraser, or until further orders.

Assist. Surg. M. Nightingale, attached to civil station of Boolundshuhur, was placed in judicial dep. (N.W.P.) on the 27th ult., at disposal of Com.-in-chief.

T. H. Maddock, Esq., sec. to Gov. of India in the secret and pol. dep., in charge of all the civil depts., with the Gov.-Gen.; Lieut. Col. J. Stuart, 34th N.I., sec. to Govt. of India, in mil. dep.; and C. G. Mansel, Esq., jun. sec. in all civil depts. with the Gov.-Gen., to be members of a committee; F. Currie, Esq., judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, N.W.P.; and J. Thomason, Esq., member of Sudder board of revenue, N.W.P., to be temporary members of a committee, and Lieut. H. M. Durand, his lordship's private sec., to be sec. to a committee.

Aug. 1. Mr. F. B. Kemp, offic. coll. of Dinagapore, to receive charge and perform duties of mag. of that district, in addition to his own, till arrival of Mr. W. Bell.

Mr. W. Grey to be an assist. to magistrate and collector of Rajeshye.

Mr. E. H. Lushington to be ditto to mag. and collector of 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr. R. Abercrombie, assist. to mag. and collector of East Burdwan, to exercise special powers.

Dr. J. Anderson, Messrs. W. Studdert, E. Draper, N. Barchard, C. Dekerinne, and R. Spence, to be members of a committee for the management of surplus ferry funds of Jessore.

Aug. 10. Surg. J. Hutchinson, having returned to pres., is directed to resume charge of the secretaryship of the medical board.

Resignation.—**July 6.** Lieut. R. Adamson, 35th N.I. of the Nizam's serv. His services accordingly placed at disp. of Madras Govt.

Leaves of Absence.—**July 2.** Mr. G. F. Edmonstone, settlement officer at Paneeput, for three months, on private affairs. 5. Capt. Buchanan, 62nd F., in ext. to Nov. 4, to remain in the Neigherries, for health. Capt. Sweeney, 62nd F., six months, to England, for health. 6. Lieut. J. G. Gaitskell, 2nd in command of Meywar Bheel corps, twelve months leave, for health. Lieut. J. D. Leckie, assist. pol. agent in Lower Sinde, to Bombay, prep. to Europe. 13. Mr. J. F. Sheppard, nine months' leave, to Singapore, for health. 15. Mr. A. W. Begbie, judge of Meerut, two months, on private affairs. 18. Capt. H. Vetch, princ. assist. in Upper Assam, six months, for health. 25. Lieut. H. L. Bigge, princ. assist. to commissr. of Assam, at Kamroop, three months, for health. Mr. C. K. Robison, a mag. of Calcutta, for six months, to Darjeeling, health. 29. Maj. S. Fraser, of Bundelkund, to Calcutta. **Aug. 1.** Mr. J. Shaw, temp. judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny, &c., leave for five weeks, to sea, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

July 15. Rev. W. C. Whiting to officiate as chaplain of Kurnaul.

Rev. J. Sharpe to be chaplain of Benares.

Retirement.—**June 22.** The Rev. Robert Ewing, a chaplain on the Bengal establishment, from the 21st March, 1842.

July 13. The Rev. C. Acland, assist. chaplain, attached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William.

The hon. the Deputy-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to app. the Rev. C. Acland assist. chaplain in Assam.

July 27. The app. of the Rev. C. Acland, as chaplain in Assam, has been cancelled, and the hon. the Deputy-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to appoint the Rev. C. Acland to be Chaplain in Cuttack.

Aug. —. Assist. Surg. E. Goodeve, M. D., to attend on the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, during the tour of visitation about to be undertaken by his lordship to the Eastern Settlements and other places.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, &c., July 6, 1842.—The services of Lieut. A. Cunningham, late superint. of public works in Oude, placed at disposal of com.-in-chief. Capt. H. Fraser to be exec. officer at Lucknow. This arrangement to have effect from arrival of latter officer at Lucknow.

The services of the under-mentioned officers, attached to the Sinde and Beloochistan agency, replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay: Lieuts. T. Postans, 15th Bombay N. I.; J. D. Leckie, 22nd ditto ditto; E. B. Eastwick, 6th ditto ditto; H. J. Pelly, 8th ditto ditto; G. H. Robertson, 25th ditto ditto.

Cornet A. W. M. Wylly, 8th L. C., to offic. as adj. of cavalry, in Bundelcund legion, v. Lieut. J. D. Lander, offic. as capt. of cav., or till further orders.

July 7.—Lieut. Col. J. Tulloch, 60th N. I., app. a brigadier of 2nd class, with the force under command of Maj. Gen. Pollock, C.B., from 7th April last, in room of Brigadier Dennie, killed in action.

Lieut. Col. W. Williamson, C.B., of the Madras infantry, app. a brigadier of 1st class, and to command Nagpore subsid. force, v. Maj. Gen. Home, dec.

July 8.—*Infantry.* Lieut. Col. S. Swinhoe to be col., and Maj. Stephen Moody to be lieut. col., from 23rd June, 1842, in suc. to Maj. Gen. T. Newton, dec.

7th N. I.—Capt. Holmes to be maj., Lieut. W. H. R. Boland to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. Powlis to be lieut. from 23rd June, 1842, in suc. to Maj. Gen. T. Newton, dec.

46th N. I.—Ens. G. N. Oakes to be lieut., from 1st July, 1842, v. Lieut. J. F. Erskine, resigned.

Medical.—Assist. Surg. W. L. McGregor, M.D., to be surg., v. Surg. W. Jacob, dec., with rank from 1st Feb. 1842, v. Surg. J. Duncan, retired.

Alteration of rank.—Surg. E. W. W. Raleigh, to rank from 3rd Jan. 1842, v. Surg. W. Jacob, dec.

Surg. A. C. Duncan, M.D., to rank from 14th Jan. 1842, v. Surg. F. T. Harper, dec.

Admitted to the service as cadets of engineers, artillery, cavalry, and infantry, and assist. surg. on this estab. The cadets prom. to 2nd lieuts., cornets, and ensigns.

Engineers.—Mr. G. F. Atkinson, date of arrival at Fort William, 7th July, 1842.

Artillery.—Messrs. R. M. Paton, C. W. Trimbrell, and W. A. Mackinnon, ditto

7th ditto. *Cavalry.*—Mr. C. Cotton, ditto ditto. *Infantry.*—Messrs. G. N. Cave, J. Dawson, C. H. Keighley, A. S. Smith, F. J. Eager, do. do.; Mr. G. R. P. Barlow, do. 6th do. Messrs. F. S. Miller, A. H. Paterson, C. B. Tulloch, and D. R. Glyn, do. 7th do. *Medical.*—Mr. S. A. Homan, do. do.

73rd N. I.—Lieut. R. M. Hunter to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. F. A. Hook to be lieut. from 30th June, in suc. to Capt. F. Thomas, dec.

Cancelled.—The order app. Assist. Surg. R. V. Shuter, attached to the civil station of Newgong, in Assam, and he is at the disposal of com.-in-chief.

July 12.—Ens. E. O. Wollaston, 62nd N. I., to do duty with Meywar Bheel corps, as a temp. measure, or till further orders.

July 14.—Capt. G. H. Macgregor, artillery, app. an aide-de-camp to Major Gen. G. Pollock, from 7th of June last, the date on which he proceeded with Col. Monteath's brigade to Pesh-Boluck.

July 15.—To join: Brev. Capt. C. E. Mills, artillery, assist. superint. for suppressing thuggee; Lieut. W. Maxwell, art., assist. rev. surveyor, Patna; Lieut. J. D. Shakespear, art., 1st assist. resident, Lucknow. Brev. Capt. H. Marsh, 3rd L. C., assist. superint. thuggee dep.

Lieut. E. Robinson, 7th L. C., assist. agent lieut. gov., Delhi, and to gov. gen.'s agents, Rajpootana and north-western frontier. Brev. Capt. C. Wollaston, 8th L. C., 2nd assist. H. C.'s stud.

Lieut. Col. T. Robinson, 1st Eur. light inf., pol. agent, Meywar; Maj. G. Warren, 1st Eur. light inf., town maj., Fort William; Lieut. F. C. Macmullen, 1st Eur. L. I., fort adj. and superint. of cadets; Capt. W. Beckett, 9th N. I., act. 3rd assist. milit. aud. gen.; Maj. R. Wilcox, 59th N. I., king of Oude's service.

22nd N. I.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Hunt, to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. J. Hicks to be lieut., from 27th June, 1842, in suc. to Capt. William Murray, dec.

Admitted to the service, as cadets of engineers, artillery, cavalry, and infantry, and assistant surgeons on this establishment, the cadets prom. to rank of 2nd lieut., cornet and ensign from dates assigned.

Engineers.—Mr. P. Garforth, date of arrival, 11th July.

Artillery.—Messrs. E. O. Bradford and F. G. Bloomfield, ditto 6th ditto; Messrs. S. C. Woodcock, J. A. Manson, S. W. Stokes, C. J. Walton, H. W. Porter, W. B. Marshall, C. V. Bowie, H. Le'Geyt Bruce, and E. A. C. D'Oyly, ditto 11th ditto.

Cavalry.—Mr. James Shaw, ditto 11th ditto.

Infantry.—Messrs. G. Birch and G. Stuart, ditto 11th ditto; Messrs. W. S. Row, J. Dawson, and A. S. Allen, ditto 13th ditto.

Medical.—G. Lacon, M.D., ditto 7th July, 1842; J. R. Withecombe, M.D., ditto 11th ditto, and Mr. H. W. Tytler, ditto 14th ditto.

J. N. D. Login, M.D., admitted to the service as an assist. surg. on this estab.

Capt. E. T. Milner, 30th N. I., has returned to the presidency and resumed the duties of his appointment, as 2nd assist. mil. aud. general, from the 11th inst., and

from the same date acting 2nd Assist. Capt. A. Tucker, 9th cav., assumed those of office. 3rd assist. in the department.

The app. of Capt. W. Beckett, of the 9th N.I., ceases from 11th inst., and that officer is placed at the disposal of com.-in-chief.

Engineers.—July 22.—Lieut. A. D. Turnbull to be 1st lieutenant, from 1st July, v. Lieut. R. Martin, dec.

Lieut. A. G. Goodwyn to be 1st lieutenant, v. 1st Lieut. J. L. D. Sturt, killed in action, with rank from 1st July, 1842, v. 1st Lieut. R. Martin, dec.

Infantry.—Maj. R. Low to be Lieut. Col., v. Lieut. Col. T. J. Anquetil, killed in action, with rank from 23rd June, v. Lieut. Col. S. Swinhoe, prom.

1st Eur. L.I.—Ens. R. H. Hicks to be lieutenant, from 2nd Nov. 1841, v. Lieut. W. Broadfoot, killed in action.

The rank of captain by brevet granted to Lieut. W. Broadfoot, in G. O. of 9th Feb. last, cancelled.

34th N.I.—Capt. and Brev. Maj. S. G. Wheeler to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. C. Carter to be captain of a company, and Ens. G. W. Boileau to be lieutenant, from 23rd June, 1842, in suc. to Maj. R. Low, prom.

56th N.I.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. B. W. D. Cooke to be captain of a company, and Ens. U. Moore to be lieutenant, from 13th Jan. 1842, in suc. to Capt. and Brev. Maj. H. W. Bellew, killed in action.

Alteration of Rank.—*Engineers.*—1st Lieut. A. D. Turnbull to rank from 8th Jan., v. Lieut. J. L. D. Sturt, killed in action.

14th N.I.—Lieut. Col. W. J. Gairdner, Maj. R. Thorpe (invalided), Capt. P. Innes, Lieut. W. Hampton, from 12th Jan. 1842, v. Lieut. Col. T. J. Anquetil, killed in action.

69th N.I.—Lieut. Col. H. Norton, Maj. (Brev. Lieut. Col.) N. Penny, Capt. W. S. Menteth, and Lieut. J. Nisbett, from 2nd Feb. 1842, v. Lieut. Col. T. Wardlaw, retired.

69th N.I.—Lieut. E. Tullock, from 23rd Feb., v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. Garrett, dec.

7th N.I.—Major G. Holmes, Capt. W. H. R. Boland, and Lieut. J. Fowles, from 14th June, v. Lieut. Col. C. R. Skardon, prom.

1st Lieut. J. Brind, artillery, prom. to rank of captain by brevet from 3rd July.

July 22.—*Infantry.*—Lieut. Col. J. Anderson to be colonel, and Maj. E. Gwatkin to be lieutenant colonel, from the 7th July, 1842, in suc. to Major Gen. R. Hampton, dec.

13th N.I.—Capt. and Brev. Maj. R. Gardner to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. Commeline to be captain of a company, and Ens. T. F. Wilson to be lieutenant, from 7th July, 1842, in suc. to Maj. Gen. R. Hampton, dec.

40th N.I.—Ens. E. C. Gardner to be lieutenant, from 9th July, 1842, v. Lieut. A. Maedonald, dec.

July 23.—Surg. D. Woodburn rem. from situation of gar. surg. and med. storekeeper at Agra, and placed at his exc.'s disposal.

Assist. Surg. S. Lightfoot, 67th N. I., placed at disp. of hon. the lieutenant-gov. N. W. P., for employ as civil. assist. surg. of Boolundshuhur. Mr. Lightfoot will continue to perform his present duties, till relieved by the med. officer who may be app. to succeed him.

July 25.—Assist. Surg. M. McNeil Rind was app. in the political dep., under date the 12th inst., to the med. charge of the Malwah contingent.

Lieut. the Hon. R. Byng was app. in the secret dep. under date 18th inst., an assist. to Maj. E. Gwatkin, superint. of Haupperstud, in forming the baggage train.

July 29.—53rd N.I.—Ens. D. T. Reid to be lieutenant, from 17th June, 1842, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. Windsor, dec.

Mr. G. Noble is admitted to the service as a cadet of inf. on this estab., and prom. to rank of ensign from date assigned.

July 30.—Brev. Capt. G. W. Ifamilton, 34th N.I., placed at disp. of lieutenant-gov. N. W. prov. for employ. in Saugor territory.

Aug. 1.—Cornet F. N. Edmonstone, 4th L. C., to be adj. of 5th irr. cav.

Aug. 5.—Lieut. G. E. Hollings, 38th N.I., prom. to rank of captain by brevet from 4th Aug.

Admitted to the service as cadets of art., engineers, cavalry, and infantry, and assistant surg. on this estab. The cadets prom. to rank of 2nd lieutenant, cornet, and ensign.

Artillery.—Messrs. H. Montgomery, date of arr. 30th July, 1842; C. Cookworthy, ditto, 31st ditto; T. Pulham, C. H. Blunt, A. Light, and T. E. Kennion, ditto 1st Aug.

Engineers.—Messrs. E. J. Lake, ditto 30th July, and J. D. Campbell, ditto 1st Aug.

Cavalry.—Messrs. G. H. Sandham, ditto 1st Aug., and J. H. Balmain, ditto 2nd ditto.

Infantry.—Messrs. J. Ross, ditto 29th July, 1842; H. L. Blackburn, ditto 1st Aug. 1842; J. P. Giles, F. R. Thomson, and F. J. Burgess, ditto 2nd ditto.

Medical.—J. Harrison, M.D., ditto 1st Aug., and J. H. Little, M.D., ditto 2nd ditto.

Head-Quarters, Simlah, June 25th, 1842.—Vet. Surg. H. C. Hulse, 10th light cav., to afford aid to horses of 3rd light dragoons, during indispos. of Veterinary Surg. G. Edlin, or until further orders.

Assist. Surg. J. Macpherson, returned from Arracan with 47th N.I. to do duty with artillery at Dum-Dum, till an opportunity offers for his proceeding to join 1st troop 3rd brig. horse art. at Cawnpore, to which he stands posted.

To join and do Duty.—Ensigns L. H. Nicholson and W. Stewart, with 45th N.I. at Benares. Ens. G. F. Turner with 51st N.I. at Benares.

June 27.—Ensign F. M. Martin, at present doing duty with 51st, posted to 52nd N.I. at Barrackpore; to join.

June 29.—Brev. Capt. G. Reid, 1st light cav., to act as brigade quart.-master.

Lieut. J. Flyter, 64th N.I. to act as detachment staff to R. W. 64th N.I., &c.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. Evans, to act as adj. to a wing of 26th N.I. during its separation from reg. h.-q.

Civil Assist. Surg. H. Sill to afford med. aid to troops under Capt. S. Long's orders in Bundelcund.

Assist. Surg. G. F. Thompson, M.D., in medical charge of art., to afford med. aid to the magazine establishment.

June 30.—Assist. Surg. E. B. Thring to proceed to Dacca, in med. charge of a wing of 49th N.I., and Assist. Surg. J. Macpherson, 1st troop 3rd brig. horse art., to assume med. charge of wing of 29th N.I. under orders for Midnapore, confirmed.

Assist. Surg. A. C. Duncan, M.D., med. store-keeper at Neemuch, app. to med. charge of 4th troop 1st brig. h. art. and the left wing of 3rd irr. cavalry, on dep. of Assist. Surg. F. Anderson, M.D., on sick leave, and Assist. Surg. W. Dollard, of 7th F., to med. duties of 62nd N.I.

Surg. A. C. Duncan, M.D., to make over temp. charge of med. dépôt to Assist. Surg. W. Dollard, of 7th N.I., and join 62nd N.I., to which he stands posted.

Lieut. J. Waterfield, 38th N.I., to act as A.D.C. to Maj. Gen. Nott in Scinde.

Assist. Surg. J. H. Serrell, 42nd N.I., to med. charge of staff attached to Candahar div. of army.

July 1.—*Removals and Postings of Field Officers.*—Col. (Maj. Gen.) J. Truscott (on furlough) from 45th to 6th N.I.

Col. C. R. Skardon (new prom.) to 45th N.I.

Lieut. Col. J. Anderson (on leave to Cape) from 69th to 45th N.I.

Lieut. Col. H. Norton (new prom.) to 69th N.I.

Ens. G. B. Mainwaring (not arr.) posted to 2nd N.I.

Ens. G. A. Black (not arr.) to 69th N.I.

July 2.—Major Gen. J. Tombs app. to gen. staff of the army, posted to the Saugor division.

Cornet W. B. C. Munro (not arr.) posted to 20th L.C.

Ens. A. K. Moffat (not arr.) to 58th N.I.

Ens. E. H. C. Wintle (not arr.) to 61st N.I.

Ens. R. M. Smith (not arr.) to 35th N.I.

Ens. F. N. Perkins (not arr.) to 14th N.I.

Assist. Surg. Macpherson, 40th reg., to afford med. aid to 3rd comp. 2nd batt. Bengal art.

Assist. Surg. A. C. Webster, 41st F., to afford med. aid to detach. of Bengal foot art. until further orders.

Assist. Surg. Baxter, 1st troop of horse art., to afford med. aid to 3rd comp. 2nd batt. Bengal art. until further orders, v. Assist. Surg. Webster, reported sick.

July 4.—Cornet S. C. A. Swinton to act as adj. to wing of 8th light cav., during its separation from reg. h.-q.

Lieut. J. C. Johnston to act as adj. to a wing of 29th regt. of N.I., during ditto.

Lieut. and Adj. J. Brind, 3rd bat., to act as div. adj. to art. at Agra and Muttra.

Assist. Surg. J. Campbell to make over med. charge of details of sappers and miners and of native art. to Assist. Surg. W. S. Comberbach, 2nd comp. 2nd bat. art.

July 5.—Lieut. T. Brougham, 3rd comp. 2nd bat. art., to charge of all public stores attached to the force at Candahar.

Lieut. J. Travers, 2nd N.I., to join and do duty with the detachment of the 1st irreg. cav., under command of Capt. R. Haldane.

Assist. Surg. W. Brydon, 33rd N.I., to afford med. aid to 1st I.C., light field battery, and sappers and miners; and Assist. Surg. J. Campbell, 53rd N.I., app. to the corps of Jezailchees.

Lieut. J. W. Robertson, adj. of engineers, to do duty with the force under Maj. Gen. G. Pollock's command.

Assist. Surg. J. H. Jones, lately relieved from the medical charge of the gaol at Deyrah, to med. charge of the garrison of Delhi; to join without delay.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. K. Spence, 20th regt., permitted to do duty with 19th N.I. till the 15th of Oct., when he will proceed and join the corps to which he belongs.

Ens. J. Williamson (not arr.), posted to 1st Eur. L.I.

July 7.—Brev. Maj. W. E. B. Leadbeater, 53rd N.I., to the command of Ali Musjid, and Lieut. C. Corsar, 64th N.I., to be second in command.

Lieut. A. H. Dyke to act as adj. to 25th N.I. till further orders.

Assist. Surg. R. H. L. Bird, 6th N.I., to afford med. aid to garrison of Ali Musjid.

July 11.—Ens. P. Rubie, recently admitted to the service, to join and do duty with 46th N.I., at Benares.

25th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Y. Lamb, 51st N.I., to be acting interp. and qu. mast.

Assist. Surg. G. Grant, art., to attend the Maha Rana of Oudeypore, on his march towards the Ganges, and app. Assist. Surg. T. B. Hart, 14th N.I., to med. charge of art. during his abs.

2nd Irr. Cav. Lieut. and Adj. G. Jackson to be 2nd in command, v. Lumley, app. to Sirmoor bat.

Lieut. A. H. Ternan, 3rd N.I., to be adj., v. Jackson.

4th Irr. Cav. Capt. R. Hill, 70th N.I., to be 2nd in command, v. Walker, killed in action.

7th Irr. Cav. Ens. N. B. Chamberlain, 16th N.I., to be adj., v. Toone, app. adj. of 11th L.C.

8th Irr. Cav. Ens. S. Richards, 55th N.I., to be adj., v. Hicks, whose app. has not taken place.

Ens. O. Cavenagh, 32nd N.I., app. to act as adj. to 7th irr. cav., till the return to the provinces of Ens. and Adj. Chamberlain, or till further orders.

July 13.—Surg. J. P. Grant, Madras estab., app. garrison surg. at Chnsan.

Assist. Surg. C. M'Kinnon, m.m., of the Shah's service, to afford med. aid to detach. of 4th comp. 2nd bat. art. and three comps. of 43rd N.I., att. to that garrison.

July 14.—Surg. A. Chalmers, m.m., 3rd bat. art., to act as med. store-keeper and gar. surg. at Agra, during indispos. of Surg. Woodburn, or till further orders.

Ens. W. R. E. Alexander, recently adm. into the serv., app. to do duty with 10th N.I., at Kurnaul.

July 15.—To join and do duty with corps specified opposites their names:—

2nd Lieut. J. H. Maxwell, sappers and miners, Delhi. Ensigns G. B. Mainwaring, 73rd N.I., at Delhi; E. H. C. Wintle, 46th N.I., at Benares; W. Kemp-land, 51st N.I., at Benares; G. Swiney, 46th N.I., at Benares; and J. P. Briggs 17th N.I., at Dinapore.

Cornet M. B. Stone, 6th I.C., at Sultanpore, Benares.

Ensigns C. V. Brown, 67th N.I., at Allahabad; A. K. Moffat, G. A. Black, J. E. Sharpe, F. Cunliffe, and J. Williamson, 45th N.I., at Benares; and E. N. Perkins, 51st N.I., at Benares.

July 16.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. Young to act as adj. to 2nd N.I., consequent on the app. of Lieut. R. D. Kay to act as judge adv. to the troops under command of Maj. Gen. Nott.

Vet. Surg. J. R. Hoey, 4th L.C., to afford aid to remounts purchased by commissariat for the public service.

43rd N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. H. Duncan to be adj., v. Dixon, prom.

Lieut. W. Richardson, 73rd N.I., and acting adj. of 1st irreg. cav., on being relieved from his offic. app., to remain at Hansi on duty, till further orders.

July 18.—Ens. T. Wright posted to 46th N.I., at Benares, to join.

Assist. Surg. H. Diaper to receive med. charge of detachment hospital from Assist. Surg. Sill.

Assist. Surg. J. Hilliard to receive med. charge of detachments of 13th, 40th, and 57th N.I., from Assist. Surg. Diaper, the latter retaining that of the wing of the 8th L.C.

Assist. Surg. J. Hilliard, horse art., to deliver over charge of left wing 57th N.I. to Assist. Surg. Diaper, 2nd Europ. reg., receiving from latter that of the wing of 8th L. C., and accompanying it and the detachment of 40th N.I. to Humceppore.

Lieut. Col. R. W. Pogson, removed from 47th to 25th N.I.

Ens. J. P. Briggs, at present doing duty with 17th, posted to 40th N.I., at Cawnpore; to join.

July 20.—Assist. Surg. R. H. Davidson, M.D., 20th Bombay N.I., to afford med. aid to 3rd comp. 2nd bat. of Bengal art.

Lieut. and Adj. C. M. Sneyd, 3rd reg. inf. Shah Shoojah's force, to act as garrison staff.

Removals and Postings of field officers.—Col. J. M'Innes (on furl.), from 73rd to 40th N.I.

Col. S. Swinhoe (new prom.) to 73rd N.I.

Lieut. Col. J. Graham (on furl.) from 7th to 73rd N.I.

Lieut. Col. S. Moody (new prom.) to 7th N.I.

Surg. J. M'Gaveston (on furl.), from 2nd bat. art., and posted to 35th N.I.

Surg. W. L. M'Gregor, M.D. (new prom.), posted to 2nd bat. art.

July 21.—Lieut. Col. G. P. Wymer, 38th, and L. R. Stacy, 43rd N.I., app. brigadiers.

Capt. T. Polwhele, 42nd N.I., to offic. as dep. assist. adj. gen. to troops in Candahar div.

1st Brigade. H.M.'s 40th reg., 16th reg. N.I., and 38th reg. N.I.; Brigadier G. P. Wymer, and Capt. T. H. Scott, 38th N.I. brigade major.

2nd Brigade. 2nd reg. N.I., 42nd reg. N.I., and 43rd reg. N.I.; Brigadier L. R. Stacy, brigade major.

Capt. T. Dixon, 43rd N.I., app. major of brigade to 2nd inf. brigade; and Lieut. F. W. Cornish, 3rd comp. 2nd bat. art., adj. to art. in lower Afghanistan.

Capt. H. P. Burn, 1st N.I., and Lieut. J. G. Jerrard, 1st European light inf., to act as sub-assist. com. gen., the former to 3rd inf. brig., and the latter art., attached to the force.

The undermentioned ensigns are posted to the corps specified opposite to their names, and directed to proceed and join:—

Ens. J. E. Sharpe, at present doing duty with 45th, to 46th N.I., at Benares.

Ens. G. Swiney, ditto with 46th, to 7th N.I., at Neemuch.

July 22.—Ensigns R. M. Smith and T. Wright, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty, the former with 51st, and the latter with 46th N.I., at Benares.

Lieut. C. S. J. Terrot, 29th N.I., to act as interp. to H.M.'s 50th F., under orders to proceed by water from Chinsurah to Cawnpore.

Removal and Posting of Ensigns.—Ens. M. A. Garstin, from 25th to 73rd N.I., at Delhi, at his own request.

Ens. Whitehead Kempland, at present doing duty with 51st, to 25th N.I., at Dinapore.

July 23.—Lieut. G. Orr, of the Shah's sappers and miners, to act as garrison engineer, in room of Capt. G. Broadfoot, severely wounded.

Assist. Surg. J. Pagan, attached to the civil station of Midnapore, to assume med. charge of left wing of 29th N.I., in room of Assist. Surg. J. Macpherson to return to Dum-Dum.

Assist. Surg. J. Macpherson, 1st troop 3rd brigade of horse art. app. to med. charge of detachments of Europ. art. and inf. drafts, under orders to proceed from Dum-Dum to the upper provinces by water.

July 25.—In continuation of the general order by the Right Hon. the Gov. Gen., dated 15th inst., directing certain staff officers to rejoin their regts., the Com.-in-Chief is pleased to desire that the following officers on detached employ, belonging to regiments of army of reserve, shall be present with their corps, on the 1st of October next:—Cornet A. S. Galloway, 3rd L. C., adj. cavalry depôt; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. Cautley, 8th L. C., offic. station staff, Landour; Lieut. T. T. Tucker, 8th L. C., act. 2nd in command, 8th irreg. cav.; Capt. A. W. Tayler, 1st Europ. L. I., commanding 4th inf. levy; Brev. Maj. D. Birrell, 1st Europ. L. I., ditto Landour depôt; Capt. W. Shortreed, 1st Europ. L. I., brigade major, Kurnaul; Major J. Cowslade, 2nd Europ. regiment, commanding 2nd inf. levy; Brev. Capt. A. Grant, 2nd Europ. regt., adj. and qu.-master, Eurp. invalids, Chunar; Capt. Woodburn, 9th N.I., commanding 1st inf. levy; Brev. Capt. J. R. Lumley, 9th N.I., offic. dep. judge adv. gen., Cawnpore div.; Lieut. W. W. D. Voyle, 9th N.I., interp. 3rd L. I. batt.; Capt. E. J. Watson, 59th N.I., commanding 3rd depôt battalion; Lieut. W. Y. Sidons, 63rd N.I., act. interp. and qu.-master, 11th light cavalry.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Assist. Surg. E. Hare, 35th N.I., to afford med. aid to sick of irreg. sappers and miners, during abs. of corps to which they belong.

Assist. Surg. T. S. Lacy, doing duty with left wing 48th, app. to med. charge of 61st N.I., in room of Assist. Surg. J. Macintire, directed to relieve Assist. Surg. G. Grant, of the 5th batt. of art., from med. attendance on the Maharana of Oodeypore; and Surg. J. Morice, M.N., 9th, to receive med. charge of left wing of 48th N. I. from Assist. Surg. Lacy.

July 26.—Assist. Surg. J. H. Serrell, 42nd N. I., to afford med. aid to troop of h. art. detach. of 1st irr. cav., and 1st cav. of Shah Shooja's force from April 25 last.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. O'B. Ottley to act as adj. to a wing of 6th N.I., during its absence from head qu.

Assist. Surg. J. H. Serrell to afford med. aid to 38th N.I.

Lieut. H. Nicoll, 50th N.I., to act as detachment staff to 2nd irreg. cav.

July 27.—Assist. Surg. R. Phillipson, 16th, to afford med. aid to 38th N.I.; and to afford med. aid to detach. of Christie's horse.

Assist. Surg. R. Baxter, Bombay horse art., app. to med. charge of 3rd comp. 1st batt. Bombay art., and to detach. of 4th comp. 2nd batt. Bengal art.

Assist. Surg. M. A. B. Gerrard, 2nd N. I., to afford med. aid to detach. of Madras sappers and miners.

Assist. Surg. R. Phillipson, 16th N. I., to afford med. aid to detach. of 1st irreg. cav., under command of Capt. R. Haldane.

Lieut. J. S. Knox, 42nd N.I., to act as detach. staff to a detail of troops.

Lieut. W. F. Nuthal, doing duty with Arracan local batt., to perform duties of exec. eng. in the province, till the arrival of the officer who may be app. to succeed Lieut. R. Martin.

Assist. Surg. J. Macintire, 61st N.I., to proceed and join camp of Maharana of Oodeypore, now in progress to Muttra, for the purpose of relieving Assist. Surg. G. Grant from med. attendance on his highness.

Ens. C. V. Brown, at present doing duty with 67th, posted to 22nd N. I., at Meerut; to join.

Resignations.—July 8. Surg. F. H. Brett resigned the situation of superint. of eye infirmary with the sanction of govt.—July 22. Capt. J. A. Crommelin, engineers, at present on leave of absence on med. cert., permitted to resign his app. of superint. engineer of north-western provinces, from the 1st inst.

Returned to Duty.—August 5. Brevet Capt. J. F. Egerton, art., date of arr. 2nd August; 1st Lieut. W. K. Warner, art., ditto 29th July.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—July 8. Lieut. T. Latter, 67th N.I., for health.—29. Capt. E. T. Milner, 30th N.I., for health.—30. Brev. Capt. J. D. Macnaghten, 5th L.C., Superintendent of Ajmere, for health.

To Sea.—July 16. Capt. R. F. Macvitie, 49th N.I., leave till Dec., prep. to proceeding to sea.

To Presidency.—July 6. Ens. T. M. Travers, 51st N.I., prep. to applying for furlough to Europe, health.—15. Lieut. J. G. Gaitskill, 26th N.I., 12 months' leave, from 18th May last, for health.—20. Surg. J. Ronald, 24th N.I., leave to Feb. 1843, prep. to retiring from the serv.

To Simla.—July 23. Capt. A. L. Campbell, 1st L. C., leave to Nov., for health.

To Mhow.—July 23. Lieut. W. Hampton, 14th N. I., leave to 15th Nov., to enable him to rejoin.

To the Hills North of Deyrah Dhoon.—June 27. Major R. Thorpe, inv. estab., from 15th June to 15th Dec., on priv. affairs.—29. Capt. H. Kirke, 12th N.I., to Oct.

To Mussoorie.—July 6. Capt. F. Beattie to 5th Nov., for health. Lieut. J. Fagan, 1st Eur. L. I., ditto, ditto.—7. Major C. W. Cowley, invalid estab.—26. Capt. C. Prior, 64th N. I., one year, for health.

To Kemaon.—July 20. Brev. Capt. E. Sutherland, to Dec., for health.

To Indore.—July 2. Maj. Gen. R. Hampton, leave to 18th Nov., in ext., for health.

To Singapore.—July 22. Capt. D. L. Richardson, invalid estab., four months, for health.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

June 29.—F. A. Loinsworth, Esq., inspector general of H. M. hospitals, having arrived at Calcutta on the 15th instant, assumed the duties of his office on that date.

Lieut. Cameron, 3rd foot, lately returned from the Cape of Good Hope, to proceed and do duty with Capt. Astier's detach. of recruits at Berhampoor.

July 2.—Surg. Sandham, 16th lancers, will continue in med. charge of the 62nd foot till further orders.

Ens. King, 13th L.I., to proceed and do duty with a detachment of his reg. at Kurrachee.

July 6.—The Com.-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotion, until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

17th Foot.—Ens. L. J. M'Pherson, to be lieut. without purch., v. Baird, dec.; 30th May, 1842.

Ens. Bernard, 31st F., recently arr. at Calcutta, to join and do duty with Capt. Astier's detachments at Berhampoor.

July 8.—Assist. Surg. Dartnell, 3rd L. dragoons, to med. charge of depôts and detachments at Cawnpore.

July 15.—The Com.-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions:—

15th Light Dragoons.—Lieut. O. G. Parrott, to be capt. by brev., in the East Indies only; 26th May, 1842.

9th Foot.—Lieut. J. F. Field, to be capt. by brev., in the East Indies only; 28th June, 1842.

Lieut. D'Arcy, 94th F., app. to act as aide-de-camp on personal staff of hon. the Gov. of Bombay, till arrival from England of Lieut. Domville, 85th F.

Maj. Gen. J. Grey, c.b., app. to general staff of the army in the G. O. of the 31st Jan. last, posted to Cawnpore div.

The following officers to proceed by water with the detachments under command of Capt. Astier, 62nd F., from Berhampoor to the upper provinces:—

3rd Foot. Ens. Downing and Assist. Surg. Gordon.—9th F. Capt. Stanford, Lieut. Cubitt, and Assist. Surg. Gahan.—31st F. Lieut. Stook.—30th F. Capts. Eyre and Tinley, Lieut. Hamilton, and Assist. Surg. Stewart.—Assist. Surg. Gahan, 9th F., to assume med. charge of the detachments.

Assist. Surg. Macpherson, 40th F., to afford med. aid to the 3rd comp. 2nd bat. of Bengal art.; Assist. Surg. Webster, 41st F., to afford med. aid to detachment of Bengal foot art., till further orders.

July 25.—The Com.-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, till her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

3rd Light Dragoons.—Lieut. W. Unett, to be capt. by purch., v. W. White, who retires; 23rd July, 1842.

Cornet C. Bowles, to be lieut. by purch., v. Unett, prom.; 23rd July, 1842.

9th Foot.—Ensign W. W. Williams, to be lieut. without purch., v. M'Caskill, dec.; 10th July, 1842.

Ens. H. Thomas, from 57th F., to be ensign, v. Williams; 10th July, 1842; Ens. Thomas is directed to join the depôt of 9th F. at Meerut.

Lieut. C. Elmhirst, 9th F., to be aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Sir E. K. Williams, k.c.b.; but to continue to do duty with his reg. until his services can be dispensed with.

Surg. Sandham to continue in med. charge of 62nd reg., from date of his app. to 16th lancers, until further orders.

Lieut. Mullen to act as adj. to reg., v. Cobban, prom.

July 29.—Lieut. Field to act as adj. to 9th F., during the employ. on staff of Lieut. Bethune.

The app. of Capt. H. Havelock, 13th light inf., to act as Persian interp., from the date on which Maj. Gen. W. K. Elphinstone, c.b., ceased to exercise military authority in Afghanistan, has been confirmed by the Governor General of India.

FURLOUGHS.

June 29.—Brev. Maj. Sargent, 18th F., for six months, from Nov. 25th, 1842.—

July 2. Ens. Armstrong, 17th F., one year for health.—July 15. Lieut. Wetherall, 17th F., to England for eighteen months; health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Kedjeree.

JULY 7. *Pathfinder*, from England; *Eagle*, from Hong Kong; *Sir Robert Peel*, from Hong Kong; *Sawandra*, from Sydney; *Adele Marquard*, from Sydney.—8. *Malacca*, from London; *Birman*, from New Zealand.—10. *Islay*, from Hobart Town; *Robert Inghame*, from Mauritius.—11. *Mary Somerville*, from Liverpool; *Florist*, from Gravesend.—12. *St. George*, from London; *Hope*, from

Glasgow; *Ruby*, from Bristol.—16. *Mary Bannatyne*, from London; *Sultan*, from London.—18. *Charlotte*, from London; *Duchess of Kent*, from Sydney.
 21. *Reginald Heber*, from Glasgow.—22. *Johnstone*, from Liverpool; *Countess of Durham*, from London.—23. *Crenona*, from Liverpool.—27. *Elizabeth*, from London.—28. *Samarang*, from London; *Ursula*, from Liverpool; *William Abrams*, from Bombay.—29. *Brooke*, from London.—30. *Princess Royal*, from London.—31. *Romeo*, from London.—August 2. *York*, from London; *Winifred*, from Liverpool; *Thomas Lowry*, from London; *Nith*, from London; *Henry IV.*, from Bourbon.—3. *Sophia Fraser*, from Mauritius.—5. *Glencly*, from London; *Imogen*, from Greenock; *Brahma*, from Bourbon.—6. *Clifton*, from Singapore; *Laurel*, from Mauritius; *Emily*, from Newcastle.—7. *Washington*, from London; *Malabar*, from Liverpool; *Duchess of Clarence*, from Liverpool; *Corroghmoor*, from London; *India*, from Suez.—9. *Colombo*, from Moulmein.—10. *Princess Royal*, from Liverpool; *Lady Feversham*, from London.—12. *Ann Metcalfe*, from Point de Galle; *Cuthbert Young*, from Liverpool.

Departures from Saugor.

JUNE 30. *Cambrian*, for Mauritius.—JULY 3. *Mermaid*, for Singapore and China; *Maria*, for Aden; *Echo*, for Bombay.—4. *Columbine*, for London.—5. *John George*, for Cork and Falmouth; *Gilmore*, for London.—9. *Hashemy*, for Singapore and China; *Tigris*, for Liverpool.—10. *Indian Queen*, for Madras.—12. *Meg of Meldon*, for Liverpool.—14. *Pelorus*, for Singapore and China.—15. *Pink*, for London.—16. *Majestic*, for Moulmein.—17. *Britannia*, for London; *Providence*, for London; *Isabella Cooper*, for London; *Ida*, for Newcastle.—21. *Parland*, for Mauritius; *Mary Ann*, for Penang, Singapore, and China; *Currency*, for Liverpool; *Cowasjee Family*, for Singapore and China; *Demster*, for Mauritius; *Vanguard*, for Mauritius; *Marquis of Bute*, for London; *St. Vincent*, for Liverpool.—22. *Unicorn*, for Liverpool.—23. *James Turcan*, for Liverpool.—26. *Mor*, for China.—28. *Actress*, for Singapore; *Regina*, for Colombo.—30. *Hesperus*, for Liverpool; *Persian*, for Greenock; *Lord Althorp*, for Liverpool.—Aug. 2. *Alexander*, for London; *Washington*, for London; *Baronet*, for London; *Augustus*, for Mauritius; *Assam*, for Liverpool; *Futtay Saham*, for Bombay.—3. *Mount Stuart Elphinstone*, for London; *George McLeod*, for Mauritius.—5. *Coringa Packet*, for China; *Bengal Merchant*, for London; *Margaret*, for Liverpool.—7. *Kandiana*, for Newcastle.—9. *Algerine*, for Singapore; *Robin Grey*, for Mauritius; *Stephen Rowen Crawford*, for Penang and Singapore.—To sail.—11. *Islay*, for China; *Olive Branch*, for London; *Johnstone*, for China; and *Wilson*, for Greenock.

Freights to London (Aug. 12).—Saltpetre, £1. 15s. to £2 per ton; Sugar, £2; Rice, £2; Oil Seeds, £2 to £2 5s.; Hides, £2; Rum, £2 5s. to £2 10s.; Shell Lac and Lac Dye, £2; Hemp and Jute, £2; Indigo and Silk Piece Goods, £3; Raw Silk, £3 5s. to £3 10s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- April 22.* At Agra, the lady of R. L. Bird, Esq., assist. surg., son.
June 6. At Moulmein, the lady of Capt. S. S. Trevor, Madras artillery, daughter.
 18. At Elwall, the lady of Capt. Codrington, 46th N.I., daughter.
 — At Mussoorie, the lady of Lieut. P. G. Cornish, 10th N.I., daughter.
 25. At Chunar, Mrs. S. Simpson, relict of the late Mr. W. Simpson, officiating apothecary, daughter.
 26. At Benares, the lady of J. T. Rivaz, Esq., son.
 28. At Agra, Mrs. John Parsick, daughter.
 — The lady of Lieut.-Col. Pattie, irreg. cav., daughter (still-born).
 29. At Agra, Mrs. C. Sharpley (wife of Mr. Sharpley, serj.-maj. pension estab.), daughter.
July 2. At Mussoorie, the lady of Capt. Wilmer, 16th lancers, son.
 4. At Kurnaul, the lady of Charles Bowles, Esq., 3rd light drag., son.
 5. The lady of Capt. E. R. Bryant, 18th N.I., son (still-born).
 6. At Mozufferpore, the lady of E. A. Samuells, Esq., C.S., son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. George Gill, daughter.
 8. At Serampore, the lady of F. E. Elberling, Esq., son.
 — At Farlow's Hotel, Alicia, wife of Mr. Wm. Farlow, son.
 — At Chunar, Mrs. A. Prince, the wife of Mr. Conductor G. Prince, of the ordinance dep., son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. T. D. Brann, daughter.

July 9. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. B. Nicholas, son.

10. Mrs. F. Bellairs, daughter.

— The lady of J. W. H. Ilbery, Esq., son.

— Mrs. J. Cornelius, jun., daughter.

— At Ongole, the lady of Lieut. Chesfield, 10th N.I., son.

— At Simlah, the lady of H. B. Harrington, Esq., C.S., son.

12. At Chunar, the lady of Capt. W. M. Stewart, son.

— At Agra, the lady of Capt. J. MacDonald, brigade-major at that station, son.

— At Cooly Bazar, Mrs. J. B. Ellis, son.

— At Delhi, the wife of T. W. Collins, Esq., dep. collector, daughter.

— At Ghazeepore, the lady of Henry Cooke, Esq., son (still-born).

13. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Parker, preventive service, daughter.

14. At Landour, the lady of H. Gordon, son.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Capt. F. Hawkins, of the *William Wilson*, son.

16. At Agra, the lady of J. W. Urquhart, Esq., of the Agra Bank, son.

— At Futtchgurh, the lady of Capt. Blanshard, 63rd N.I., son.

— At Bauleah, the lady of R. B. Garrett, Esq., C.S., daughter.

— At Simla, the lady of Capt. Curtis, D.A.C.G., daughter (still-born).

18. At Katewady, Mrs. Hatteroth, son.

— At Dinapore, the lady of R. Nicholson, Esq., royal Scotch fusiliers, twin daughters.

19. At Delhi, the wife of Serj.-Maj. Dixie, son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Chance, daughter.

20. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. A. Sabedra, son.

21. At Calcutta, the lady of G. Walker, Esq., son.

— At Chitragong, the wife of Mr. G. W. Hayward, revenue survey dep., daughter.

— At Shahjhanpore, the lady of J. O. Beckett, Esq., son.

22. Near Cuttack, the lady of A. S. Hawkins, Esq., son.

— The lady of Capt. A. S. Williams, of the Indian navy, son.

24. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. Scallan, son.

25. At Mymensing, the lady of T. W. Wilson, Esq., M.D., daughter.

— At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. Harrison, 65th regt., daughter.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. M. DeSilva, son.

— The lady of James Minchin, Esq., daughter.

— At Bycullah, the lady of R. L. Leckie, Esq., daughter.

26. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Knight, son.

27. At Midnapore, the lady of J. Taughton, Esq., engineer, son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of J. Colquhoun, Esq., daughter.

28. At Dum-Dum, the lady of Lieut. F. C. Burnett, regt. of art., daughter.

29. At Lollpore Factory, Purneah, the lady of J. C. Johnson, Esq., daughter.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Averth Malcolm, daughter.

30. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Sinclair, daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. F. Lane, son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of J. W. Cliff, Esq., daughter.

Aug. 2. At Howrah, the wife of Mr. Thomas Reeves, ship builder, son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Rebeiro, son.

4. At Bamundie Factory, Kishnagur, Mrs. William Jaffray, son.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Robert Gregory, assist. in gen. dep., son.

5. At Calcutta, Mrs. Gego, daughter.

6. At the Auckland Hotel, the lady of F. W. Brown, Esq., daughter.

7. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. DeSilva, son.

8. At Calcutta, the lady of C. Owen, Esq., daughter.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Lieut. W. R. Worner, artillery, son.

11. At Spence's Hotel, the lady of Lieut. Price, 67th N.I., son.

MARRIAGES.

July 4. At Dum-Dum, Capt. A. Wilson, regt. of art., to Ellen, second daughter of Brig. Frith, commandant of art.

5. At Moradabad, Capt. S. A. Lyons, 34th N.I., to Mary, youngest daughter of the late T. Wall, Esq., of Hereford.

— At Moorshedabad, J. W. Brown, Esq., to Ellen Jane, youngest daughter of H. Fortescue, Esq., county Kildare, Ireland.

13. At St. James's Church, Delhi, Lieut. C. B. Young, Bengal engineers, to Emma, third daughter of the late A. F. Lind, Bengal C.S.

— At Meerut, Gunner J. Bramley, new troop of horse art., to Miss R. Williams, daughter of Mr. J. Williams.

- July 14. At Jaffna, the Rev. P. Batchelor, Wesleyan missionary, to Mary, daughter of the late Rev. T. Twiddy, Rye, Sussex.
- At Calcutta, Capt. W. Napier to Miss J. C. Bristow.
- At Poonah, H. B. Rose, Esq., 1st B. Eur. regt., to Evander Sophia, second daughter of Major Gen. F. Roome, Bombay army.
18. At Calcutta, Mr. C. Guezenec, nephew of the late Capt. Guezenec, to Caroline Lydia, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Rostan.
19. At Serampore, C. E. Hickey, Esq., 1st N.I., to Charlotte Amelia, only surviving daughter of the late J. F. Browne, Esq.
- At Calcutta, the Rev. J. Innes, C.M.S., to Amelia Mary Anne, eldest surviving daughter of the late W. P. Muston, Esq., apothecary to the H. E. I. C.
- At Howrah, J. E. George, Esq., to L. M. Rayneau, eldest daughter of the late A. Rayneau, Esq., of Vizagapatam.
20. C. G. Seth, Esq., merchant, to Miss H. G. Ives.
- The Rev. J. F. Sharpe to Miss L. Bruce, youngest daughter of Capt. W. Bruce, I. N.
- At Meerut, C. Madden, Esq., civ. surg., Meerut, to Julia Charlotte, youngest daughter of Lieut. Gen. Loveday, Bengal army.
21. H. G. Kinsey, Esq., to Janet Marianne, eldest daughter of G. Wise, Esq.
- A. Christian, Esq., of Durbungah, Tirhoot, youngest son of J. Christian, Esq., to Miss F. E. Bland, step-daughter of T. Catania, Esq., of Allahabad.
24. At Kurnaul, Mr. M. Courtney to Miss M. Callaghan.
25. At Calcutta, W. J. Gray, Esq., register of the late Board of Trade, to J. L. Vallante, relict of the late J. B. Vallante, Esq., of Calcutta.
27. At Calcutta, J. B. Vandenberg, Esq., to Susan Frederica, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Sir G. Martindell, K.C.B., 21st B.N.I.
28. At Lucknow, J. S. Login, M.D., surgeon to the presidency, &c., to Lena, youngest daughter of the late J. Campbell, Esq., of Kimlock, Perthshire, N.B.
- At Allahabad, Mr. W. Purves to Miss Harriet Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. T. A. Ereth.
29. At Calcutta, Mr. G. R. Naylor to Mrs. T. Wilson.
30. At Calcutta, Mr. T. Michal to Mrs. P. Barbaroe.
- Aug. 1. At Calcutta, Mr. A. Boyle to Miss M. Barnes.
4. At Hanskali, H. W. Hough, lieut. H. M.'s 50th regt., to Charlotte, third daughter of A. Oram, Esq.
6. At Calcutta, Mr. T. Benson, of the firm of T. Benson and Co., of Cossitollah, to M. A. Howell, relict of the late Mr. W. Howell, of Purneah.
- At Fort William, W. Roberts, Department of Public Works, to Diana Matilda, daughter of the late Mr. W. Coles.
- Mr. L. Hider, of the firm of Currie and Co., to Miss F. A. White, eldest daughter of the late Mr. R. White, of the same firm.
8. At Calcutta, H. G. Martindell, attorney at law, to Harriet Emma Cullen, only daughter of Lieut. C. H. Penrose, late of the Bengal army.
9. At Calcutta, Mr. W. R. M. Graham to Miss E. Ridge.

DEATHS.

April 10.—Between Calcutta and Hooghly, William Aberdein, Esq.

June 13.—Capt. T. C. Kinsman, master attendant of Moulmein.

— At Peshawur, the infant son of Capt. and Mrs. Burt, 64th N.I.

17. At Bowanpilly, of cholera, George, eldest son of riding-master Proudfoot, 4th light cavalry, aged five.

— In Jahur Kund, near Doreyee, killed by a tiger, whilst in the execution of his duty, F. G. Hyslop, Esq., senior sub-assist. revenue surveyor, aged 29.

— In camp at Jellalabad, Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. Windsor, 53rd reg. N.I.

23. At Dhoolia, of cholera, Mr. Foster Perse Thomas, indigo planter, aged 36.

— At Mussoorie, aged 59, Major-Gen. Thomas Newton, of the Bengal army, colonel of the 49th N.I.

27. At Jubbulpore, of cholera, Capt. William Murray, 22nd N.I. officiating principal assistant commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

30. At Delhi, of apoplexy, Capt. Francis Thomas, 73rd N.I., aged 38.

July 1. At Arracan, Lieut. Robert Martin, of the corps of engineers, on detached duty in that province.

4. At Cawnpore, Ensign H. W. Frost, 40th regt.

— At Allahabad, J. C. Bennett, Esq. aged 32.

— At Dinapore, suddenly, of ictus solaris, Walter Edgar, son of Apothecary John and Frances Wilson, aged 7.

— At Gergaum, Mr. William Jardine, aged 35.

- July 6. At Calcutta, Joseph Spencer, fourth son of Joseph Spencer Judge, aged 2.
7. At Berhampore, of consumption, Ebenezer William Simpson, Esq.
 — At Chinsurah, Mrs. Mundy, wife of the Rev. G. Mundy, of the London Missionary Society.
 — At Mhow, Major-Gen. R. Hampton.
8. Drowned in the river Hooghly, near Melancholy Point, having fallen from a decked boat during his sleep, John, second son of the late gallant Lieut. Shipp, of H.M.'s 87th regt.
 — At Chunar, a few hours after childbirth, Ann, wife of Conductor George Prince, aged 39.
9. At Mussoorie, of cholera, Charles Newton, Esq., eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Thomas Newton, whose death preceded that of his son only 16 days.
 — At Landour, killed by being thrown from his horse down a khud, Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. Archibald Macdonald, 40th N.I.
10. At Jellalabad, of fever, Ensign McCaskill, 9th foot, son of Major-Gen. McCaskill, and his A.D.C.
11. At Burdwan, Mr. John Spearman, out-pensioner veteran company, aged 51.
12. At Calcutta, James Wood, Esq., aged 44.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Lucy Patch, late of Fort Marlbro', at the advanced age of 106.
13. At Monghyr, suddenly, after 24 hours' attack of hydrophobia, Stephen William Colliss, aged 12, eldest son of J. S. Colliss, Esq. of Allahabad.
 — In Brig. Monteath's camp, Khidur Khanee Khote, near Jellalabad, of brain fever, Brev.-Major C. Shaw, 31st foot.
 — At the same, Capt. Matthias, 33rd Bengal N.I.
 — At Meywaur, the Rana of Oudeypore, the first in rank of all the Rajpoot or Hindoo princes. One of his wives burned herself on the funeral pile the next day.
15. At Calcutta, Thomas Bartlett, third son of William Bartlett, Esq. of Greenwich, aged 32.
16. At Almorah, Capt. H. C. McKenley, Bengal invalid establishment.
17. At the General Hospital, Mr. R. Faulkner, 2nd officer of the *Majestic*.
 — At Jessore, Alexander Mathew, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Smith, aged 7.
 — Suddenly, at Ferozepore, Capt. F. Baker, 9th L.C., aged 32.
 — At Kishnaghur, Wm. Watson, Esq., of Cutwah, eldest son of the late J. Watson, Esq., of Liverpool, aged 27.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth Grandy, wife of Capt. E. Grandy, of the *Juverna*, aged 38.
19. James, child of Capt. and Mrs. Shepherd, aged 2.
 — At Howrah, Capt. John George Warren, late commander of the barque *Strathfieldsaye*, aged 30.
 — At Delhi, the son of Serjeant-Major Dixie.
20. At the General Hospital, Mr. H. Smith, late surgeon of the ship *Burma*.
 — At Delhi, the wife of Serjeant-Major Dixie, of the corps of sappers and miners, aged 18.
 — At Calcutta, Charles William Lewis, Esq., sen., aged 57.
 — At the General Hospital, of fever, Margaret Fitzgerald, daughter of Staff Serjeant and Mrs. Geale, aged 14 years.
 — At Goahatty Assam, Augustin, son of Thomas McDorman, Esq., aged 20.
21. At Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth Ilbery, lady of J. W. H. Ilbery, Esq., firm of Brightman and Co. aged 32.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. J. B. De Verger, aged 54.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. James Black, jun., Branch Pilot, aged 44.
 — At Chandernagore, J. Durup de Dombal, Esq., aged 54.
 — At Dacca, the infant daughter of Bransby H. Cooper, Esq., civil service, aged 4 months.
22. At Purneah, Mr. A. Lyall, indigo planter, of fever.
23. At Hurrayhur, Ensign David Duval, 35th N.I.
 — At Fort William, of cholera, Ensign George Stuart, aged 19.
 — At Jessore, Mr. Samuel Closen, grandson of the late Joseph DeSilva, aged 33.
24. At Calcutta, Ann, the wife of Mr. W. Ward, aged 38 years.
 — At Dum-Dum, Abraham, son of Quarter-master Serjeant A. Creighton, of the artillery, aged 9.
 — In Upper Assam, Mr. Wm. Irvine Scott, surgeon to the Assam Company.
26. At Parcherry, Isabella, daughter of Mr. Francis Raulim, aged 8.
 — At Dacca, of the jungly fever, Mr. Joseph Marie Jean Monnier, of Pondicherry, aged 49.
27. At Allyghur, Serjeant-Major Robert Meritt, of the 3rd dépôt battalion.

July 27. At Calcutta, of cholera, Master Richard Daniel Grueber, son of the late Brevet Major H. Grueber, Col. Skinner's corps, 3rd local horse, aged 17.

28. At Calcutta, Mary Edeline, second daughter of Lieut.-Col. Xeres Crauscan, of Port Louis, Mauritius.

29. At Berhampore, Wm. Ottley, aged 6, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lambrick.

— At Jellalabad, of dysentery, Lieut. Buist, 10th light cav.

— At Jellalabad, of dysentery, Serjeant Harper, sappers and miners.

30. At Calcutta, Mrs. Margaret Prendergast, relict of the late Lieut. Prendergast, Ceylon regiment, aged 80.

— At Berhampore, Mr. Joseph Savigny, aged 54.

— At the Great Gaol, Peter Joseph Hypher, eldest son of Mr. Joseph Hypher, aged 10.

31. At Calcutta, Joakim Hypher, aged 7.

— At Calcutta, Miss Charlotte Erskine, aged 12, daughter of Mr. John Erskine, of Chandernagore.

— At Russapuglah, Chotce Humsheerah, youngest and legitimate daughter of the late Tippoo Sultan, aged 54 years, leaving a husband, daughter, son-in-law, and grandson.

Aug. 5. At Mozufferpore, Mary Lucretia, youngest child of G. D. Wilkins, Esq., C.S., aged 1 year.

6. At Chandernagore, Madame Veive Cheneaux, relict of the late M. Jacques Cheneaux, of the same place, the oldest inhabitant, being in her 80th year.

7. At Dum-Dum, Mary, eldest daughter of Col. Shaw, artillery, aged 20.

9. At Calcutta, John Porteous, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Oswald and Co.

Lately. At Jellalabad, Major Shaw, of the 31st N.I., of dysentery.

— Near the Sand Heads, Capt. Scott, of the *John Bull*. He went into the chains to take a cast of the lead, when he fell overboard.

Contradicted. The report of the death of the Rev. Mr. Spencer is unfounded. The rev. gentleman, during his trip from Kurnaul to Simla, resisted the application of his bearers for *bukhsheesh*; in revenge they reported his death, and detailed it so circumstantially, that credence was given to it at Kurnaul. This is becoming a favourite retaliation for resisted extortion, by this very ill-regulated class.—*Agra Ukhbar*, July 7.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

SUSPENSION OF FURLOUGH.

Fort St. George, June 17.—Letter of the Court of Directors, dated 4th May, 1842, No. 18.

1. "The undermentioned officers have been permitted to return to their duty, viz.:—Major Howard; Captains H. D. Sheppard, P. A. S. Powys, and H. B. Blogg; Lieutenants C. O. Lukin, H. P. Hill, J. G. Brown (per *Samarang*), John Moore, and C. H. Case; Assist. Surg. John Lovell; Vet. Surg. M. W. Lloyd.

2. "In our Military Letter to the Government of India, dated the 30th March last, we made the following communication, viz.:—

"In consequence of the emergent demands which have arisen for the employment of the military forces in India, and considering it to be of great importance at a time like the present to secure the services of European officers with their corps, we have resolved that all officers below the rank of regimental-colonel or lieutenant-colonel commandant, now on furlough, whose absence from their respective presidencies has exceeded twelve months, shall be ordered to return forthwith, unless the state of their health, in the opinion of their medical advisers (to be duly certified) will not permit of their resuming at present the performance of the active duties of their profession in India."

3. "In pursuance of this resolution, the following officers are now returning to their duty, viz.:—Lieut. Colonels John Anderson, Ley, and McNeill; Major John Wynch; Captains Robert Farquhar, E. Buckle, E. Down, W. Blood, Edw. Ussher, Charlton Holl, H. Pope, H. Green, J. H. Bell, F. Forbes, E. G. Taynton, A. Wallace, J. Benwell, Henry Bower, W. H. Atkinson, and J. M. Macdonald; Lieutenants E. D. Roper, G. A. Marshall, H. L. Burleigh, M. Beachcroft, S. Gompertz, Thos. Osborne, Wm. James, A. K. Cockburn, Geo. Singleton, C. F. Compton, J. W.

Goad, F. C. Vardon, F. Ditmas, R. L. Reilly, T. J. Newbold, Robert Cotton, and J. Gompertz, direct to China; Surg. F. Godfrey; Assist. Surgeons Chas. Don, John Hichens, and T. D. Harrison.

4. "The undermentioned officers have been granted leave to remain, *viz.* :—Lieut. Colonels McMaster, J. Morison, H. Sargent, and J. F. Palmer; Majors J. Davidson, R. S. Yolland, Chas. Wáhab, and Thos. Stockwell; Capt. D. Littlejohn, six months; Capt. J. Mellor, till July or August; Capt. C. Fladgate, till 1st July; Capt. W. White, till 1st June; Capts. Digby Roberts, Fred. Hughes, R. H. C. Moubray, W. H. Welch, and Edward Faber, six months; Capt. W. R. A. Freeman, until June; Lieuts. E. Norman and H. Congreve, six months; Lieut. W. R. C. King, till middle of June; Lieut. H. Houghton, till 1st week in June; Lieuts. G. S. Cotton, E. Dumergue, Jas. Jackson, S. W. Hennah, F. Tower, J. A. Campbell, and Edw. Pereira, six months; Lieut. H. C. Taylor, till expiration of his furlough; Lieuts. Geo. Dancer and Grant Allen, six months; Lieut. H. M. Dobbie, four months; Lieuts. Colin Gib, C. W. Gordon, W. J. Cooke, Geo. Lennox, Wm. James, Thos. Smythe, and W. S. Ottley, six months; Lieut. H. Howard, till 10th June; Lieut. T. M. Warre, to proceed overland in July; Cornet J. E. Maine, and Ensigns W. Johnstone and J. W. L. Gordon, six months; Ens. W. A. Greenlaw, four months; Surg. W. Pool, six months; Surg. S. B. Macdonald, until first week in August; Assist. Surg. J. Matheson, M.D., six months; Assist. Surg. Cowie, till 1st July; Assist. Surgeons C. Ferrier, Jas. Kellic, J. H. Maillardette, and Alex. Shewan, six months.

5. "We have permitted Capt. Thos. H. Humphreys, of your establishment, to retire from the service, from the 25th Sept., 1841.

"S. W. STEEL, Lt.-Col., Sec. to Gov."

CIRCULATION OF UNAUTHORIZED PAPERS IN THE ARMY.

Head Quarters, Choolry Plain, June 17, 1842.—The proceedings upon the trial of the late conductor H. Fox having brought to the notice of the commander of the forces that papers have been circulated among the military without the sanction of superior authority, Major-Gen. Sir R. H. Dick most positively forbids that papers of any description shall on any occasion be circulated in the army without the permission of the Commander-in-Chief, or of officers commanding divisions, forces, or stations.

The commander of the forces expresses his determination to bring to condign punishment any individual in the army who shall be proved to connect himself with proceedings of a nature so dangerous in principle and so utterly subversive of military discipline as those of which the late conductor, now gunner, H. Fox, has been found guilty.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR R. DICK.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 8, 1842.—Lieut.-genl. the Marquess of Tweeddale, K.T., having been appointed by her Majesty to the staff of this army, with local rank within the presidency of Madras, the Commander-in-chief in India, under instructions from the Horse Guards, is pleased to order that when Major-Gen. Sir Robert H. Dick, K.C.B. and K.C.H., shall have given over the command of the forces at Madras to the Marquess of Tweeddale, he will repair to Calcutta, and join the army of the Bengal presidency. To fill the vacancy thus occasioned on the staff of the army of Madras, Major-Genl. Sir E. K. Williams, K.C.B., will proceed to that presidency with as little delay as may be practicable, without awaiting the arrival of Sir R. H. Dick.

MR. M. W. LLOYD.

July 29.—The following extract of a military letter, from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 24th May, 1842, is published for general information.

"Paras. 1 and 2 of military letter, dated 13th August, 1841.

“Forward a memorial from Mr. Morgan W. Lloyd, late a vet. surgeon, praying that he may be restored to the service; and recommend his case to favourable consideration.”

“We have in connection with this memorial, and your letter transmitting it, reviewed the whole of the proceeding which led to Mr. Lloyd's removal from the army; and it appearing that previously to the commission of the offence for which he was dismissed, Mr. Lloyd's character was without reproach, that he was at that time very inexperienced, and that your government have now recommended him to favourable consideration; we have been induced to consider that the punishment he has already sustained is adequate to his offence, and that he may be restored to the service as a veterinary surgeon. Our resolution to this effect has been concurred in by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and takes effect from the 16th February last.”

COMMAND AND OTHER ALLOWANCES.

Fort St. George, August 9, 1842.—Under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to rescind the provisions of G. O. G. No. 139 of 1841, and to direct that, in lieu thereof, the provisions existing immediately prior thereto, both as regard Company command allowance and allowances for repair of arms to detached companies and battalions be reverted to. This order to have effect prospectively from 1st prox. inclusive, excepting in the eastern settlements and China, where it will come into prospective operation from the 1st of the month following (to be duly certified) that in which it is promulgated to the different detachments concerned.

RULES FOR MARCHES FROM STATION TO STATION.

Fort St. George, August 9, 1842.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following rules for the guidance of officers commanding regiments on the occasion of march from station to station, and to direct that they may be strictly adhered to.

Officers commanding regiments will be held responsible that the owners and drivers, &c. of bandies and bullocks are not ill-treated by the officers or men of the regiment by whom they are hired; that the bandies and bullocks are not over-loaded; and that all claims on the regiment for carriage are adjusted as early as possible after the termination of the march. To facilitate the early adjustment of the hire of carts, bullocks, &c., his lordship in council directs, that on the arrival of a corps at its destination, the paymaster of the district, or other officer from whom the pay of the troops may be received, will advance to the officer commanding the regiment, on his receipt and responsibility, a sum sufficient to meet all demands for carriage supplied to the corps on the march. The amount to be recovered on the first issue of pay made to the regiment. On all occasions of the march of a corps or detachment, timely notice, when it may be practicable, must be given by officers commanding regiments to the civil authorities concerned (or, if beyond frontier, to the commissariat department), of the probable quantity and description of carriage that will be required for the regiment or detachment about to march.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

June 2. The under-mentioned civil servants attained the rank set opposite to their names, on the date specified—Mr. E. B. Glass, second class, 10th May, 1842; Mr. J. Scott, ditto, 14th ditto.

20. R. W. Chatfield, Esq., to act as senior dep. register to court of Sudder and Foujdaree Udalt, during abs. of Mr. T. Clarke on leave.

21. The appointment of J. Silver, Esq., to act as assist. judge and joint crim. judge of Malabar during abs. of Mr. G. Harris on leave, canc., and T. L. Strange, Esq., app. to act for Mr. Harris.

E. W. Bird, Esq., admitted on civil estab. from 19th inst., the date of his arrival at Madras.

July 5. The under-mentioned civil servants attained rank set opp. their names, on dates specified—Mr. E. P. Thompson, second class, 26th June, 1842; Mr. R. B. M. Binning, fourth class, 25th June, 1842; Mr. J. F. Bury, ditto, ditto; Mr. G. S. Forbes, fifth class, 22nd June, 1842; Mr. F. Lushington, ditto, ditto.

12. W. Lavis, Esq., 2nd judge of Prov. Court of Appeal and Circ. for centre div., returned to his station on the 8th inst.

G. A. Harris, Esq., assist. judge of Malabar, deliv. over charge of aux. court at Tellicherry, to T. L. Strange, Esq., act. assist. judge, on the 5th inst.

S. Rogers, Esq., rec. charge of office of sec. to Madras University, from Capt. Pope, on the 24th of June.

Resignation.—15. F. B. Elton, Esq., has been allowed to resign the app. of act. sub. coll. and joint magistrate of Canara, at his own request.

T. D. Lushington, Esq., to act as sub. coll. and joint mag. of Canara, during employment of Mr. Forsyth on other duty.

C. J. Shubrick, Esq., to act as add. sub. coll. and joint mag. of Canara, during employment of Mr. Lushington on other duty.

W. M. Cadell, Esq., to act as register of zillah court of Canara, during employment of Mr. S. N. Ward on other duty.

T. I. P. Harris, Esq., assist. judge of Cochin, assumed charge of aux. court at that station, from S. N. Ward, Esq., on the 7th inst.

July 19. A. F. Bruce, Esq. assumed charge of the office of Post Mast. Gen. from Mr. C. P. Brown, on the 18th inst.

22. Mr. A. Bradley to be postmaster at Bellary.

August 2. Sir H. Montgomery, Bart., to act as temp. member of board of rev. during employ. of Mr. Maclean on other duty.

A. Mellor, Esq., to perform duties of temp. member of Board of Rev. until Sir H. Montgomery joins.

E. C. Lovell, Esq., to act as assist. judge and joint crim. judge of Chingleput, during abs. of Mr. Bell on leave, or till further ord. (*Cancelled Aug. 9.*)

M. P. Daniell, Esq., to be head assist. to coll. and mag. of Chingleput.

E. Peters, Esq., to be ditto to ditto of Coimbatore.

J. W. Dykes, Esq., admitted on civil estab. of pres. from 28th ult., the date of his arrival at Madras.

5. John Orr, Esq., to be accountant gen.

R. Clark, Esq., to act as chief sec. to gov. during abs. of Mr. Chamier on sick cert.

9. Mr. Clark has resumed his duties as member of the Mint Committee and trustee of St. George's Cathedral.

A. M. Owen, Esq., to act as assist. judge and joint crim. judge of Chingleput, during abs. of Mr. Bell on leave, or until further orders.

C. W. Reade, Esq., to act as register to Zillah Court of Canara, during employ. of Mr. S. N. Ward on other duty.

10. The undermentioned civil servants attained the rank set opposite to their names, on the dates specified.

Mr. C. J. Bird, Third Class, 7th July, 1842; Mr. H. Frere, do. 7th do.; Mr. F. Bayard Elton, do. 7th do.; Mr. A. S. Mathison, do. 7th do.; Mr. J. Bird, do. 7th do.; Mr. J. Rohde, do. 7th do.

12. M. Lewen, Esq., has been permitted to resign the office of a governor of the Madras University.

John Orr, Esq., to be a governor of the Madras University.

E. B. Thomas, Esq., to act as coll. and mag. of Tinnevely, during employ of Sir H. Montgomery on other duty, or until further orders.

R. T. Porter, Esq., to be coll. and mag. of Masulipatam.

T. L. Strange, Esq., to act as judge and crim. judge of Malabar, during employ of Mr. Thomas on other duty, or until further orders.

E. C. Lovell, Esq., to be sub-coll. and joint mag. of Northern Div. of Arcot.

J. D. Bourdillon, Esq., to be sec. to Board of Revenue.

S. N. Ward, Esq., to act as assist. judge and joint crim. judge of Malabar, during abs. of Mr. G. A. Harris on leave, or until further orders.

R. S. Garratt, Esq., to act as reg. of Zillah Court of Malabar, during employ. of Mr. Chatfield on other duty, or until further orders.

15. G. L. Prendergast, Esq., to continue to perform duties of sec. to mint committee until further orders.

16. R. T. Porter, Esq., to continue to perform the duties of sec. to the Board of Rev. until relieved.

W. H. Bayley, Esq., to be commissioner in Kurnool.

B. Cunliffe, Esq., to be dep. sec. to gov. in departs. under chief sec.

C. T. Arbuthnot, Esq., to be head assist. to coll. and mag. of South Arcot.

E. G. R. Fane, Esq., to act as head assist. to principal coll. and mag. of Madura, during employ. of Mr. Owen on other duty.

Lieut. W. J. Wilson, 43rd N.I., to be assist. to coll. and agent to gov. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam.

Capt. T. L. J. Newbold, 2nd Inf., app. assist. to commissioner at Kurnool.

Retired from the service.—June 20. G. M. Ogilvie, Esq., from the 1st July.

Leaves of absence.—June 18. M. S. Cockburn, Esq., in ext. for two years, for health.—July 26. Mr. W. Marsh, post-master at Trichinopoly, leave for six weeks, to presidency, on priv. affairs, placing Capt. Coventry in charge of his office during his absence.

Aug. 2. J. H. Bell, Esq., assist. judge, &c. of Chingleput, for three months from the date of being relieved by Mr. Lovell, to visit Bangalore.

G. T. Beauchamp, Esq., reg. to. Prov. Court of Appeal and Cir. for N. Div. in ext. for six months, to remain at the Cape of Good Hope, on sick cert.

Surg. R. Cole, in ext. until the 7th October next.

15. J. Ratliff, Esq., reg. of the Zillah Court of Bellary, for eighteen months, from the date of embarkation, on sick cert., to proceed to Cape of Good Hope, in lieu of leave granted to him under date 17th June last.—16. W. Harrington, Esq., 1st judge of the Prov. Court of Appeal and Circ. for S. Div. for one month, under section 11 of the absentee rules.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

June 21. The Rev. R. W. Whitford, A.M., to act as chaplain at Trichinopoly during abs. of Mr. Deane on leave, or till further orders.

— The Court of Directors have app. (April 27) the Rev. W. Nagle, B.A., an assist. chaplain on the Madras Estab.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, June 10th, 1842.—Ens. W. K. Hawkins, brought on effect. strength of army from the 30th Jan. 1842, to complete the estab.

June 14.—The app. of Ensign J. Jacob to 30th N.I. can. and that officer posted to 18th N.I. as 4th ens.

The app. of Ensign C. T. Harkness to 18th reg. N.I. can. and that officer posted to 4th N.I. as 5th ens. from 8th inst.

The app. of Ens. W. K. Hawkins of the 4th reg. N.I. is cancelled.

40th N.I.—Ens. F. Welland to be Lieut. v. Smith dec.; date of com. 10th June, 1842.

Lieut. H. A. Joy, 1st N.V.B. app. to charge of Native Pensioners at Chingleput.

July 12.—52nd N.I.—Lieut. R. R. Scutt to be Capt., and Ens. T. H. L. Miller to be Lieut. v. Bayles dec.; date of com. 21st June.

Medical.—Assist.-Surg. S. Brooking to be surg. v. Hopkins, M.D., dec.; date of com. 8th July.

Vet. Surg. M. W. Lloyd, who arrived at Madras on the 7th inst. restored to the service, and re-admitted on estab. from date, subject to such orders as may hereafter be received regarding him from the Hon. Court.

Lieut. H. A. Tremlett, 17th N.I. prom. to capt. by brev. from 9th July.

Ens. C. G. H. Coote brought on effect. strength of army from 3rd Feb. to complete estab.

Assist.-Surg. C. B. Crask app. to do duty under Surg. of Gen. Hospital at Pres. cancelled; and that officer to do duty under Surg. of 2nd batt. art. at St. Thomas's Mount.

Captain T. J. Fischer 4th N.I. to act as adj. of engineers.

July 19.—19 N.I.—Ens. A. T. Wilde to be lieut. v. Whelpdale dec.; date of com. 9th July.

Ensign W. R. Newlyn brought on effect. strength of army, from 3rd Feb. to complete the estab.

July 22.—27th N.I. Lieut. H. Y. Pope to be capt., and Ens. C. H. Drury to be lieut., v. O'Neill, inv.; date of com. 19th July.

1st N.I. Ens. C. Woodland to be lieut., v. Barlow, inv.; date of com. 19th July.

Ens. A. L. Rishton and W. S. Kenny brought on effect. strength of army, from 3rd Feb., to complete estab., the former posted to 1st N.I., the latter to 27th ditto.

Lieut. T. W. Strachey, 29th N.I., placed at disp. of the Govt. of India, for employ. in the Nizam's service.

Assist. Surg. J. L. Ranking placed at disp. of commiss. for the affairs of Mysore.

26.—Mr. M. F. Cowper, who arrived at Madras on 20th inst., admitted on estab., as a cadet for inf., and prom. to ensign, leaving date of his commiss. to be settled hereafter.

The leave to return to Europe on med. cert. granted on 10th June to Capt. J. R. Graham, 1st N. I., cancelled in compliance with his request.

July 29.—51st N. I. Capt. C. Evans to be maj., Lieut. J. C. Power to be capt., and Ens. A. Tripe to be lieut., v. Langford, inv.; date of commiss. 1st July.

Ens. J. Shand brought on effect. strength of army, from 6th Feb. 1842, to complete estab.

Medical.—W. Traill, M.D., who arrived at Madras on the 20th inst., admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and directed to do duty under surg. of 2nd bat. art. at St. Thomas's Mount.

Aug. 2.—20th N. I. Lieut. H. J. Brockman to be qu. mast. and interp.

Ens. C. E. Taylor brought on effect. strength of army, from 15th Feb. 1842, to complete estab.

5.—Mr. H. Daly, who arrived at Madras on the 2nd inst., admitted on estab. as a cadet for inf., and prom. to ens., leaving the date of his commiss. to be settled hereafter.

Aug. 9.—13th N. I. Lieut. H. C. Beevor, to be Capt., and Ens. E. F. Burton, to be Lieut. v. Leslie, dec.; date of com. 31st May 1842.

Capt. H. Power, 32nd N. I., to act as Sec. to Clothing Board, during abs. of Capt. Cramer, on med. cert.

Capt. W. H. Atkinson, corps of Engineers, to be superint. eng. of Nagpore subsid. force, but to act as civil engineer of 3rd div. during employ. of Capt. Lawford, on other duty.

Lieut. J. W. Tombs, engineers, to act as superint. eng. Nagpore subsid. force, during employ. of Capt. Atkinson, on other duty.

Admitted on estab., and prom. to rank of 2nd lieut., and ens., respectively, leaving dates of com. to be settled hereafter:—

Artillery.—Mr. H. R. Willan, G. Carleton, R. Cadell, C. H. Philipps.

Infantry.—Messrs. A. Sage, G. Berwick, C. Holland, H. D. Faulkner, T. W. Dent. (The above gents. arrived at Madras on 7th and 8th Aug.)

Ensign H. R. Morgau, brought on effect. strength of army, from 15th Feb. 1842, to complete estab.

The app. of Lieut. T. A. Boilean, to be qu. mast. and interp. of 43rd N. I., cancelled; and Lieut. I. Campbell will continue to be borne upon the returns of the 43rd regt. as qu. mast. and interp.

Lieut. J. H. Bell, engineers, to act as civ. eng. of 6th div., during abs. of Capt. Henderson, on duty in Scinde.

Lieut. G. C. Collyer, engineers, to be 1st assist. civ. eng. and to continue in 6th div.

Lieut. F. Ditmas, engineers, to be a 1st assist. civ. eng.

Aug. 16.—That part of the G. O., dated 9th Aug., which appoints Capt. H. Power, 32nd N. I., to act as Sec. to Clothing Board, during the abs. of Capt. Cramer, is cancelled.

Lieut. R. Taylor, of 2nd L. C., app. to act as Sec. to Clothing Board, during abs. of Capt. Cramer, on med. cert.

Capt. Power, 32nd N. I., replaced at disposal of maj. gen. commg. forces, from 1st inst., up to which date, from 1st Jan. 1842, he is to be considered as having been under orders of Government.

Medical.—Messrs. S. Brooke, W. Browne, M.D., and J. Kirkpatrick, M.D., who arrived at Madras on 8th inst., admitted on estab. as assist. surgs., to do duty as follows:

Messrs. S. Brooke, and W. Browne, M.D., under surg. of 2nd batt. art., at St. Thomas's Mount.

J. Kirkpatrick, M.D., under Surg. of the 2nd Eur. L. I., at Bangalore.

Assist. Surg. A. Lorimer, M.D., garr. assist. surg. of Fort St. George, app. to offic. as sec. to Med. Board, during abs. of Surg. G. Pearce, to sea, on med. cert.

Lieut. W. B. Littlehales, 52nd N. I., prom. to rank of Capt. by brev., from 13th Aug.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, &c., June 8, 1842.—Major J. Howison, of Eur. Vet., removed to 2nd N. V. B. and app. to command of detach. at Nellore.

Lieut. W. F. B. Laurie, art., recently arrived and prom. to do duty with 2nd bat.

Ens. W. K. Hawkins, doing duty with 30th regt., posted to 4th N. I., as 5th ens., to join with 30th regt. as far as Vellore.

Assist. Surg. J. Rattan removed from doing duty with 2nd bat. art., and posted to Inf. Vet. Comp. at Vizagapatam.

June 9.—Assist. Surg. E. J. Baker removed from doing duty with 1st Madras Eur. Reg., and posted to 1st L. Cav.

June 10.—Lieut. J. D. Dale, 40th N. I., app. to charge of young officers proceeding to join their corps at Secunderabad, Jaulnah, and Kanhpotee.

To Join.—To join their respective corps, under Lieut. J. D. Dale, of 40th N.I.—Cornets: J. S. Douglas, 4th regt. L.C.; W. C. Clarke, 2nd ditto. Ensigns: J. C. P. Presscott, 10th N.I.; C. Hight, 18th ditto; M. Mayer, 11th ditto; J. S. Brock, 32nd ditto; J. J. Knowles, 32nd ditto; S. W. Peile, 49th ditto.

June 16.—Maj. T. J. M. Johnstone, recently transferred to Inv. Estab., posted to 2nd N.V.B.

Ens. W. S. Horrocks, doing duty with 46th, posted to 21st N.I., as 5th ens.

July 9.—Lieut. A. K. Gore, 29th N.I., to act as qu.-mast. and interp. 48th N.I.

The undermentioned, recently posted, to join their respective corps under Capt. W. Rawlins, 2nd Eur. L.I.:—Ensigns: W. Robertson, 2nd Eur. L.I.; J. N. P. D. MacKellar, 8th N.I.; C. G. H. Coote, 52nd ditto.

The undermentioned young officers, recently arrived and promoted, are app. to do duty with the corps specified against their names:—Artillery: 2nd Lieut. A. C. Jones, 2nd bat. Infantry: Ensigns R. J. Wigston, J. B. Knocker, P. E. Barber, and L. R. de Montmorency Hutchinson, 40th N.I.

July 12.—Assist. Surg. G. Dry rem. from doing duty at Pres. Gen. Hos., to do duty with H.M. 57th regt.

July 13.—Cornet W. S. S. Mulcaster, 6th L.C., relieved from detach. under Capt. W. Rawlins, 2nd Eur. L.I., to join 3rd L.C., under charge of Cornet A. R. Fraser.

Ens. C. E. K. Lambe, recently adm. and prom., to do duty with 40th N.I. till further order.

Ens. W. E. White, of 30th N.I., to join his corps at Vellore, under charge of Capt. W. Rawlins, 2nd Eur. L.I.

Mr. Vet. Surg. M. W. Lloyd posted to B. troop of horse art.

Mr. Vet. Surg. T. Aston, of the A. troop horse art., will, on arrival of Mr. Vet. Surg. T. Hagger at Sholapoor, proceed to Arcot, and assume vet. charge of 7th L.C.

July 16.—Ensign W. R. Newlyn, doing duty with 17th, posted to 19th N.I., as 5th ensign; to join.

July 19.—App. to do duty with corps specified against their names: Ensigns W. R. Arnold, 36th N.I.; G. Pringle, 36th do.

July 20.—Lieut. Col. J. Wilson, 32nd N.I., to do duty with 3rd L.I., till further orders (*cancelled subsequently*).

July 25.—Ens. W. R. Newlyn, 19th, app. to do duty with 17th regt. till 31st Jan., 1843, when he will proceed to join his own corps.

July 26.—Removals, Artillery:—Lieut. Col. F. Derville, from 3rd bat. to horse brigade.

Lieut. Col. J. M. Ley, from horse brig. to 3rd bat., and to join detail at the Mount.

Maj. J. Wynch, from 3rd bat. to 4th bat.

Maj. C. Taylor, from 4th bat. to 3rd bat.

Ensign M. F. Cowper, recently arrived and prom. to do duty with 17th N.I., till further orders.

Maj. W. Langford, recently transf. to the inv. estab., is posted to the 2nd N.V.B.

July 27.—Ensign J. Shand, doing duty with 17th regt., posted to 51st N.I., as 5th ensign.

July 28.—Removals, Infantry.—Lieut. Col. Hugh Ross, from 25th regt. to 3rd L. Inf.; Lieut. Col. J. Kerr, from 3rd L. Inf. to 16th regt.; Lieut. Col. B. R. Hitchins, from 16th regt. to 25th do.

July 30.—Ensign C. E. Taylor, doing duty with 40th regt., posted to 35th N.I., as 5th ensign.

Surg. S. Brooking, late prom., posted to 45th N.I.

Assist. Surg. J. Kennedy, M.D., to do duty with 45th N.I., until relieved.

Aug. 3.—Ensign W. R. Arnold to do duty with 46th instead of 36th N.I., and will proceed to join.

Surg. J. Richmond removed from 45th to 5th N.I.

Aug. 6.—Eng. H. R. Morgan, doing duty with 40th reg., posted to 13th N.I., as 5th ensign.

Assist. Surg. G. C. Courteney, rem. from doing duty with 2nd bat. art., and app. to med. charge of detach. and details serving at Malacca, in room of Assist. Surg. W. Moorhead, app. to med. charge of detach. and details, serving at Singapore.

Aug. 8.—Lieut. W. G. Lowe, 1st Madras Eurp. reg., app. to charge of detach. of that corps, under orders to proceed from inf. dépôt at St. Thomas's Mount, to join H.Q. at Secunderabad.

Ens. J. Shand, recently posted to 51st N.I., will proceed on route to join his corps, under charge of Lieut. W. G. Lowe, of 1st Madras Eurp. reg.

Aug. 10.—Ens. H. Daly, recently arrived and prom., to do duty with 36th N.I., till further orders.

Aug. 9.—Lieut. T. A. Boileau, 43rd N.I., app. to act as qu. master and interp., till further orders.

Aug. 11.—The undermentioned young officers, recently arrived and prom., are app. to do duty with the corps specified against their names.—Artillery: 2nd Lieuts. H. R. Willan, 2nd Bat.; G. Carleton, do.; R. Cadell, do.; C. H. Phillips, do.

Aug. 13.—Major J. Thomas, 2nd N.V.B., app. to command detach. of that corps at Nellore.

Aug. 15.—*Infantry Removals.*—Lieut. Col. H. Ross, from 3rd L. Inf. to 19th reg.; Lieut. Col. J. Anderson, from 19th reg. to 3rd L. Inf.

Movements of Regts.—*Aug. 13.*—4th or King's own regt. from Bellary and Belgaum to Kemptee; H.M. 25th regt., or K.O.B., from ditto to Bangalore; H.M. 63rd regt. from Moulmein to head qu., and one wing Bellary, one wing Trichinopoly; H.M. 84th regt. from ditto to Moulmein; H.M. 94th regt. left wing from Trichinopoly to Cannanore; 2nd Eur. L.I. from Bangalore to head qu., and one wing Arnee, one wing Arcot.

Fort St George, Aug. 12, 1842.—H.M. 25th and 84th regts. are admitted on estab. of Fort St. George, from 8th inst.

Returned to duty.—July 12. Lieut. J. G. Brown, 6th N.I.—15. Lieut. W. R. Study, 15th N.I.—19. Capt. H. Green, 18th N.I.; Lieut. G. A. Marshall, 18th N.I.; Lieut. C. F. Compton, 48th N.I.; Lieut. H. Hill, 9th N.I.—22. Lieut. R. Reilly, 20th N.I.—26. Lieut. Col. J. M. Ley, art.; Brev. Capt. A. Wallace, 2nd Eur. L.I.—29. Maj. J. Winch, art.—Aug. 2. Capt. H. B. Blegg, 7th regt. L.C.; Capt. W. H. Atkinson, engineers; 1st Lieut. J. H. Bell, ditto; 1st Lieut. F. Dumas, ditto; Capt. T. J. Newbold, 23rd regt. L.I.; Capt. R. Farquhar, 28th N.I.; Lieut. M. Beachcroft, 28th ditto.—5. 1st Lieut. F. C. Vardon, art.; Maj. T. A. Howard, 6th N.I.; Capt. J. Benwell, 46th N.I.; Lieut. W. Drysdale, 15th N.I.; Surg. F. Godfrey; Maj. C. Holl, 38th N.I.; Lieut. G. Singleton, 34th L.I.; Lieut. Col. J. Anderson, 19th N.I.; Lieut. C. O. Lukin, 41st N.I.—12. Capt. E. Buckle, engineers; Capt. H. D. Sheppard, 19th N.I.

Examinations, June 11.—The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. W. G. Kenny, 13th N.I., Walfair, creditable progress; Lieut. H. B. Herbert, 7th N.I., Secunderabad, creditable progress; Lieut. H. E. Walpole, 16th N.I., ditto. The moonshee allowance to be disbursed to the above officers. Assist. Surg. R. R. Sutcliffe has passed the prescribed examination in the Hindoostanee language, and has been reported to have made creditable progress entitling him to the moonshee allowance, which is to be disbursed accordingly.—July 8. Examined in the Hindoostanee language:—Lieut. J. White, 20th N.I., Belgaum, creditable progress; Lieut. W. R. Jackson, 31st L.I. College, passed as interp.; the moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieut. White; Assist. Surg. J. Peterkin passed in Hindoostanee language.—July 14. Assist. Surg. E. M. Jackson, ditto.—July 30. Lieut. C. C. McCullum, 7th N.I., creditable progress, the moonshee allowance to be disbursed to him.—Aug. 2. Ens. E. J. Lawder, 44th regt., passed "a very creditable examination" in the Persian language; to receive the usual honorary reward.—Aug. 13. Examined in Hindoostanee language:—Lieut. J. O. Gifford, 12th N.I., creditable progress; Lieut. A. Howlett, 27th N.I., Russell Coondah, creditable progress; Lieut. H. H. McLeod, 27th N.I., Russell Coondah, creditable progress. The moonshee allowance to be disbursed to the above officers.

Invalided.—June 14. Maj. T. J. M. Johnstone, 21st N.I., being disqualified for the active duties of his profession, transf. to the inv. estab.—July 19. Capt. J. D. O'Neill, 27th N.I.; Lieut. A. Barlow, 1st N.I. (both subsequently posted).—July 26. Maj. W. Langford, 51st N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—July 12. Lieut. H. C. Smith, 27th N.I., for health.—29. Capt. E. Clutterbuck, 38th N.I., for health.—Aug. 2. Lieut. F. W. Baynes, 22nd N.I., for health.—Lieut. Col. H. Ross, 3rd L.I.—Ens. T. H. Atkinson, 15th N.I.

To Ceylon.—Aug. 9. Ens. E. Bayly, 1st M. Eur. Reg., till Dec. 25, for health.

To New South Wales.—July 26. Lieut. A. Richmond, 7th N.I., two years, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Aug. 9. Capt. A. Sherreffs, 21st N.I., with leave till 6th Aug. 1844, for health.

To Sea and Cape of Good Hope.—July 26. Capt. J. H. Cramer, 2nd Eur. L.I., sec. to clothing board, two years' leave, for health.

To Sea.—Aug. 16. Surg. G. Pearce, M.D., sec. to med. board, with leave to Nov. 1.

To Presidency.—June 14. Lieut. A. J. Greenlaw, 46th N.I., from 7th June to 31st Dec.—July 15. Lieut. Col. J. Kerr, 3rd L.I., prep. to Van Diemen's Land, for health.—Lieut. W. Vine, 6th L.C., from 10th Aug. to 10th March, 1843.—Assist. Surg. J. L. Ranking, 15th Hussars, to 11th Nov., health.—Lieut. H. B. Herbert, 7th N.I., to 31st Oct.—Aug. 2. Brigadier J. Henry, commanding at Bellary, leave till 20th Nov.—Lieut. Col. Commandant C. Herbert, 16th N.I., to 15th Jan. 1843.—Assist. Surg. E. Young, prep. to Europe, for health.—5. Lieut. H. F. Phillips, 3rd L.C., prep. to Cape or Australia, for health.—Aug. 5. Surg. W. Smyth, gar. surg. at Masulipatam, to Nov. 30.—Aug. 11. Lieut. E. Gage, 15th N.I., to 31st Oct.

To Neilgherries.—June 10. Ens. W. E. Pascoe, 12th N.I., one year.—Ens. G. Stapleton, 10th N.I., ditto.—July 26. Capt. J. R. Graham, 1st N.I., to 18th May, 1844, for health.—Aug. 2. Lieut. F. Warden, 2nd E.L.I., to July 25, 1844, for health.—The leave granted by gov. of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, on the 22nd May, 1842, to Lieut. J. Babington, commanding detach. of Madras art. at Malacca, to proceed to Neilgherry Hills, on sick cert., and be abs. until the 1st Dec. next, is confirmed.—Aug. 5. Ens. A. Grant, 9th N.I., to 31st Jan. 1843, for health.—15. Capt. L. Moore, to 31st Aug. 1843.

To Bangalore.—July 26. Lieut. P. Ogilvie, 40th N.I., to 30th Nov.—Aug. 2. Lieut. J. M. Biggs, 38th N.I., to 1st Dec., for health.

To Vizagapatam.—July 15. Ens. R. V. Layard, 23rd L.I., to 20th Nov.

To Kamptee.—July 19. Capt. M. Davies, 11th N.I., till Oct. 31st.

To Cuddalore.—July 9. Brev. Capt. J. Whitlock, 8th L.C., to 15th Dec.—26. Lieut. Col. G. B. Tolson, 10th N.I., in ext. till 1st Jan. 1843.—Aug. 5. Lieut. W. Brown, 3rd L.I., to 1st Jan. 1843, for health.

To Eastern Coast.—July 26. Vet. Surg. C. Jackson, 8th L.C., to 31st Dec., for health.

To Western Coast.—Aug. 3. Maj. T. Johnstone, 2nd N.V.B., to 31st Jan. 1843.

To Calcutta.—Aug. 2. Lieut. C. J. Rudd, Eur. Vets., leave, private affairs, to 5th Feb. 1843.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JULY 11. *President*, from Mauritius.—13. *Himalaya*, from Singapore; *Laurel*, from Mauritius.—15. *Acasta*, from London.—17. *Anna Robertson*, from London; *Curraghmore*, from London.—20. *Princess Royal*, from London.—22. *Sophia Fraser*, from Mauritius.—30. *Tenasserim*, from Moulmein.—Aug. 1. *Arab*, of Bristol, from Singapore.—2. Steamer *India*, from Suez.—7. *Hindustan*, from London; *Lord Elphinstone*, from Mauritius.—8. *Francis Smith*, from London; *Mellish*, from London.—9. *Mary Elizabeth*, from Mauritius; *Princess Royal*, from London.—11. *Dautless*, from Gravesend; *Orator*, from London.—12. *Juliana*, from Bordeaux.—13. *Favourite*, from Newcastle.—14. *Ann*, from London; *Culdee*, from Mauritius.

Departures.

JULY 9. *Iris*, for Liverpool; *Fairlie*, for Cape and London.—22. *Regina*, for China.—24. *Favourite*, for Mauritius.—Aug. 4. *Vectis*, for London.—6. *Ganges*, for China.—9. *Akbar*, for China; *Mary Ann*, for Singapore and China.—14. *Princess Royal*, for Moulmein; *Lord Elphinstone*, for Moulmein.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 25. At Aurungabad, the lady of the late Lieut. H. C. Jackson, 45th reg. Bengal N.I., son.

June 10. At Bangalore, the lady of Surgeon S. L. Geddes, 2nd E.L.I., daughter.

19. In Nuggur, Shumooa, the wife of Mr. William Miller, S. P. G. F. P., son.

July 10. The lady of J. Richmond, Esq., daughter.

— At Trichinopoly, the lady of F. Copleston, Esq., Madras C. S., son.

— At Ongole, the lady of Lieut. Chatfield, 10th N.I., son.

— At Masulipatam, the lady of E. B. Glass, Esq., 3rd Judge of the Northern Provincial Court, son.

11. At Cuddapah, the wife of Assist. Apothecary Leary, son.

— At Bolarum, the wife of Capt. Comdt. H. Stoddard, H. H. Nizam's service, daughter.

13. At Madras, Mrs. Arthur Walter, daughter.

15. Caroline, wife of Mr. Joseph Mackertish, jun., twins (two boys).

17. At Madras, the wife of Serjeant Major A. Fitzgerald, 1st N.V. batt., son.

- July 21.* At the Adyar, the lady of T. Clarke, Esq., C. S., daughter.
 — At Ootacamund, Neilgherry Hills, the lady of Lieut. W. Loch, 1st Bombay L. C., son (still-born).
 22. At Calicut, the lady of Capt. A. S. Williams, Indian Navy, son.
 — At Pondicherry, the lady of George Ellis, Esq., C. S., daughter.
 21. In New Town, the wife of Second Apothecary James Ashworth, Government dispensary, son.
 — At Bellary, the wife of Mr. J. Shrieves, assist. missionary L. M. S., son.
 — At Vepery, Mrs. M. Maddox, daughter.
 — At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. R. D. Weir, 1st Madras Eur. reg., son.
 — At Sholapore, the wife of Assist. Apothecary Edward Thompson, 1st L. C., son.
 25. At Madras, the lady of Robert Gill, Esq., 44th reg. M. N. I., daughter.
 — The lady of James Minchin, Esq., daughter.
 26. At Vizianagram, the lady of J. Innes, Esq., Madras Med. S., daughter.
 30. At Tellicherry, the lady of Henry Baber, Esq., son.
Aug. 3. At Samulcottah, the wife of Barrack Sergeant Charles Green, son.
 4. At Secunderabad, the lady of Major Henry Coningham, 4th cavalry, daughter.
 5. At Madras, the wife of Assistant Apothecary J. Dean, of the body guard, daughter.
 6. At Nellore, the lady of Capt. T. J. Ryves, 1st M. E. reg., A. assist. surveyor general, Nellore survey, son.
 8. At Belgaum, the lady of Lieut. Col. Lethbridge, 20th N. I., son.
 12. At Pondicherry, the wife of Mr. John Currie, apothecary, son.

MARRIAGES.

- May 17.* At Kamptee, Serj. Maj. F. Richardson, 11th N. I., to Miss C. Groves.
 31. At Bangalore, Qu. Mast. Serj. W. Powell, II. A., to Miss A. Porter, late Madras Military Female Orphan Asylum.
June 20. At St. Thomas's Mount, Mr. William Patrick Evers, med. estab., to Miss Amelia Rose Wells.
July 4. Mr. Francis La Rive, commissary general's office, to Miss Mary D'Souza.
 5. Mr. J. Prentice to Miss Jane Anne Langford.
 6. At Kamptee, Assist. Apothecary Cumberland John Riggs, 49th N. I., to Miss Sophia Jane Hussey.
 7. At Tellicherry, Mr. C. E. Papell to Miss M. Brown, daughter of G. Brown, Esq., of Anjarakandy.
 14. Lieut. Henry Man, 49th N. I., to Emma Martha, youngest daughter of the late Edward Thompson, Esq., of Dover.
 18. At Bangalore, Miss Jane Ann Durond, to Mr. Phillip Webber, assistant missionary.
 20. John Murphy, 1st Madras Eur. reg., to Miss Mary Ann Frances, of the Military Female Orphan Asylum.
 — Alexander Davis, 1st Madras Eur. reg., to Miss Elizabeth Frances, of the Military Female Orphan Asylum.
 22. At Mysore, the Rev. John Garrett, of the Bangalore Wesleyan Mission, to Miss Austin, daughter of James Austin, Esq.
 25. At Secunderabad, Lieut. E. Ross, 16th N. I., to Mary Barry, adopted daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Middlecoat, artillery.
 — At Madras, Mr. Silvester DeCosta, to Anna, fourth daughter of the late Mr. John Bernard.

DEATHS.

- May 14.* At Tanjore, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Major Charles Hall, 16th N. I., and wife of Mr. Isaac Johnson, musician in the service of the Rajah of Tanjore, aged 28.
 31. At Kamptee, of apoplexy, Serj. Major B. Richardson, 11th N. I., aged 30.
June 10. At Ootacamund, of fever, Mrs. J. Reid.
 21. At Bangalore, Eliza, the beloved wife of Major Gen. West.
July 6. At the general hospital, Mr. Henry Townsend, formerly of the firm of Messrs. Townsend and Willick, aged 36.
 9. At Paumbam, Lieut. W. W. Whelpdale, 19th N. I.
 10. At Bellary, Mr. Matthew Abraham, merchant.
 — At Negombo, Jane, daughter of A. Walker, Esq.
 12. At Kurnaul, of cholera, Charlotte, the wife of Assist. Surg. E. N. Eyre, 16th regt. N. I.
 — At Madras, Elizabeth, wife of Overseer Samuel Brookes, ordnance dept., aged 29.

July 13. At St. Thomas's Mount, Mrs. Anne Heyne, aged 45, relict of the late John Ernest Heyne.

20. At Pondicherry, Mrs. M. L. Bouchez, relict of the late J. B. Bouchez, Esq. of Yanam, aged 65.

— At Cuddalore, Eliza Ellen, the only child of Lieut. E. R. Sibly, 2nd nat. vet. bat.

21. At Pondicherry, the 'Rev. E. J. Jones, missionary of the I. S. P. G. F. P., and domestic missionary chaplain to the bishop.

25. At Negapatam, Thomas Waite, infant son of the Rev. Thomas Brotherton, missionary, S. P. G. F. P.

27. At Vellore, Mrs. E. Cooke, wife of Lieut. Colonel Commandant A. Cooke, 8th N.I.

— At Kamptee, Troop Quarter Master H. McDicken, artillery.

28. At Cuddalore, Mrs. Ann Glaser, widow of the late Conductor J. E. Glaser.

29. At Kotagherry, the wife of Ensign W. E. Pascoe, 12th N.I.

Aug. 2. W. H. G. Mason, Esq., acting deputy secretary to Government in the revenue and judicial departments, aged 28.

3. Robert Constantine Cole, Esq., merchant, aged 52.

10. At Trichinopoly, Conductor S. Moore, ordnance department.

11. At Guntoor, of cholera, Michael Kelly, aged 14, son of the late Pensioned Sergeant James Kelly, H.M.'s 89th regiment.

Lately. Assist. Surg. R. Maginness, 45th N.I.,

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MESS-ROOMS FOR REGIMENTS.

Bombay Castle, July 23, 1842.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following rules and regulations for the sale, purchase, or interchange of mess-rooms for all regiments on this establishment, whether European or native, in supersession of para. 24 of the separate G. G. O., 6th April, 1842, and to direct their punctual observance on the occasions specified.

It is expected and required that all regiments, whether of cavalry or infantry, drawing the monthly allowance from Government, shall keep up an efficient mess, and that mess-rooms are, or will be consequently, built at all the stations or cantonments, whether on field or peace establishment, by the officers of regiments themselves, as at present, and through the aid of the above allowance. The presidency station and that of Surat are alone excepted, where, from having no regular cantonment or officers' lines, distance of residence would prevent the constant assembling in one mess-room.

Great inconvenience having arisen from officers of different messes of regiments declining to receive over each others' mess-room, on occasion of exchange of quarters, the officers of the qu. master general's department, or public staff officers at each station of the army, are in future to prevent any private houses in the officers' lines, or other buildings contiguous thereto, being purchased or appropriated for the purpose of mess-rooms. In instances where there are no regular mess-rooms, the officers of that department, or other public staff officer, are required to point out a piece of ground in or convenient to the lines of each regiment, for the purpose of building a mess-room. After which, all regiments are successively bound to keep up such mess room from the Government allowance, either exchanging when the rooms may be of equal value and in equal repair, or purchasing, or paying the difference, as by a committee may be decided.

In order to fix a principle which may insure general respectability and comfort in the dimensions of mess-rooms, they are to be calculated and built to accommodate an average of two-thirds of the establishment of officers of every regiment, and allowing each an occasional guest. The following dimensions are considered advisable:—A centre room of 45 feet by 23 for a European regiment, and 30 by 20 for a native corps, with a verandah all round of 10 feet, one side to comprise a butler's pantry and godown for wines, &c., with an entrance between them to the centre room of

14 feet in width. The ends of the centre room to be on arches, which will render the verandah available when a long table may be required on a guest-night.

The original expense of such a building, including a second godown and a cook-room, shall in no case exceed (or at least be chargeable by one regiment to another) the sum of Rs. 2,880 for a European corps, and Rs. 2,160 for a native regiment. But it is not required that the whole sum shall be expended on a mess-room, provided it has the prescribed dimensions, or complete accommodation for the effective officers present.

In case of a regiment having built a new room at a station or cantonment, and being shortly after ordered to the field, the regiment that immediately relieves it shall reimburse the one marching, provided the mess-room be left in perfectly good order, and deducting Rs. 120 for a European regiment, and for a native corps Rs. 90, for every complete month it may have been used by the departing regiment; and in order to effect this, so as to enable the regiment to provide a mess-tent and carriage, application may be made through the qu. master general for an advance of the amount, to be paid to the marching regiment by the relieving regiment, and which is to be stopped from the latter, or stationary regiment, till repaid, and provided always each regiment shall not have enough in the tent and house-rent fund to meet the required advance.

In all cases of common reliefs, it being now declared that all officers' messes shall occupy mess-rooms, as fixed upon at the different stations, any difference in the actual value of the buildings at the time being is to be investigated and determined by a committee of five officers (having no interest in the subject of reference), at which the officers of the engineer's and qu. master general's departments, when present, may be ordered to assist; and such committees will govern their investigation by reference to the original cost of the buildings (and in no case to be admitted above what is stated in the 6th para. of this order), the actual state, repairs, and the time each mess-room may have been occupied by each regiment; and the award and valuation, in every case so made, is to be deemed final and binding on all regiments.

[Here follow a few minor details, which we omit.]

ALLOWANCE TO OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF DEPOTS, &c.

Bombay Castle.—The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, in assimilation with the practice in Bengal, to discontinue the allowance of three annas per head, hitherto granted to officers in charge of details of European soldiers, women, and children, and native soldiers or invalids temporarily attached to regiments, and in supersession of the rules on this head now in force, to publish the following for general information:—

Officers in charge of depôts of regiments proceeding on service, consisting of European soldiers, women, and children, to draw an allowance of fifty rupees per mensem, in lieu of head-money, unless a company remain at the depôt, when the company allowance only will be drawn. Officers in charge of details, not being effective detachments from regiments, will draw the allowances laid down in G. G. O. 12th October, 1839, under the limitations therein prescribed. Officers in charge of native details attached to regiments will draw a monthly allowance of twenty-five rupees, when the aggregate number amounts to the strength of two companies. Officers in charge of newly enlisted recruits attached to regiments will draw an allowance of ten rupees, for writer and stationery, when the aggregate number amounts to the strength of one company. A similar sum will be admitted for the repair of arms, when they have been issued to the recruits. No allowance will be admitted for details consisting of a smaller number than those above specified, viz. of the strength of one or two companies respectively.

This order to have effect from the 1st of July, 1842.

RULES FOR MINOR COURTS-MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Poona, Aug. 10, 1842.—His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the observance of the following rules, relating to minor courts-martial; in the European branch of the Hon. Company's army of this presidency.

Courts-martial holden in the several detachments of the regiment of artillery are to be designated Regimental Courts-Martial. The proceedings of all Regimental Courts-Martial are to be deposited in the office of the major of brigade of artillery, and of adjutants of regiments of European infantry; and staff officers of stations will comply with requisitions from officers commanding corps, troops, and companies, for the proceedings of trials lodged in their offices, which are to be thereto returned. Extracts from the proceedings of all minor courts-martial containing the crime, finding, and sentence, are to be made, and duly authenticated, by the respective commanding officers, entered into a book on removable sheets of paper; each case being separate; and on all occasions of a soldier being removed or detached, these documents are to accompany him, for the purpose of being adduced in evidence on subsequent trials, when the original proceedings cannot be referred to. Previous convictions by general court-martial, are to be proved by the General Order promulgating them. With the view of establishing a uniformity with the rules in force in H.M.'s service on an important point relating to non-commissioned officers, it is directed that none of that rank in the Hon. Company's army shall be permitted to resign for the purpose of escaping trial.

MONTHLY MAIL STEAMERS.

Marine Department, Bombay Castle, Aug. 11, 1842.—Notice is hereby given that the Hon. the Governor in Council intends to despatch the monthly mail steamers to Suez during the ensuing season, on the dates specified below, viz:—

The October steamer, on the 1st October, 1842.

The November ditto, on the 1st November, 1842.

The December ditto, on the 1st December, 1842.

The January ditto, on the 2nd January, 1843.

The February ditto, on the 1st February, 1843.

The March ditto, on the 1st March, 1843.

The April ditto, on the 1st April, 1843.

The May ditto, on the 1st May, 1843.

FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, Aug.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to republish, for general information, the resolution* passed by the Right Hon. the Gov. General, and to notify, that, in conformity with his lordship's instruction, a Committee of Finance, consisting of the undermentioned officers, has been appointed, for the purpose of carrying out the object of the resolution within the Presidency of Bombay:—

Mr. L. R. Reid, chief sec. to Gov.; Mr. W. R. Morris, sec. to Gov.; Mr. R. T. Webb, dept. acct. gen., to be members of the committee.

Mr. H. B. E. Frere, private sec. to the Hon. the Governor, to be sec. to the committee.

JAMES M'ADAM, ESQ., PHYSICIAN GENERAL.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 25.—James M'Adam, Esq., Physician-General, is permitted to retire from the H.C.'s service, on the pension of his rank, agreeably to Article 58, Section LVII., of the 2nd Suppt. to the Code of Military Regulations, from the date of his embarkation. The Hon. the Governor in Council will have much satisfaction in bringing to the special notice of the Hon. Court of Directors the long, valuable, and meritorious services of the Physician-General, during an uninterrupted period of thirty-one years.

* See the September Journal, p. 129.

ARRIVAL OF H.M.'s 78th HIGHLANDERS AND 86th FOOT.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 3, 1842.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to direct that H.M.'s 78th (Highlanders) and 86th regiments be brought on the strength of this estab., from the 30th July last, the date of the arrival at Bombay of their head qu. in the ships *Mary*, and *Inglis*, respectively.

THE LORD BISHOP'S SECONDARY VISITATION.

Ecclesiastical.—Notice is hereby given that the Lord Bishop of the diocese intends to resume his secondary visitation, leaving Poonah on the 25th July inst., to visit Sholapoor and Ahmednuggur, and to hold confirmations, and consecrate the new churches at those stations.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

July 14.—Mr. R. D. Luard to act for Mr. W. Hunter, during his absence, on leave.

Mr. C. Price to act as senior assist. judge and sess. judge of Conkan, for detached station of Rutnagherry.

20.—Mr. J. D. Inverarity to be act. first assist. to coll. and mag. of Poona.

Mr. R. Y. Bazett to be sec. assist. to coll. and mag. of Khandesh.

Mr. C. E. F. Tytler to be 2nd assist. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur.

L. R. Reid, Esq., chief sec., to conduct Mr. Willoughby's duties in secret and pol. departments.

W. H. Morris, Esq., sec. to govt. in general and Persian departments, to conduct Mr. Willoughby's duties in medical departments.

A committee, of which W. C. Bruce, Esq., is president, has been app. for framing a revised and extended Tariff list.

H. L. Anderson, Esq., assist. to coll. and mag. of Poona, has been examined in the printed regulations, and found competent to enter on the transactions of public business.

J. P. Willoughby, Esq., sec. to govt. in the secret, political, &c. departs., to be sec. in attendance on the governor.

Aug. 2.—R. D. Luard, Esq., act. judge and sess. judge of Sholapoor, assumed charge of his office on the 18th ult.

10.—Medical Assist. Surg. M. Stovell permitted to assume his duties as civ. oculist.

C. Price, Esq., act. senr. assist. judge, &c. of the Concan, for Rutnagherry; J. G. Lumsden, Esq., ditto of Surat, for Broach; and W. Richardson, Esq., ditto of Surat, have respectively assumed charge of their duties.

Aug. 11.—Mr. E. Montgomerie, col. and mag. of Sholapoor, delivered over charge of his office to Mr. Stuart, act. 1st assist. coll. on 5th inst.

Mr. G. Inverarity, 3rd assist. to coll. and mag. of Belgaum, is placed in permanent charge of Beeder Talooka.

12.—Mr. W. C. Bruce deliv. over charge of the office of acct. general to his deputy, Mr. Webb, on 6th inst.

Aug. 17.—Mr. A. C. Stuart assumed charge of his duties as assist. to rev. commissr. on 10th inst.

Mr. W. Richardson rec. charge on 1st inst. of office of agent for the Governor at Surat.

Leaves of Absence.—*July 14.*—Mr. W. J. Hunter, judge of Sholapoor, to Oct. 1; Poona, for health.—20. Mr. P. Scott, 1st assist. to coll. of Poona, two months in ext.; Mr. G. Cotes, sub. coll. of Broach, six weeks, from Aug. 20; Mr. D. Blanc, pol. agent in Kattiwar, three months; Mr. E. Montgomerie, coll. of Sholapoor, two months.—*Aug. 3.* Mr. W. C. Bruce, acct.-gen., one month.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

July 22.—The following promotions are made from junior assistant chaplains to assistant chaplains:—The Rev. J. N. Allen, the Rev. C. Tombs, and the Rev. T. J. Hogg, from the dates of their arrival in this country, vacancies then existing in the class of assistant chaplains to that extent.

The Rev. H. H. Brereton, from the 1st June, 1842, to succeed to the vacancy occasioned by the Rev. Mr. Stackhouse's retirement.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, July 18, 1842.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at disp. of Com.-in-Chief:—Lieuts. I. Postans, 15th N.I.; J. D. Leckie,

22nd ditto; E. B. Eastwick, 6th ditto; H. J. Pelly, 8th ditto; G. H. Robertson, 25th ditto.

Maj. J. Forbes, N. V. Bat., nominated to command detach. doing duty over Sub-sidiary Gaol at Tannah, from 11th June.

The following officers, cadets of the season 1826 and 1827, prom. to brev. rank of capt., from the dates specified opposite their names:—Lieuts.: G. F. Sympton, 1st Eur. Reg., 19th May, 1842; R. N. Meade, 12th N.I., ditto; H. Forster, regt. art., 15th June; J. M. Glass, ditto, ditto; B. Bailey, ditto, ditto; W. A. St. Clair, ditto, ditto; R. C. Wormald, ditto, ditto; H. L. Brabazon, ditto, ditto; H. C. Rawlinson, 1st Gr. N.I., 27th ditto; N. P. Macdougall, 13th N.I., ditto; W. Browne, 12th N.I., ditto.

Lieut. Wilkinson to perform the duties of adj. to 21st N.I. during such time as Lieut. Green may be detached on duty to Dadur, or till further ord.

July 21.—Admitted to the service as cadets of art. and inf. on this estab. (the cadets for art. to be prom. to 2nd lieuts., and those for inf. to ens., leaving dates of coms. for future adj.):—Artillery: Mr. R. H. Keatinge, date of arr. at Bombay 8th July, 1842; Mr. H. Bruce, ditto; Mr. A. B. Church, ditto; Mr. W. Miles, ditto. Infantry: Mr. J. A. Collier, from 12th inst.

July 22.—Lieut. J. J. F. Cruickshank, engineers, a cadet of the season 1827, prom. to brevet rank of captain, from 15th June, 1842.

July 23.—Ens. A. B. Church, lately adm. to the serv., attached to do duty with 19th N.I. till further ord. to join.

July 26.—2nd Lieut. Henting, of art., lately arrived from Europe, to join h. quarters of 1st bat. art., at Ahmednuggur, by an early opportunity.

Assist. Surg. Ward to receive med. charge of detach. of art. proceeding to Killa Abdoolah, and Assist. Surg. Alexander that of the detach. of H.M. 41st and 3rd L.C. going on to Candahar.

Aug. 4.—The rank of Assist. Surg. W. J. Stuart, having been received, commission is assigned to him from the 22nd April, 1842, the date of his departure from Europe.

Capt. E. W. Follett, to act as adj. to 25th N.I., until arrival of Lieut. Glennie.

25th N.I.—Lieut. E. Glennie, to be adj. v. Follett prom. (16 June 1842).

Aug. 5.—Assist. Surg. Gerrard, Bengal Estab., to afford med. aid to Eur. detach. of Bombay Art. at Candahar.

Aug. 11.—Brev. Capt. G. S. Ravenscroft, at Camp Juhghun, to act as adj. and qu. mast. to a detach. consisting of head qu. of three troops of the 3rd reg. light cavalry.

Admitted to the service as cadet of inf. and assist surg. on this estab., the cadet to be prom. to ensign. Infantry: Mr. J. Thacker, date of arr. at Bombay, 30th July, 1842. Medical Establishment: Mr. W. J. Stuart; Mr. J. Russell, M.D.; Mr. F. A. Richardson.

Lieut. A. B. Kemball, assist. resident in the Persian Gulf, app. to command the residency escort there, but without claim to any extra remuneration on this account.

The following alterations and promotions are made in succession to casualties as follows:—

Capt. Sir A. Burnes, K.C.H., 21st N.I., killed at Cabool, 2nd Nov. 1841.

Lieut. C. Burnes, of the 17th N.I., killed at Cabool, 2nd Nov. 1841.

Lieut. R. C. Legeyt, 1st L.C. (lancers), killed in action, 13th Jan. 1842.

Lieut. H. L. Brabazon, reg. of art., dec. 27th May, 1842, at Campoong Glan, Singapore, as announced in the "Straits Messenger," dated 28th May, 1842.

1st L. Cav. (Lancers).—*Adjustment of Rank*.—Lieut. F. H. Denys, to take rank, v. Legeyt, killed in action, date of rank, 13th Jan. 1842; Lieut. H. R. Parker to take rank, v. Vardon, dec., date of rank, 5th April, 1842; Cornet W. W. Anderson to be lieut. v. Combe resigned, date of rank, 23rd May, 1842.

Artillery.—*Adjustment of Rank*.—Lieut. J. Hamilton to take rank, v. Brabazon dec., date of rank, 27th May, 1842; 2nd Lieut. W. D. Aitkin, to be 1st lieut., v. Blood, prom., date of rank, 27th June, 1842.

17th N.I.—*Adjustment of Rank*.—Lieut. W. Pogson, to take rank, v. Burnes, killed at Cabul, date of rank, 2nd Nov. 1841; Ens. H. C. Hodgson to be lieut., v. Godfrey, prom., date of rank, 9th May, 1842.

21st N.I.—*Adjustment of Rank*.—Capt. S. S. Stevens and Lieut. C. Moyle to take rank in suc. to Burnes killed at Cabool, date of rank, 2nd Nov. 1841; Lieut. (Bt. Capt.) E. Green to be capt., and Ensign M. J. Battye to be lieut., in suc. to Wyllie prom., date of rank, 23rd Nov. 1841.

Aug. 16.—Attached to do duty until further orders with the regiments specified opposite their names, and directed to join. Mr. R. M. D. Delafosse, 1st Eur. regt.; Mr. T. Bromley, 23rd regt. N. Lt. Inf.

Aug. 19.—Ens. J. Thacker, at present attached to 19th N.I., is rem. to do duty with 23rd L.I. until further orders; to join.

Aug. 22.—Brev. Capt. J. Adamson, of H.M.'s 40th F., to be acting interp. to 3rd L.C., from 28th May last, till further orders.

Assist. Surg. G. J. Shaw is transferred from the naval to military department.

Brev. Capt. Holmes, 12th N.I., to act as staff officer to details under his command, is confirmed, the salary being fixed at Rs. 70 per mensem.

Brev. Major Jackson, 12th N.I., app. a commissariat agent; and Brev. Captain Holmes, 12th N.I., to act as staff officer to field detachment proceeding with convoy under command of Major Reid from Scinde to Quetta. Brev. Captain Holmes will draw an allowance of Rs. 70 per mensem for the above-named duty.

Aug. 23.—Ens. J. Malcolm, at present attached to 19th regt. N.I., rem. to do duty with 2nd Eur. regt., to join.

Aug. 25.—Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., has been app. to command of troops in Beloochistan and in Upper and Lower Scinde.

Ens. Layard, 19th Bengal N.I., to act as interp. to 1st. gr. N.I., from 26th April.

Ens. Carter to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 12th N.I. during abs. of Ens. Russell on sick cert.

Corps of Engineers.—Lieut. J. J. F. Cruikshank to be capt., and 2nd Lieut. C. F. North to be 1st lieut. in suc. to Forster, dec.; 4th June, 1842.

Ens. Jones, 22nd N.I., to be staff officer to the detachment of that regt. at Dhoolia, consisting of three companies.

Medical.—The rank of the undermentioned assist. surgeons having been received, commissions are assigned to them from the date of their departure from Europe, viz.: R. J. Russell, M.D., date of rank 24th April, 1842; F. A. Richardson, 2nd May; J. Peet, ditto.

Head Quarters, Poonah, July 28.—*Malwa Force.* *Medical.*—Assist. Surg. Ellis to be attached to 26th N.I. till further orders.

30. Surg. J. Bowstead posted to 2nd gren. regt. N.I., v. Assist. Surg. R. Collum, app. dep. med. storekeeper at Sukkur.

Aug 2.—Lieut. W. R. Simpson, 17th N.I., app. to superint. the embarkation of detachment of H.M.'s 78th regt. for Panwell, and will proceed with it to Poona.

Assist. Surg. W. Bowie to proceed to Surat for duty at that station.

8. Captain Prior, act. sub-assist. com. general with the Hd. quarters of Scinde field force, app. acting sub-assist. com. gen. at Shikarpoor, under orders of assist. com. gen. at Sukkur, from the 8th Feb. last.

Ens. J. Thacker attached to do duty with 19th N.I. till further ord. to join.

9. Lieut. R. Phayre, 25th N.I., will accompany a detach. of H.M.'s 78th Highlanders, proceeding to Poona, and to attend immediately at qu. mast. gen.'s office for instructions.

Assist. Surg. F. Richardson to proceed to Poona, in med. charge of detail of H.M.'s 78th Highlanders, ordered to embark for Panwell.

Lieut. E. Green, 21st N.I., to act as staff officer to details at Dadur, the salary of the app. being Rs. 70 per mensem.

Lieut. Brown, of 12th N.I., to perform duties of line adj. and commissariat agent at that station during absence of Captain Maughan, or till further orders.

11. The following orders issued by Lieut. Col. C. Ovens, commanding at Sattara, are confirmed:—

Surg. Erskine to receive med. charge of 2nd gr. regt. N.I., and detach. of Golundauze, on departure of Assist Surg. Collum on sick leave to Poona.

Assist. Surg. Weston to receive med. charge of 2nd gren. regt. N.I., and detach. of Golundauze from Surg. Erskine, till further orders.

12. Lieut. H. W. B. Bell, engineer corps, to proceed to Aden in the steamer on the 1st Oct. next, and assume command of company of sappers and miners doing duty at that station.

Assist. Surg. F. Richardson to do duty under superint. surg. at Poona.

Assist. Surgs. W. J. Stuart and R. J. Russel, lately arr., to do duty under superint. surg. of presidency div. at Bombay till further orders.

16. Lieut. E. Welland, of artillery, to join 2nd comp. 2nd batt. at Shikarpoor.

Lieut. E. Wray, 4th troop horse art., at present doing duty with 2nd comp. 2nd batt., on being relieved by Lieut. Welland, to join his troop at Deesa.

Returned to duty.—July 21. Lieut. A. Prescott, 2nd L.C.—22. Lieut. E. Welland, art.

Examinations.—Aug. 4. Assist. Surg. Harrison, 16th N.I., has passed the examination in Hindostanee.

Retired from the Service.—Aug. —. Major S. Robson, inv. estab.—25. Lieut. G. P. Kennett, art.—J. M'Adam, Esq., physician general.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—July 22. Maj. Gen. J. Morgan, commanding in Kandish, commencing from the depart. of the Oct. steamer.—The leave granted on 7th April last to Lieut. Col. C. Davies, 11th N.I., is commuted to a furlough to Europe for health, from 19th March last.—Aug. 4. Lieut. A. Lucas, 7th N.I.—19. Lieut. E. S. Blake, art.; and Lieut. P. Fagan, 1st L.C., three years, for health.—25. Mr. R. White, late lieut. of the pension estab.

To Neilgherries.—Aug. 25. Lieut. A. W. Lucas, 7th N.I., two years (previous furlough cancelled).

To Madras.—Aug. 25. Lieut. A. Hare, 20th M. N.I., four months, priv. aff.

To Presidency.—Aug. 12. Capt. E. Cowie, 18th M. N.I., from 20th Aug. to 20th Nov.—July 18. Capt. C. M. McIntyre, commissariat agent at Aden, from 1st Sept. to 12th Nov., priv. affairs.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Aug. 2.—Mr. H. H. James, a volunteer, and Mr. G. H. Stansfield, 3rd class eng. for I. N., arrived at Presidency, per ship *Earl of Clare*, on the 24th ult.

4. Lieut. Nesbitt, to be in charge of H. Co.'s brig *Euphrates*, from 11th June, 1842, v. Com. Porter, sick on shore (temporary app.)

Lieut. Ball, from *Hastings*, to temp. com. of H. Co.'s brig *Euphrates*, from 24th June, 1842, v. Com. Porter, sick on shore.

Mr. Higgins, acting master, from the *Zenobia*, to command of *Meteor*, from 29th March, 1842.

Mr. J. C. Ibbs, accountant and store receiver, to perform duties of purser, of *Hastings*, from 28th June.

Mr. Betham, act. clerk of check, to perform duty of clerk of survey, from 28th June.

Discharged the service.—Mr. Knight, acting master, proceeding to the Presidency, to be discharged the service, to be accommodated with a passage to Tattah, at the commander's table of the H. Co.'s steam vessel *Planet*, from the date of sailing of that vessel.

23. Mr. Mids. Hopkins, from *Hastings*, to the temp. charge of H. Co.'s steam vessel *Indus*, from the 5th of July last.

Mr. Croud, to be acting clerk in charge of *Euphrates*, from 15th July, 1842, v. Mr. Eastman, discharged to the shore.

Lieut. J. S. Grieve, to temp. command of H. Co.'s steam packet *Victoria*, from 21st July last, v. Com. Kempthorne.

Mr. C. Eden, mids., to be gunnery officer of the 2nd class E. I. Co.'s brig *Euphrates* from 25th June, 1842.

Midshipmen to be gunnery officers of the 2nd class, of the vessels mentioned after their names, from the 1st July, 1842, viz :—

Mr. Barker, *Sesostris*; Mr. Fulton, *Mahi*; Mr. Adams, *Ariadne*; Mr. Nixon, *Medusa*; Mr. Pengeley, *Auckland*.

Messrs. Twynnam and Walker, midshipmen, proceeding to join squadron in China, to be accommodated with a passage on board H. M.'s ship *Alligator*, from date of sailing of that vessel.

Retired from the service.—July 16. Midshipman J. A. Brockman.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JULY 19. *Royal Adelaide*, from Glasgow.—20. *Fortitude*, from Port Adelaide.—

22. E. I. Co.'s Schooner *Emily*, from Karrack; *Maitland*, from Batavia.—23. *Manlius*, from Port Phillip; *London*, from Sydney.—28. *Mary*, from London.—30.

Inglis, from London.—31.—*Bussora Merchant*, from London; *Morley*, from London; *Alemana*, from Penang; *John Planta*, from Singapore; *Chelydra*, from Macao; *Ann*,

from Liverpool; *Boldica*, from London.—Aug. 1. *Windsor Castle*, from Liverpool; *Columbus*, from London.—3. *Burrell*, from Lancaster.—4. *Candahar*, from Liverpool.

—5. Sloop of War *Syren*, from Trincomallee.—6. H. C. S. *Cleopatra*, from Aden.—12. *Argyll*, from Liverpool.—13. *Rajasthan*, from London; *Steamer*, with Overland Mail, from London.—16. *Northumberland*, from Newcastle.—18. *Formosa*, from Liverpool.—21. *Sir William Wallace*, from Newcastle.—23. *Hopkinson*, from Sydney.—24. *John Brewer*, from Sydney; *Kelso*, from Sydney.

Departures.

JULY 18. H. M. S. *Alligator*, for sea.—19. *William Hyde*, for China; *Lady East*, for Calcutta.—20. *Semiramis* (steamer), for Aden; *Lady* —, for Liverpool.—21. *Murchioness of Bute*, for Liverpool.—31. *Kirkman Finlay*, for China; *St. Lawrence*,

for China; *Euxine*, for Calcutta; *Henry Davidson*, for China; *New York Packet*, for Liverpool.—Aug. 1. *Wave*, for Liverpool; *Mormbarach*, for China; *Prince Regent*, for China.—4. *Magnificence*, for Aden; *Hebrides*, for China; *Harbinger*, for China.—6. *Clydesdale*, for Liverpool.—7. *Abberton*, from Macao.—11. *Fort William*, for China.—14. *Barbara*, for London.—18. *Independent*, for Hull.—25. *East London*, for London.—27. *Victoria* (steamer), for Suez.

Freight to London, Liverpool, and Clyde is nominally 20s. to 25s. per ton, but we have not heard of any shipments being made under these rates.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- July 3. At Kurrachee, Mrs. Dep. Assist. Commissary H. E. Dilly, son.
 8. In camp at Deesa, the lady of Lieut. H. C. Faulkner, 2nd, or Queen's Royals, daughter.
 13. At Dharwar, the wife of Mr. Apothecary D. Carvalho, Bombay establishment, daughter.
 18. At Katewady, Mrs. E. J. Hattroth, son.
 25. At Byculla, the lady of R. L. Leckie, Esq., daughter.
 — At Ahmedabad, the lady of Brev. Capt. R. C. Wormald, Bombay artillery, son.
 30. At Mazagon, the lady of Major W. Jacob, artillery, daughter.
 — In Military Square, Fort, Mrs. Walter Vears, daughter.
 — At Alibaug, the wife of a Gooroo, or Hindoo priest, was delivered of three children, girls, who are all doing well.
 31. At Mazagon, the lady of F. G. Bone, Esq., Indian navy, daughter.
 Aug. 5. At Gaumdavee, the lady of R. C. Woods, Esq., son.
 6. At Poona, the lady of Capt. Liddell, 23rd L.I., daughter.
 7. At Ahmedabad, the wife of Mr. E. C. Watkins, Moonsiff, son.
 8. At Belgaum, the lady of Lieut. Col. Lethbridge, of the 20th M.N.I., son.
 9. At Poona, the lady of P. Scott, Esq., civil service, daughter.
 15. At Mazagon, the wife of Mr. W. Stanley, police department, son.
 18. Mrs. George S. Collett, daughter.
 19. At Sholapoor, the lady of Capt. J. Murray Macdonald, 1st Madras L.C., son.
 21. At the Wilderness, Mrs. J. L. Johnson, son.
 — Mrs. John A. d'Souza, son and heir.
 23. Mrs. T. Gardiner, son.
 25. At Girgaum, Mrs. Francis Rodrigues, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- June 23. At Kurrachee, Mr. W. Taylor, of the Ordnance Store Department, to Mrs. B. McEvoy, of H.M.'s 40th reg.
 27. At Bombay, Lieut. Alfred Wm. Lucas, 7th reg. N.I., to Mary Charlotte, widow of the late Adam Dixon, Esq., and only daughter of the late Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Fallon.
 July 20. At Bombay, Mr. John W. Croscadden to Miss Mary Eliza, youngest daughter of Mr. C. Oliver.
 21. At Ahmedabad, Charles George Prendergast, Esq., of the civil service, to Helen Flora, only daughter of the late Major John Nixon, of H.M.'s 17th reg.
 Aug. 4. At Colabah, Richard James Belian, Esq., Assist. Surgeon, to Maria Anne, relict of the late G. W. Hession, Esq., H.M.'s 41st reg.
 15. At Poona, Corporal Simson Peter Angus, of the sappers and miners, to Mrs. Jane Dunn, sister to Mrs. Deputy Assistant Commissary H. F. Dilly, at Kurrachee.
 — At Byculla, Cap. Dashwood Strettle, 20th Madras, N.I., to Miss Mary Bush.

DEATHS.

- June 18. At Bombay, of cholera, Miss Phoebe Warham, late of Leeds, Yorkshire, on board the ship *Marchioness of Bute*, Bombay harbour, aged 38.
 July 4. At Girgaum, Mr. William Jardine, aged 35 years, late of the secretary's office.
 6. At Girgaum, in the 75th year of his age, Mr. Ignacio de Layola e Ga.
 13. Letitia, daughter of Mr. Samuel Cleaveland, aged 3.
 15. Of cholera, Mrs. Elizabeth Drinkwater, wife of Mr. George Drinkwater, steam department, H.C.S.
 18. At Tardeo, Mrs. Robert Frith, aged 37.
 26. At Kaira, Frank Lumsden, son of R. Keays, Esq., C.S., aged sixteen months.
 27. At Candahar, Ensign and Quarter Master C. Phillips, H.M.'s 40th reg., of fever.

July 29. At Jellalabad, of the bursting of an abscess, Lieut. George Buist, 10th Bengal Light Cavalry, eldest son of Dr. Buist, professor of ecclesiastical history, and minister of the town church of St. Andrews.

Aug. 5. William Miller (late of Madras), aged 41.

6. At Deesa, Louisa Emilie, infant daughter of Capt. Cotgrave, horse artillery.

7. At Sirdarpoor, near Bhopawur, the infant daughter of Capt. and Mrs. G. C. Stockley.

— Of fever, Capt. MacPhail, of the ship *Shah-un-Shah*, aged 63.

8. At Coilah (in Salsette), Most Reverend Father John Damceno de Almeida, vicar of the church at that place, aged 54.

16. At Colabah, of cholera, Capt. Bennet, of the 86th foot.

Ceylon.

APPOINTMENTS.

July 30. T. L. Gibson, Esq., to be a dep. Queen's adv. for Eastern circuit.—Date, 7th June, 1842.

W. G. Cumming, Esq., to be a dep. Queen's adv. for district of Colombo.—Date, 7th June, 1842.

J. R. Robertson, Esq., to be a dep. Queen's adv. for Southern circuit.—Date, 7th June, 1842.

SHIPPING.

Arrival.—July 30. H.M.S. *Alligator*, from Bombay.

Departure.—Aug. *Ann Metcalf*, for Calcutta.

BIRTH.

July 20. At Colombo, the lady of George Lée, Esq., postmaster general, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 7. At Colombo, Mr. Benjamin Thomasz, commissariat department, to Miss Emelia Sophia Daviot, only daughter of Mr. Emanuel Daviot, sen.

12. At Colombo, George Maclean, Esq., capt. Royal Artillery, and A. D. C. to his Exc. the Governor, to Jane Amelia, second daughter of his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B.

28. Edward Hume Smedley, Esq., Ceylon civil service, to Clara, third daughter of the late P. S. Curgenvén, Esq.

DEATHS.

June 25. At Trincomalie, Margaret, wife of Lieut. C. T. Smith, of the Ceylon Rifle Regt., aged 23.

July 16. At Colombo, Mr. John Raffa, aged 24.

— At Colombo, Catherine, second daughter of John Lewis Vanderstraaten, Esq., aged 13.

Penang, Singapore, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—June 22. *Memnon*, from Mauritius.—24. *Hugh Walker*, from Calcutta; *Earl of Balcarras*, from Bombay; *Clifton*, from Batavia.—26. H.C. st. *Diana*, from cruize; *Carolina*, from Batavia; *Water Witch*, from Calcutta.—28. *Asiatic*, from Bombay.—29. *Sylphide*, from Monte Video.

Departures.—June 24. *Flying Fish*, for China.—25. *Sultana*, for Sydney.

DEATHS.

June 7. At Penang, Mr. Henry Bowser, for upwards of eighteen years head master in the Government Orphan School.

16. At Penang, James Fairlie Carnegie, Esq., aged 41.

21. At Malacca, Daniel Koek, Esq.

26. At Singapore, Capt. W. Jobson, of the bark *Ganymede*, aged 29.

29. At Malacca, T. De Almada e Castro, colonel in the Portuguese military service at Macao.

July 10. At Singapore, Capt. James Inglis Nash, of the *Princess Charlotte*.

China.

APPOINTMENTS.

Hong-kong, May 27.—Mr. E. G. Reynolds app. land and road inspector, from 1st June.

April 30.—Brev. Major W. Caine, of 26th, or Cameronians, to be chief mag. of the Island of Hong-kong and its dependencies.

Lieut. W. Pedder, R.N., to be marine mag. of ditto.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—May 21. *Sea Queen*, from Calcutta.—22. *Pantaloön*, from do.—23. *Ann Watson*, from do.—24. *Corsair*, from Bombay.—27. *Oneida*, from New York; *Grafton*, from —; *John Christian*, from Liverpool; *Bengalee*, from do.; *Lawrence*, from Calcutta; *Huntress*, from New York.—31. *Ruparell*, from Bombay; *Herald*, from do.; *Ternate*, from Calcutta.

Departures.—May 22. *Henry Partt*, for New York.—26. *Panama*, for New York; *Akbar*, for Madras.—37. *Ann*, for London.—28. *Australasian Packet*, for Sydney.—June 1. H.M.S. *Hyacinth*, for England.—3. *Kestrel*, for Madras.—4. *Pantaloön*, for Calcutta; *Castle Huntly*, for Bombay; *Chusan*, for London.

Freight to London (June) from Macao £5, from Whampoa, £5, very scarce and difficult to be procured.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF MARQUESS WELLESLEY.

This eminent statesman and distinguished public character expired on the morning of the 26th September, after a short illness, at the advanced age of 82.

We shall, in our next Journal, publish a memoir of the late marquess, whose personal history is intimately connected with the history of British India.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Previous to the departure of the splendid steam-ship *Hindustan*, which is destined for the navigation of the Indian seas, between Calcutta and Ceylon, the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-Navigation Company, to whom she belongs, took advantage of the occasion to give an entertainment, on the 13th September, on board of her, to many official and eminent persons connected with the undertaking, and to members of the company, while she lay in the Southampton river. The vessel was built by Messrs. Wilson, of Liverpool; her length of keel is 220 feet; length over all, 250 feet; beam inside the paddle-boxes, 39 feet; depth, 30½ feet; burden, 2,017 tons; engines, 550-horse power. She is fitted with Capt. Smith's safety paddle-box boats, which are so large that the whole of the crew and passengers could be taken in them in any sea. She has also four large quarter-boats and stern-boat. She is divided by wrought-iron water-tight bulkheads into five compartments, and thus, in the event of a leak being sprung, however extensive, she is perfectly secured from foundering. The efficacy of this division of a ship into compartments has been proved in numerous instances. The first object which strikes the observer, after ascending the vessel's sides, is a splendid flush spar deck, which forms a spacious promenade from one end of the vessel to the other; from this deck a handsome staircase leads to the saloon and to two corridors, which extend the whole length of the main deck on each side, and into which the doors of the sleeping-cabins open; these corridors are delightfully spacious and airy. By these arrangements, passengers, in whatever part of the ship their sleeping-cabins may be, can pass with perfect comfort under shelter to and from the saloon, without going upon deck or mingling with the crew. The sleeping-cabins are sixty in number, comprising single, double, and family cabins, suitable to the various requirements of passengers. The cabins are fitted with every requisite for the voyage, and are all

perfectly light and airy. By means of the corridors, and the adaptation of the hatchways as trunks for ventilation, a constant circulation of air is kept up in every part of the vessel while in motion. Perfect seclusion is secured for the lady passengers: the larboard side of the ship, including a spacious drawing-room, is exclusively set apart for their accommodation. The party, including the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chairman of the East-India Company, and several members of Parliament, were entertained at a sumptuous *déjeuner* on board, whilst the vessel made a short excursion along the coast of the Isle of Wight. In returning thanks for the toast—"The Directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-Navigation Company," proposed by Sir James L. Lushington, Sir John Campbell, the chairman, said:—"In furtherance of the design to complete the steam communication with India, the company had sent Capt. England to examine into the facilities on the other side of the Isthmus of Suez. That gentleman had returned, after having executed his mission in a manner highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to the proprietors. The company were determined to establish a line of powerful steamships, of which he hoped the *Hindustan* might be considered as a favourable specimen; and should their efforts on the other side of the isthmus be supported as fully by the Government as those they had made up to Alexandria, he did feel entitled to say that hereafter the communication between this country and Calcutta, Ceylon, and Madras, would be as frequent and as regular as that which now existed between this country and Alexandria and Malta. Above all, he begged to acknowledge, on behalf of the company, the liberal system pursued towards them by the East-India Company—a tangible proof of which was their annual grant of £20,000. This was, however, but characteristic of their general system in all matters by which our eastern dominions were calculated to be benefited."

The *Hindustan* took her departure on the 24th September. Her first place of call will be Gibraltar; receiving there some passengers and coals, she proceeds to the Cape de Verd islands, thence to the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta. From Calcutta she will start on her regular line for Suez about the 15th of January, calling at Madras and Ceylon, and is expected to arrive at Suez on the 10th of February. She takes out about eighty passengers from hence, and, it is said, has about twenty more to take on board at Gibraltar and the Cape.

A proposal has been made to the New Zealand Company, by a body of persons who contemplate emigration to New Zealand, to form a new settlement on the eastern coast of the Middle Island on a plan which will obviate the inconveniences and impediments encountered in preceding experimental colonies; commencing operations by sending out a preliminary expedition, consisting of surveyors, civil engineers, mechanics, and a few agricultural labourers, to prepare the settlement for receiving the first body of colonists, comprising a due proportion of capitalists and settlers. The New Zealand Company have expressed their willingness to entertain the proposal, "provided that her Majesty's Government will consent thereto, upon such terms as shall afford the company a reasonable remuneration for the responsibility and risk of the undertaking, and provided no insuperable difficulties shall be found to arise out of circumstances now unforeseen."

Arrangements are in progress for the transmission of the overland mail *viâ* Trieste. The conveyance of the mail by the proposed route will occasion little or no delay, and will cost a much smaller sum than is now demanded. The Emperor of Austria will permit the mail to pass through his dominions without charge, provided Austrian steamers are employed in conveying it to England. The plan is under the consideration of the Post-Office authorities, and, if adopted, will make us wholly independent of the French post-office.—*U. S. Gazette.*

There are many circumstances at present which imperatively call for some notice of the financial position of the East-India Company, and the state of our monetary transactions with India generally. By some calculations which have been furnished

on the subject, it appears that a most extraordinary falling off has taken place in the amount remitted on private account in bills of exchange drawn by the directors on the Indian treasuries in the four months that have elapsed since last April, as compared with a similar period in 1841, being indeed no less than £1,131,316. 11s. 6d.* This reduction of the amount of remittances is attributed to the high rate of exchange (12s.) fixed by the Court of Directors for their bills; and the correspondent who furnishes the calculations observes, that the Government, having advanced the rate of exchange to a prohibitory degree, without notice, will probably pursue the same course in India, the effect of which would be to depreciate the value of all merchandize, by the producer and merchant being forced to rely for the sale of bills against goods, upon the funds of private individuals, the supply of which would be by no means adequate to the demand. The object, it is said, which the directors had in view, in raising the rate of exchange, was to force private persons to send out bullion to India; but this, our correspondent says, has proved a failure, as the whole amount remitted in bullion during the four months referred to has not exceeded £150,000, while the value of treasure drawn from India within the last three years is estimated at £13,000,000. This drain, our correspondent remarks, has quite deranged the currency of the country; and the only way to reform it would be for the Government itself to make shipments of bullion, the Treasury again being thrown open for the sale of bills, at a rate not worse than bullion shipment would yield. Thus the Government might remit bullion to the amount of £2,000,000, and replace that value in the home treasury by passing draughts at such rates as the bullion when coined would realize, or the bullion might be replaced by the purchase of bills collaterally secured by the shipments of merchandize from India.—*Times*.

Downing Street, Oct. 4.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major Henry Havelock, of H.M.'s 13th regiment of Foot, to be a Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint the following officers, in the service of the East-India Company, to be Companions of the said Order:—

Brevet-Major James Fraser, of the 11th regiment Bengal light cavalry.

Brevet-Major Augustus Abbott, of the Bengal artillery.

Brevet-Major C. E. T. Oldfield, of the 5th regiment of Bengal light cavalry.

Brevet-Major G. Broadfoot, of the 34th regiment of Madras native infantry.

Brevet-Major (local rank in Afghanistan) George Hall M'Gregor, of the Bengal artillery.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES, &c.

3rd Dragoon Guards (in Bengal). Lieut. Gen. Francis Newbery to be colonel, v. Sir J. C. Dalbiac, app. to 4th Lt. Dragoons.

9th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Lieut. T. J. Francis, from 4th L. Drags., to be lieut., v. Magan, who exchanges.

16th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Surg. B. L. Sandham, M.D., from 62nd F., to be surg., v. Harcourt dec.

17th Foot (at Aden). Ens. J. L. M'Pherson to be lieut. without purch., v. Baird, dec.

22nd Foot (at Bombay). Assist. Surg. A. Campbell to be surg., v. Ore, app. to 62nd Foot.

25th Foot (Cape of Good Hope). Lieut. W. Brumell, from 75th F., to be paym., v. W. Dean, who retires upon h.p.

Total, 1841.				
	£.	s.	d.	
May	178,808	13	1	
June	502,116	11	3	
July	374,347	9	6	
August	256,378	17	8	
1841	1,311,651	11	6	
1842	180,335	0	0	
Leas remitted in 4 months } 1,131,316 11 6				
in 1842.....				

Total, 1842.				
	£.	s.	d.	
May	60,084	10	5	
June	45,030	16	1	
July	25,894	14	10	
August	40,324	18	8	
	£180,335	0	0	

31st Foot (in Bengal). Ens. J. P. Robertson to be lieut. by purch., v. Frend who retires; J. Gould, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Robertson.

40th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. F. Huey to be lieut. without purch., v. Armstrong, dec; Ens. P. W. Miller to be lieut. without purch., v. Huey whose prom. has been cancelled.

41st Foot (at Madras). T. C. Taylor, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Matthews who retires.

50th Foot (in Bengal). Capt. P. Petit to be maj. by purch., v. Fothergill, who retires; Lieut. G. G. M. Cobban to be capt. by purch., v. Petit; Ens. R. B. Bellers to be lieut. by purch., v. Cobban; J. C. Bishop, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Bellers.

62nd Foot (in Bengal). Surg. J. A. Ore, from 22nd F., to be surg., v. Sandham app. to 16th L. D.

63rd Foot (at Madras). Ens. W. G. L. Crowther to be lieut. without purch., v. Spier, dec.

84th Foot (at Madras). Ens. W. F. Macbean to be lieut. without purch., v. Dowdall, whose prom. has been cancelled.

87th Foot (at Mauritius). The Hon. R. W. D. Shirley to be 2nd-lieut. by purch., v. Moore, prom. to 41st F.

90th Foot (at Ceylon). Capt. H. C. Johnson, from h.p. 7th L. D., to be capt., v. J. Wilson, who exch., receiving diff.; Lieut. J. H. Bringham to be capt. by purch., v. Johnson, who retires; Ens. H. Lecky to be lieut. by purch., v. Bringham; T. De C. Hamilton, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Lecky.

94th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. C. D. C. O'Brien, from 63rd F., to be capt. without purch., v. Stoddard dec.

95th Foot (at Ceylon). Lieut. J. R. Ford to be adj., v. Rogers prom.; Ens. G. J. Dowdall to be lieut. without purch.

Ceylon Rifle Regt. Lieut. J. Marchington, from h.p. 13th L. D., to be lieut., v. Ostheyden, prom.; Lieut. H. Lucas to be 1st-lieut. by purch., v. Marchington, who ret.; H. Bird, gent., to be 2nd-lieut. by purch., v. Lucas.

Brevet. — To be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army. Major R. Pattisson, 13th Foot.

To be Majors in the Army. Captains Henry Cavendish Johnson, of the 90th Foot; William Boates, of the 61st Foot; H. Havelock, 13th Foot; A. P. S. Wilkinson, ditto; H. Wade, ditto; J. H. Fenwick, ditto.

To be Majors in the Army in the East-Indies only. Captains A. Abbott, Bengal Artillery; C. E. T. Oldfield, 5th regt. Bengal I.t. Cav.; G. Broadfoot, 34th Madras N.I.; T. Seaton, 35th Bengal N.I.; H. P. Burn, 1st Bengal N.I.; E. R. Mainwaring, 16th Bengal N.I.; J. B. Backhouse, Bengal Art.; A. G. F. J. Young-husband, 35th Bengal N.I.

To be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army in the East-Indies only. Lieut.-Col. T. Monteath, 35th Bengal N.I.

To have the local rank of Major in Afghanistan. Lieut. G. H. M'Gregor, Bengal Artillery.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals at British Ports.

SEPT. 3. *Chieftain*, Payne, from Bombay, April 23.—5. *Justina*, Loader, from Bengal, March 25; *Courier*, Baigrie, from Cape, June 14; *Strath Eden*, Wolf, from Bombay, April 7; *Majestic*, Brodie, from Bengal, March 24; *Corea*, Kerr, from Bombay, April 19; *Coaxer*, Ridley, from Bengal, March 3; *Woolsington*, Pearson, from Ceylon, April 8; *Montrose*, Peter, from Bengal, Jan. 24.—6. *Agripina*, Rodgers, from Ceylon, March 30; *Lady of the Lake*, Francis, from V.D. Land, April 14; *Hortensia*, Story, from Ceylon, April 8; *Lady Bute*, Watson, from Bengal, March 3.—7. *Palinurus*, Henderson, from Bengal, March 10; *Lintin*, Gilman, from Bombay, May 10; *William Carey*, Glenday, from Bengal, Feb. 28.—9. *Greut Liverpool* (Str.), from Alexandria, Aug. 22; *Thomas Hoult*, Uppleby, from Singapore, March 22.—10. *Bland*, Callan, from Bengal, April 25; *Marg. Pollock*, Pye, from Bombay, May 10; *Robert Scourfield*, Moffatt, from Moulmein, March 10.—12. *Asia*, Pater-son, from Port Phillip, April 30; *Diana*, Strickland, from Bombay, May 11; *Kingsdown*, — from South Seas, —; *Enchantress*, Cromack, from Ceylon, April 2; *Andromeda*, Coltish, from Bengal, March 22; *Falcon*, Anstruther, from Mauritius, May 23; *Autumnus*, White, from China, March 30; *Alan Ker*, M'Kechnie, from Bombay, April 16; *Pearl*, Burrows, from China, March 23; *Annabella*, Ward, from Bengal, May 2; *Troubadour*, Sharpe, from Bengal, April 10; *James Moran*, Fergus-son, from Bombay, May 5; *Nerio*, Hill, from Port Phillip, May 18; *Parsee*, Chi-vers, from Bengal, April 13; *Catherine Jamieson*, Hutchinson, from New South

Wales, March 24.—13. *Sesostris*, Rowe, from Madras, May 4; *Crown*, Kerr, from Bombay, May 25; *Eweretta*, Darley, from New South Wales, April 14; *Chio*, Taylor, from Mauritius, May—; *Ingleborough*, Rea, from Bengal, April 25; *Layton*, Stephens, from Singapore, Feb. 28; *Cambridge*, Brown, from Bombay, April 20; *W. and M. Brown*, Banton, from Bengal, April 10; *Mary. Catharina*, Schippers, from Batavia, —. 14. *Wallace*, Main, from Bombay, May 21; *Mury*, Bloss, from South Seas, —. 15. *Stratford*, Haslep, from Mauritius, June 11; *Euphrates*, Wilson, from China, April 28; *Tigris*, Symonds, from Ceylon, May 9.—16. *United Kingdom*, Eshelby, from Bombay, May 20; *John Graham*, Turner, from Ceylon, April 18; *George*, Donaldson, from Algoa Bay, July 10; *Harriet L.*, Picot, from Mauritius, May 23; *Christina*, Simpson, from Bombay, March 17; *Perseverance*, Corkhill, from Singapore, March 26; *Sophie*, Ketels, from Batavia, —; *Edouard*, Harkema, from Batavia, April 20; *Prinses Marijanne*, Scott, from Batavia, May 18.—17. *Achilles*, Marshall, from Mauritius, June 1; *Kingston*, Broadfoot, from Bengal, April 10; *Shakespear*, Henderson, from Bombay, May 10.—19. *Nankin*, Palmer, from Bengal, May 8; *Dowthorpe*, Lofty, from Singapore, March 30; *Apame*, Wilson, from Algoa Bay, June 20; *Samuel Boddington*, Noakes, from Bombay, June 1; *Brothers*, Walton, from Batavia, April 13; *Lanarkshire*, Carmichael, from Bombay, May 17; *Barbara Gordon*, Ritchie, from Batavia, April 29; *Lady Kinnaird*, Robb, from Bengal, April 21; *Arabian*, Gardner, from Bengal, April 5; *Harmonie*, Gelkerken, from Padang, —. 20. *John Renwick*, Morgan, from China, May 5; *Gartsherrie*, Anderson, from Ceylon, May 8; *Agostina*, Perry, from Launceston, June 3; *Branken Moor*, Smith, from Port Phillip, April 25; *Belhaven*, Crawford, from Singapore, April 25; *Mary Anne*, Cocks, from Algoa Bay, July 1; *Lady Kennaway*, Spence, from Bombay, May 21; *Tasso*, Crofton, from Bombay, Feb. 20; *North Briton*, Fyall, from Bengal, May 2.—21. *W. S. Hamilton*, Brom, from Siam, April 30; *Jane*, Stavers, from N. S. Wales, April 12; *Nine*, Denny, from Bengal, April 8; *Thomas Lee*, Woolf, from Singapore, April 30; *Elizabeth*, Weatherly, from Bombay, May 10; *Morayshire*, Lamotte, from Bengal, March 22; *Rachel*, Scott, from Bombay, April 20; *John Hullet*, Austin, from Mauritius, July 2.—22. *Janes*, Pasley, from Bengal, March 16; *Varuna*, Mould, from Bengal, April 12; *Devonshire*, Stephens, from Batavia, June 8; *Countess of Minto*, Wishart, from Singapore, May 7; *Caroline*, Woodward, from Ceylon, April 10.—*Burnhopeside*, Pratt, from Bengal, March 18.—23. *Penyard Park*, Middleton, from Mauritius, June 20.—24. *Zenobia*, Owen, from Bengal, May 13; *Fortitude*, Arbuthnot, from the Cape, July 28.—29. *Steadfast*, Owen, from Cape of Good Hope, July 27; *Luscar*, Mackie, from Manilla, April 30.—Oct. 4. *Gentoo*, Dodds, from Bengal, April 25; *Prince of Orange*, from Batavia, June 19.

Departures.

Aug. 2. *Britannia*, Gellatly, for Port Phillip, from Leith.—16. *Pearl*, Batchelor, for Mauritius, from Marseilles.—31. *Diana*, Ireland, for Bengal, from Bordeaux; *Palmira*, Campbell, for Singapore, from Clyde.—SEPT. 2. *Sophia*, — for Ceylon, from Shields.—4. *Mertown*, Kenn, for Bombay, from Liverpool; *Matilda*, Dawson, for Cape, from Liverpool; *Prince of Wales*, Alexander, for New Zealand, from Deal.—5. *Ann*, Johnston, for Mauritius, from Londonderry; *Swift*, David, for Ceylon, from Liverpool.—6. *Carnatic*, Hyne, for Bombay, from Portsmouth.—7. *Earl of Lonsdale*, Pigeon, for South Africa, from Deal.—11. *Dora*, Harvey, for Mauritius, from Torbay.—12. *Tasmania*, Jamieson, for Hobart Town, from Deal; *Lady Gray*, Hawkes, for Swan River, from Deal; *Jane Cumming*, Bassett, for Cape, from Deal.—13. *Hamlet*, Wilson, for N. S. Wales, from Portsmouth.—16. *Lady Flora Hastings*, Sampson, for Bengal, from Liverpool; *City of Derry*, Vincent, for China, from Portsmouth; *Statesman*, Quiller, for N. S. Wales, from Liverpool; *Gilbert Munro*, Nicholson, for Mauritius, from Deal.—17. *Edina*, Skinner, for Bombay, from Clyde.—18. *Queen*, MacLeod, for Bengal, from Portsmouth; *Earl Grey*, Bell, for Bengal, from Liverpool.—19. *Royal Sovereign*, Walker, for Launceston, from Cork; *Argam*, Leitch, for Bengal, from Clyde; *Duchess of Northumberland*, Scott, for V. D. Land, from Deal; *John Bibby*, Cawkett, for Bengal, from Deal.—20. *Kilblain*, Shaw, for Bengal, from Clyde; *Helen*, Dunn, for Mauritius, from Bordeaux.—21. *Admiral Moorson*, Knight, for Aden, from Gravesend.—22. *Sarah Scott*, Black, for N. S. Wales, from Deal; *Australia*, Fawcett, for Bombay, from Deal.—23. *Thomas Arbuthnot*, Smith, for Bengal, from Deal; *Mary White*, Johnson, for China, from Liverpool; *Caroline*, Williams, for Ceylon, from Gravesend.—24. *Hindustan* (Str.), Moresby, for Bengal, &c., from Southampton.—25. *Courier*, Baignie, for Cape, from Deal; *Port Fleetwood*, Vidler, for Cape, from Deal; *Munster Lass*, Carrew, for St. Helena, from Deal; *Orwell*, Colburn, for Bombay, from Deal; *Earl Grey*, Mollison, for V. D. Land, from Plymouth; *Carnadina*, Ellis, for Aden, from Deal.—26. *Alfred*, Brett, for N. S. Wales, from Torbay; *Young Queen*, Bolton, for Ba-

tavia, from Liverpool.—27. *Windsor*, Voss, for Bengal, from Gravesend; *Duke of Argyll*, Bristow, for Madras, from Gravesend; *Prince of Wales*, Wilson, for Bengal, from —. Oct. 2. *Garland Grove*, Forward, for V.D. Land, from Deal; *Nutcut*, Wright, for Bengal, from Deal; *Indus*, Mackenzie, for New Zealand, from Deal; *Sophia*, Johns, for Bombay, from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Zenobia, from Bengal (corrected list): Mesdames Cheek and Child, Reynell and four children, Wilson, Delmar, Houlton and two children; Miss Carmichael, C. W. Smith, Esq., B. C. S.; Lieut. Harrison, 1st Eur. Reg.; Master and Miss Sandys. From the Cape: Col. and Mrs. Lewis, Roy. Eng.; Mrs. Jenkins; Miss Jenkins; Capt. Arkoll (landed at the Cape); Mrs. Houlton and two children; G. F. Houlton, Esq., B. C. S.; Dr. King; Lieut. Tickle. Died at sea: May 20, J. Hunter, Esq., B. C. S.; June 1, Ens. Harcourt, B. N. I.

Per Morayshire, from Bengal: Mrs. Lamotte; Mr. Whitaker.

Per Lady Kennaway, from Bombay: Capt. F. P. and Mrs. Webb, I. N.; Hon. Capt. Byron; Mrs. Waterfield; Messrs. Jackson, Keating, (Dr.) Mouatt, Grant.

Per Stratford, from Mauritius: Mr. and Mrs. Dufay and children; Mrs. Buchanan.

Per Penyard Park, from Mauritius: Mr. and Mrs. Rowlandson; Messrs. T. Duce and Redderford.

Per Falcon, from Mauritius: Messrs. Lurin, de Retty, Marshall, Bundin.

Per Troubadour, from Bengal: Messrs. J. Beard, Manson, Sampson, and Capt. Foulton, 63rd Regt.

Per Alan Ker, from Bombay (corrected list): Mr. and Mrs. Salmon; Capt. and Mrs. Salmon and children.

Per Palinurus, from Bengal: Mrs. Henderson and child; Miss and Master Hume.

Per Euphrates, from China: Mr. J. W. Simpson (died at sea, July 5.)

Per Pearl, from China: Mrs. Ellis; Mr. Perkins.

Per United Kingdom, from Bombay: Mesdames Moore and Robertson; children of Capt. Hurlock, and Mrs. Chadwick.

Per Westminster, from Singapore: Capt. Fulton, R. N.; Mr. Fulton; Mr. Davis, R. N.

Per Prince of Orange, from Batavia: Capt. H. Arnold.

Per Elizabeth, from Bengal: Mrs. Wm. Smith; Mr. W. Pybus.

Per Great Liverpool, from Malta and Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge; Mr. and Mrs. Woodcock; Messrs. Keyser, Dent, Gwyn, Woollaston; Capt. Leeson; Capt. Johnson; Capt. Cogan; Rev. Mr. Malone; Mr. Shirman and lady; Mr. Fitzgibbon; Mr. Palmer; Mr. A. Gills; J. H. Archer; Dr. Howell.

Per Steamer Victoria: Maj.-Gen. Farquharson, Bombay army; Mr. and Mrs. Egan; Mr. Pridham; Lieut. P. L. Fagan, 1st Bombay L. C. (lancers); M. Monge, Esq.; J. MacAdam, Esq., physician general Bombay army; G. H. Mackay, Esq.; Lieut. E. S. Blake, Bombay art.; Lieut. G. P. Kennett, ditto; W. Wright, Esq.; Warner Varnham, Esq.; Lieut. Cookson; G. B. Earp, Esq.; W. F. Roome, Esq. To Aden: two Arabs, 2nd class passengers.

Passengers Expected.

Per Fairlie, from Madras: Mesdames Ogilvie and family, Cumberlege and family, Hooper and family, and Wellington; Miss Burke; G. M. Ogilvie, A. Lyall, and G. Wellington, Esqrs.; Capt. Cumberlege and two Masters Roberts.

Per Prince Albert, from Madras: Mrs. Pollock and servant; Mrs. Woodward and children; Mrs. Wood; Mrs. Smith.

Per East London, from Bombay: Mr. C. Dudley.

Per Marquis of Bute, from Bombay: Mr. J. Farmer.

Per Mountstuart Elphinstone, from Bombay: Maj. Fothergill, H. M. 50th regt. For the Cape: Dr. Wallich; Samuel Palmer, Esq., C. S.

Per Old England, from Bombay: Mr. Peter Rawlinson.

Per Bombay Steamers:—Oct., additional: Lieut. W. Williams; Mr. Scott and two children; Lieut. Burgoyne. Nov.: A. Mackenzie, Esq.; Edmund Smith, Esq., and lady; Mr. Spencer. Dec.: Maj. and Mrs. E. Butler and three children; Dr. and Mrs. Rae; Mrs. Col. Ovans; Masters Charles and John Ovans. Jan., 1843: Mrs. Col. Havelock and two children. March: Mrs. Moore and two children; Mrs. Clarke and family.

Per Glencairn, from Mauritius: Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham; the Hon. O. G. Lambert, ens. 12th regt.; Mr. E. Younghusband.

Per Cheshire, from Mauritius: Capt. and Mrs. Ward; Sir Lionel Smith (a minor); the Misses Smith; Dr. and Mrs. Pearson.

Per Fairy Queen, from Ceylon: Lieut. Woodgate, 90th regt.; Capt. and Mrs. Douthwaite.

Per Chusan, from China: Messrs. Wilkinson, Dent, and Laing; Capt. Whittingham.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Hindostan, for Cape, Mauritius, Ceylon, Calcutta, &c.: Mr. Leishman and servant; Colonel Cock, C.B., and servant; Mr. Reddie; Mr. Campbell; Mrs. Brandreth; Mr. and Mrs. Crawford; Miss Ricketts and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Shaw; Lieutenant Werge; Mr. Pigou; Mrs. Russel and two children; Miss Llewellyn; Mrs. Hudson; Mrs. Scott; Mrs. and Miss King; Mrs. Procter; Mr., Mrs., and the Misses Layard and servant; Mrs. Richards; Mrs. Smith; Mrs. E. Thompson; Mr. Emerson; Messrs. Fowle; Major Wilson; Rev. Mr. Elonis; Colonel and Mrs. Sargent, infant, and servant; Mr. Wilkins; Mr. Kampff; Mr. Harriott; Mr. Udney; Mr. Dalrymple; Colonel Dickson; Dr. Innes; Mr. Knott; Mr. Mountjoy; Mr. Scott; Mr. Sherbourn; Mr. J. Reid; Mr. Small; Mr. Young; Mr. Shand; Mr. Hackett; Mr. Scott; Mr. Swinton; Mr. Twynam; Lieutenant Westthrop; Mr. Leslie; Mr. Robson; Mr. Drever; Mr. and Mrs. Jackson; Mr. Engledue and family; Mr. Patterson; &c.

Per Great Liverpool, for Alexandria: Dr. and Mrs. Sullivan; Lieut. Jervis; Mr. Binney; Mr. Thurnburn and family; Miss Thacker; Miss S. Barbe; Mrs. Pitt; Mr. Thomas, and two Misses Thomas; Mrs. Elliott; Miss Anderson; Miss Stewart; Mrs. Lyons; Mrs. Lawrence; Mrs. Leckie; Mrs. Andrews; Messrs. Gordon, Morgan, Lawrence, Karr, Fane, Skinner, Pitt, Francis, M'Grath, Leckie, Kendall, Egerton, Auld, Rennie, West, Gray, Jenkins, Armstrong, Suhre, Elliott, Wellis, Harriott; Mr. and Mrs. Hathorn; Major Drummond; Mr. Liddle; Capt. Bradford; Ens. Hayes; Ens. Parratt.—For Malta: Mrs. More; Miss Maxwell; Miss Mearns; Mrs. Allworth; Miss Spooner; Capt. and Mrs. Hallett; Major Askwith; Mrs. Warden and family; Mr. Archbold; Mrs. M'Kenzie and party; Mr. Werry; Capt. and Mrs. Robinson; Mr. Mears.

Per Duke of Argyll, for Madras: Capt. and Mrs. Patrickson; Mr. and Mrs. M'Taggart; Mrs. King; Mr. and Mrs. Dunn; Mr. and Mrs. Malandet, two children of Capt. Ricketts; Mr. and Mrs. Pycroft; Dr. Dickie; the Misses Orme.

Per Windsor, for Calcutta (corrected list): Major and Mrs. Boyd; Mr. Swinton; Mrs. Van Voorst and child; Miss Allen; Mr. Allen; Mr. Moore; Mr. R. Grant; Mr. R. Christie; Mr. H. King; Mr. F. Marks.

Per Sophia, for Bombay: Mr. Dalzell (or Dazell) and lady; Mrs. Johns; Miss Dalzell; Dr. Hughes and lady; Mr. Duff; Mr. Leggatt.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 21. At Dieppe, the lady of G. H. Skelton, Esq., Madras civil service, daughter.

30. At Farley House, Somerset, the lady of Henry Baskerville, Esq., late Madras civil service, daughter.

Sept. 4. At Nursling, near Southampton, the lady of Capt. C. S. Stuart, 14th Bombay N.I., daughter.

6. In Hertford Street, Mayfair, the lady of Capt. Darley, H.M. 98th regt. (China) son.

8. At Clarendon Place, Hyde Park Gardens, the lady of Philip Melville, Esq., son.

10. At Warwick Villas, Harrow Road, the lady of Capt. E. Foord, H.C.S., daughter.

11. At Boulogne, the lady of Dr. H. Newmarch, late of the Bengal med. service, daughter.

14. At Maida Vale, the lady of James Lamb, Esq., daughter.

20. The wife of John Shephard, Esq., of Kensington Square, son.

25. In Curzon Street, Mayfair, the Viscountess Jocelyn, daughter.

29. At Upper Hyde Park Street, the lady of Capt. A. Chapman, daughter.

— In North Crescent, Bedford Square, the lady of R. B. Duncan, Esq., Bengal med. serv., son.

Oct. 2. At Reading, the lady of Maj. Gen. Tickell, C.B., daughter.

5. At Charleywood, Herts, the lady of C. R. Baynes, Esq., Madras, C.S., son.

7. At Feltam Hill, the lady of Wm. Sheffield, Esq., late of the Madras civil service, son.

MARRIAGES.

June 8. At Sierra Leone, Capt. T. Smales, 3rd West-India regt., to Clara, daughter of his Exr. Col. M'Donald, governor of the colony.

Aug. 31. At Welling, Oxon, F. W. Curteis, Esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Wilby, 90th F. (at Ceylon).

— At Bath, A. Williams, Esq., to Ann, only daughter of the late W. J. Denby, Esq., of the War Office, and granddaughter of the late Lieut. Col. Denby, E.I.C.S.

Sept. 8. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Sir John Hay Williams, Bart., of Bodelyddan, Flint, to Sarah Amherst, only daughter of Earl Amherst.

13. At St. George's, Hanover Square, H. G. Astell, Esq., Bengal civil service, son of W. Astell, Esq., M.P. for Bedfordshire, to Louisa, daughter of Maj. Gen. Wynyard, C.B.

14. At Worthing, Hants, W. L. Smart, Esq., of Trew hitt House, Northumberland, to Charlotte, daughter of the late W. H. Gordon, Esq., of the civil service, Madras.

— At St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, G. C. Allen, Esq., barrister-at-law, Inner Temple, to Georgiana, only child of the late Capt. G. Heming, Hon. E. I. C.'s naval service.

15. At Hollingbourne, Kent, John Savage, of Jinnings, Esq., late master of H.M.'s Supreme Court at Madras, to Sarah, daughter of Baldwin Duppa Duppa, of Hollingbourne House, Esq.

— At Horncastle, the Rev. R. D. B. Rawnsley, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxon, to Catherine, only daughter of the late Sir Willingham Franklin, Knight, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Madras.

17. At St. George's, Hanover Square, George D. Coleman, Esq., of the Hon. E.I.C.'s service at Singapore, to Maria, daughter of the late G. Vernon, Esq., of Clontarffe Castle, near Dublin.

— At Wellington, Somersetshire, Edward Wardroper, Esq., captain Madras army, to Mary, daughter of James Marsh, Esq., of Alphington Villa, near Exeter.

20. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Capt. Egerton Leigh, Queen's Dragoon Guards, to Lydia, daughter of John Smith Wright, Esq., of Rempstone Hall, Nottinghamshire.

22. At Hammersmith, Frederick, son of the late Lieut. R. Lloyd Ferrar, H.M. 11st regt. (at Madras), to Jane, daughter of the late Mr. G. Cook, of Hammersmith.

24. At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, Campbell Richardson, Esq., of the Hon. E.I.C.'s service, to Ellen, daughter of R. Atkinson, Esq.

— At Paris, Jules de la Chère, advocate of the king's counsel, to Mary, daughter of the late H. Matthews, puisne judge of the Supreme Court, Ceylon.

28. At Bellsbank, Ayrshire, D. Woodburn, Esq., M.D., Bengal med. étab., to Jane, daughter of the late J. Walker, Esq.

29. At Islington, Mr. F. Jaques, of Spitalfields, to Isabella, daughter of W. Jaques, Esq., of Bareilly, E. Indies.

Oct. 4. At St. Pancras Church, G. P. Sealy, Esq., lieut. in the Bombay artillery, son of the late Col. Sealy, to Anne, daughter of R. S. White, Esq., of Gordon Place, Tavistock Square.

DEATHS.

May 28. On board the *Zenobia*, in the Bay of Bengal, on his passage to England, John, son of Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, Bart., aged 43.

June 1. On board the *Zenobia*, on his passage from Calcutta to England, Ens. R. Harcourt, third son of J. J. Harcourt, Esq., late of the East-India House.

July 1. At sea, on board the *Scotia*, the Rev. James Justus Tucker, chaplain on the Bengal establishment.

18. At Rio de Janeiro, David Stevenson, Esq.

19. At sea, on board the *Lady Kennaway*, from Bombay to London, Francis, only son of the late Lieut. F. Jackson, R.N.

27. At the baths of Lucca, Edward, son of Col. Newbery, late Madras civ. serv.

Aug. 20. At Niagara Falls, W. Dundas, Esq., late Hon. E.I.C.'s serv. Bengal.

31. At Tunbridge Wells, Col. J. Daniell, late 49th F. (now in China).

Sept. 4. At South Lambeth, Lieut. Col. Blyth, late 49th F. (now in China).

7. At Pau, Basses Pyrenées, Alexander Bell, Esq., late of the Hon. E. I. C.'s civil service, and a member of council on their Bombay establishment, aged 71.

— At Vansittart Terrace, Greenwich, William Bartlett, Esq., late Hon. E. I. C.'s Bengal marine.

8. At Oxted Cottage, Surrey, the widow of the late Lieut. Col. F. W. Bellis, Hon. E. I. C.'s service, aged 66.

1842.]

Home Intelligence.

— In Blandford Square, the widow of the late Col. Clarke, C.B., Bengal, aged 71.

15. In Somerset Street, Portman Square, Capt. Hine, late of the Hon. E. C.'s service, aged 60.

— At the Royal Dockyard, Woolwich, Peter Ewart, Esq., chief engineer and inspector of machinery to H.M.'s Government, aged 75.

— At Liverpool, of typhus fever, aged 17, J. O. Russell, son of the late Sir William Oldhall Russell, chief justice of Bengal.

21. At Ingouville, Seine Inférieure, Mary, infant daughter of J. Ouchterlony, Esq., of Madras.

26. At Kingston House, Knightsbridge, after a few days' illness, the Marquess Wellesley, aged 83. [The Marquess Wellesley succeeded Lord Cornwallis as Governor-General of India in 1797. His lordship's administration in India, which was of seven years' duration, was distinguished by great military spirit, and attended by some brilliant and important events favourable to the ascendancy of the British name and dominion.]

— Charles, eldest son of the Lord Bishop of Tasmania, aged 5.

Oct. 2. At Wivelescombe, Somerset, Maj. Gen. C. A. Walker, H.E.I.C.'s serv., aged 59.

— In Sloane Street, J. W. Laing, Esq., late of the Bengal C.S.

— In St. James's Square, Lieut. Col. G. Thornhill, C.B., late 14th Foot.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from Sept. 5 to Oct. 5, 1842.

Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
5	Shut.	Shut.	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shut.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shut.	—	93 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	51 53p
6	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93	—	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	249 51	93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	53p
7	—	—	93 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	93 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	51 53p
8	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	51 53p
9	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93	—	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	249	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93	35 37p	53p
10	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93	—	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	93 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 37p	51 53p
12	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	93	—	51 53p
13	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	249 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	35 37p	51 53p
14	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93	36 37p	51 53p
15	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	93 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	51 53p
16	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	250 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	36 38p	51p
17	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93	—	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 38p	53p
19	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	93	36p	51 53p
20	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	249 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	51 53p
21	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	249	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93	36 38p	51 53p
22	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	249 50	93 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 38p	51 53p
23	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93	36 37p	51 53p
24	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	93	36p	50 52p
26	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 38p	50 52p
27	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	248	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 37p	50 52p
28	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	249	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	36p	50p
29	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	247 49	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	36p	49 51p
30	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	249	93	—	49 51p
Oct. 1	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	—	249	93	—	51p
3	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	—	—	93	—	49 51p
4	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	—	—	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	50 52p
5	—	—	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	—	—	93	39p	50 53p

BARRY and Co., Stock and Share Brokers,

7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees P. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 740½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8, 1842.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors Co.'s Rs. cwt.	13 0	@ 18 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F.md.	4 7	@ 4 9
Bottles do.	100 0	— 8 8	— flat do.	4 10	@ 4 12
Coals B. md.	0 6	— 0 8	— English, sq. do.	2 5	— 2 7
Copper Sheet, 16-32 Sa. Rs. F. md.	41 0	— 42 0	— flat do.	2 2	— 2 4
— Brasiers' do.	35 12	— 36 4	Bolt do.	2 6	— 2 7
— Ingot do.	34 10	— 34 13	Sheet do.	4 10	— 5 0
— Old Gross do.	35 12	— 36 0	Nails cwt.	11 0	— 15 0
Bolt do.	46 0	— 48 0	Hoops F. md.	3 8	— 3 10
Tile do.	34 6	—	Kentledge cwt.	1 0	— 1 2
Nails, assort. do.	42 0	— 49 0	Lead, Pig. Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 15	— 7 0
Peru Slab. Ct. Rs. do.	—	—	— unstamped. do.	6 12	— 6 14
Russia Sa. Rs. do.	—	—	Millinery 10 D.	—	16 D.
Copperas do.	1 2	— 1 3	Shot Co.'s Rs. bag	3 4	— 3 10
Cottons, chintz Co. Rs. pce.	2 4	— 5 2	Spelter Sa. Rs. F. md.	16 2	— 16 4
— Muslins do.	1 2	— 9 8	Stationery 15 D.	—	30 D.
— Yarn 20 to 140 mos.	0 3.1	— 0 6.9	Steel, English. Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 0	— 6 8
Cutlery, fine. P.C.	—	25 D.	— Swedish do.	10 0	— 10 8
Glass Ware. 15 D.	—	25 D.	Tin Plates Co. Rs. box	16 0	— 16 2
Ironmongery 40 D.	—	50 D.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .yd.	4 12	— 5 8
Hosiery, cotton. 5 D.	—	15 D.	— coarse and middling.	1 0	— 4 8
Ditto, silk 5 A.	—	12 A.	— Flannel, fine.	0 7	— 1 6

MADRAS, Aug. 8, 1842.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles 100	73	@ 8	Iron Hoops candy	19	@ 21
Copper, Sheet. candy	287	— 290	— Nails. do.	52	— 70
— Tile and Slab. do.	245	— 270	Lead, Pig. do.	none.	—
— Old do.	250	— 255	— Sheet. do.	none.	—
— Nails, assort. do.	280	— 290	Spelter do.	none.	—
Cottons, Chintz piece	3	— 10	Stationery do.	10 A.	— 15 A.
— Gingham. do.	3	— 7	Steel, English candy	55	— 90
— Longcloth, fine. do.	7	— 8	— Swedish do.	none.	—
Iron, Swedish candy	33	— 35	Tin Plates box	17	— 17½
— English bar, flat, &c. do.	19	— 20	Woollens, Broad-cloth .yard P.C.	—	10 A.
Bolt do.	22	— 23	— Flannel, fine do.	1½	— 2

BOMBAY, Aug. 18, 1842.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors cwt.	10	@ 18	Iron Hoops. cwt.	4.12	@ 5
Bottles, quart. doz.	0.12	—	— Nails do.	10	— 12
Coals ton	12	— 16	— Sheet do.	5.8	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 cwt.	59	— 59.8	— Rod for bolts St. candy	25	—
— Thick sheets or Brasiers'. do.	58.8	—	— do. for nails do.	26	—
— Plate bottoms do.	60	—	Lead, Pig. cwt.	10	—
— Tile do.	48	— 49	— Sheet. do.	10.8	— 11
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60. lb.	0.10	—	Millinery 50 A.	—	P.C.
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 lb.	0.12	—	Shot, patent cwt.	10	— 11
Cutlery, table. P.C.	—	15 to 30 D.	Spelter do.	18	— 19
Earthenware 20 D.	—	—	Stationery P.C.	—	20 D.
Glass Ware. 20 D.	—	40 D.	Steel, Swedish tub	11	—
Ironmongery 25 D.	—	40 A.	Tin Plates box	15	— 15.8
Hosiery, with half hose 25 A.	—	40 A.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .yd.	4½	— 10
Iron, Swedish St. candy	48	— 49	— Long Kils do.	18	—
— English do.	22	— 22.8	— Flannel, fine do.	1	— 1½

SINGAPORE, June 16, 1842.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors cwt.	5½	@ 7	Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble. corgie	3	@ 4
Bottles 100	3	— 3½	— do. do. Pullicat. doz.	14	— 24
Copper Sheathing and Nails pecul	37	—	— Twist, Grey mule, 16 to 24 pecul	25	— 26
Cottons, Madapollams, 24 yd. 33-36 pcs.	1	— 1½	Ditto, ditto, higher numbers. do.	28	— 30
— Ditto 24	40-44 do.	1½	Ditto, Turkey red, No. 30 to 60. do.	105	— 110
— Longcloths 38 to 40 35-36 do.	1½	— 3½	Cutlery 30 D.	—	40 D.
— do. do. 40-43 do.	3½	— 4	Iron, Swedish pecul	4	— 21
— do. do. 50-60 do.	5½	— 7	— English do.	24	— 24
— Grey Shirting do. do. do.	24	— 21	— Nail, rod do.	6½	— 7½
Prints, 7-B. & 9-B. single colours do.	1½	— 2	Lead, Pig do.	63	— 7½
— do. do. do.	2	— 2	Sheet do.	10½	—
— Turkey reds do.	4	— 5	Spelter pecul	10½	—
— fancies do.	3	— 3	Steel tub	6½	— 7½
— Cambric, 13 yds. by 42 to 44 pcs.	14	— 3	Woollens, Long Ells pcs.	74	— 8
— Jaconet, 20 42 to 45 do.	14	— 4	— Camblots do.	22	— 27
— Lappets, 10 40 to 42 do.	1	— 1½	— Bombazetts do.	3½	— 38

Calcutta, Aug. 12, 1842.—The losses already sustained by the Indigo planters in every district in Bengal have been ruinous; many of the concerns will close with considerably less than one-fourth of the quantity which they made last year; and very few, if any, will have half last year's quantity. These severe losses have been occasioned by incessant heavy rain. In few cases yet has any plant been destroyed by the overflowing of the rivers. They are, however, now very high, and we fear may cause still further destruction and loss. We are satisfied that Bengal will not yield more than from 36 to 40,000 maunds, whilst last year it made 1,08,000, and that the quality will be very inferior; indeed, we cannot look for, or expect, any parcels of fine Indigo from such a season. The Silk in the bazaar at this period is principally of the rainy bund, of very inferior quality. If good Silk could be obtained it would readily sell, but these low qualities are not sought for. *Corals* have continued in fair demand throughout the month, but the lower qualities cannot easily be got rid of. A considerable business continues to be done in Sugar, but prices have not advanced. Prices are now nearly the same as at the departure of the July mail. Freights have continued to decline.

Bombay, Aug. 27, 1842.—Our active season for sales of piece goods can, as yet, scarcely be said to have commenced, though sales to some extent have been effected during the month. In no instance do the prices given show an ad-

vance on those ruling last season, low as they were; but on some a material decline is exhibited. Low as the prices of goods are in Manchester, they are in almost every case lower here; striped, figured, and checked Cambrics being not worth more than one rupee for every three shillings of their cost in England! From the quantity of goods still in the place and expected, we can scarcely expect any advance in prices this year. The sales of Mule during the month exhibit no material variation from those current previous to the monsoon. Metals generally have declined, and all are losing heavily to shippers, the market continuing in a very depressed state. The present price of Opium is 825 rupees per chest. Extensive shipments are going on from Bengal. Freights to Great Britain entirely nominal; the ships now on the berth for London have experienced great difficulty in procuring cargoes, and will scarcely average twenty-five shillings per ton. Exchange on London, 2s. 0½d. per rupee, six months, sight. On Calcutta, 99½ to par, thirty days' sight.

China, June 6.—Teas are rather dearer in consequence of the anxiety lately shown to sell Bombay Cotton, and for which parties are compelled to take teas; as the teamen are fully aware of the quantity of Cotton on its way to China, they will doubtless hold out for higher rates for Teas, which, in the present scarcity of cash, parties will be compelled to take for their Cotton. A native mine of lead has lately been worked, which has caused a decline in the the Import of this article.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Aug. 13, 1842.

Government Securities.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 5 per cent. paper prem.	7 8	8 0
Stock { Transfer Loan of } prem.	7 8	8 10
Paper { 1835-36 interest pay- } ..		per cent.
Second { From Nos. 1,151 } ..		
5 p'ct. { a 15,200 accord- } ..	disc. 0 12	1 1
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent. ..	disc. 1 2	1 4
New 5 per cent.	2 0	4 0
4 per cent.	disc. 13 8	0 0
Bank Shares.		
Bank of Bengal (Co. lrs. 4,000) Prem. -	2,400 a	2,450
(without dividend.)		
Union Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 1,000)	1130 a	1140
Agra Bank, Pm. (Co.'s Rs. 500)	100 a	200
Bank of Bengal Rates.		
Discount on private bills, 3 months	8 per cent.	
Ditto on government and salary bills	6 do.	
Interest on loans on govt. paper	6½ do.	

Rate of Exchange.

On London—Private Bills, with and without documents, at 6 months' sight and 10 months' date, 2s. 1½d. per Co.'s ltupee.

Madras, Aug. 17, 1842.

Non Remittable Loan of 18th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—1½ disc.
 Ditto ditto last five per cent.—1½ disc.
 Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—17 disc.
 Ditto New four per cent.—17 disc.
 Five per cent. Book Debt Loan—8 prem.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—1s. 11½d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, Aug. 26, 1842.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0d. per ltupee.
 On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 99½.
 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees. (Apr. 4. disc.)
 On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 99.3 to 99 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. (Ditto.)

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 106.8 to 107 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
 Ditto of 1829-30, 106.8 to 107 per ditto.
 4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 89.8 to 90 per do.
 Ditto of 1835-36, (Co.'s lrs.) 84.8 to 85 per do.
 5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 108.8 to 109 Bom. Rs.
 5 per Cent. Loan of 1841-42, 99.12 to 100 do.

Singapore, June 30, 1842.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 3 to 30 days' sight, 4s. 6½d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 months' sight, 4s. 8½d. per do.

Macao, June, 1842.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d. per Sp. Dollar.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE
TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>Montrose</i>	400 tons.	<i>Peter</i>	Oct. 20.
<i>Cumbrian</i>	450	<i>Dring</i>	Oct. 15.
<i>Nankin</i>	567	<i>Palmer</i>	Oct. 25.
<i>Justina</i>	500	<i>Loader</i>	Oct. 29.
<i>Zenobia</i>	581	<i>Owen</i>	Nov. 10.

FOR MADRAS.

<i>Lord Hungerford</i>	800	<i>Pigott</i>	Oct. 13.
<i>Pearl</i>	400	<i>Burrows</i>	Oct. 20.
<i>George Canning</i>	300	<i>Allez</i>	Nov. 1.

FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Lady Bute</i>	420	<i>Maekenday</i>	Oct. 16.
<i>Fortitude</i>	640	<i>Buckham</i>	Oct. 20.
<i>Cambridge</i>	494	<i>Brown</i>	Oct. 26.
<i>Bunda</i>	400	—	Nov. 10.

FOR CHINA.

<i>Sappho</i>	368	<i>Dunlop</i>	Nov. 20.
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FOR CEYLON.

<i>Euphrates</i>	650	<i>Duncan</i>	Oct. 25.
<i>John Graham</i>	300	<i>Pearson</i>	Oct. 25.
<i>Sumatra</i>	354	—	Nov. 15.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1842.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (<i>via</i> Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay.	Arrived at Madras.	Days to Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (In divisions.)	Days to Calcutta.
(<i>via</i> Marseilles.)						
Jan. 4, 1842	Feb. 12. (per <i>Cleopatra</i>)	40	Feb. 18.	46	Feb. 22, &c.	50
Feb. 4.	March 14. (per <i>Berenice</i>)	39	March 22.	46	March 25, &c.	49
March 4.	April 9. (per <i>Victoria</i>)	37	April 15.	43	April 21, &c.	46
April 6.	May 12. (per <i>Cleopatra</i>)	37	May 20.	45	May 19.	44
May 6.	June 8. (per <i>Berenice</i>)	38	June 16.	41	June 17.	42
June 4.	July 8. (per <i>Victoria</i>)	35	July 16.	43	July 19.	46
July 6.	Aug. 13. (per		Aug.		Aug.	

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, *via* Falmouth, on the 31st Oct., and *via* Marseilles on the 4th Nov.

OVERLAND MAILS from INDIA, 1842.

Date of leaving Bombay.	Per Steamer to Suez.	Arrived in London <i>via</i> Marseilles.	Days from Bombay.	Arrived in London <i>via</i> Falmouth.	Days from Bombay.
Jan. 1, 1842.	<i>Cleopatra</i>	Feb. 8.	39	Feb. 11. (per <i>Oriental</i>)	42
Feb. 1.	<i>Berenice</i>	March 10.	38	March 15. (per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>)	45
March 1.	<i>Victoria</i>	April 5.	36	April 11. (per <i>Oriental</i>)	42
April 1.	<i>Cleopatra</i>	May 4.	34	May 11. (per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>)	41
May 1.	<i>Berenice</i>	June 6.	35	June 10. (per <i>Oriental</i>)	38
June 1.	<i>Victoria</i>	July 4.	42	July 9. (per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>)	47
July 1.	<i>Berenice</i>	Aug. 4.	45	Aug. 9. (per <i>Tagus</i>)	52
Aug. 1.	<i>Bendramis</i>	Sept. 3.	46	Sept. 7. (per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>)	50
Sept. 1.	<i>Victoria</i>	Oct. 8.	43		

Published on the 11th November, 1842.

No. CLV.

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THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

AND
MONTHLY REGISTER

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NOVEMBER, 1842.

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THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
NOVEMBER, 1842.

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NOTICE.

This Journal is now published two days after the arrival of each month's overland mail.

*** The Publishers will feel obliged by being informed when any delay occurs in the delivery of the Journal, which shall be immediately remedied.*

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. LIX.

THE dates of the advices received by the November mail are the following :—Calcutta, September 19th; Madras, September 15th; Bombay, October 1st; and China, July 20th.

The intelligence they communicate is highly important, and as far as regards the transactions which they report, satisfactory. Gen. Nott had marched from Candahar (abandoning that city to Prince Sufder Jung) upon Ghuzni and Cabul; Gen. England had made good his entry into the Kojuck Pass, and was expected to bring his force and its immense convoy safely to Quetta; Gen. Pollock had, at length, moved from Jellalabad, and was left by the latest advices (September 4th) at Gundamuck, whence he was about to march on the 6th, in the hope of meeting Gen. Nott at Cabul in the middle of September.

These operations have not been bloodless ones. Gen. England judiciously anticipated the resistance he expected to encounter from the “insurgents” in the strong country of the Kojuck range, by despatching a light column to occupy the ridges and peaks commanding the principal passes. The enemy collected in considerable numbers, but the prudent measures of the General secured the force and its *impedimenta* from molestation. He expected no serious opposition in his further progress. He was accompanied by Prince Timoor and his family; Saloo Khan, the chief of the Kojuck tribes, who had “taken service with us,” deserted the post he was appointed to occupy on hearing of our abandonment of Candahar.

No accounts had been received from Gen. Nott later than the 17th August, when he had passed Khelat-i-Ghilzie, 80 miles from Candahar and 140 from Ghuzni. Reports were prevalent that he had encountered the “insurgents,” beaten them, and obtained possession of Ghuzni. The probability of these occurrences gains them credence, but they rest upon no authority.

The operations of Gen. Pollock are those which it is natural to watch with most anxiety, since he will probably bear the brunt of the resistance offered by Akhbar Khan and his party, if they seriously meditate any. Two of these chiefs, who had prepared some obstacles to the advance of the British force on the heights of the Sufed Koh, near Gundamuck, received a salutary lesson, which they hastened to impart to their confederates at Cabul. The latest accounts from the force state that an expedition was preparing against some bodies of insurgents collected at Hasaruk, a little in advance of Gundamuck.

The state of affairs at Cabul, the views of the different chiefs, the temper of the people, and its resources for defence, can only be surmised from the very contradictory reports received by native channels. The arrival of Futteh Jung, the nominal Shah, at the head-quarters of Gen. Pollock, as a fugitive, having escaped from confinement, puts an end to much speculation as to his part in the late drama at the capital, and the information he can

afford to our commander will be of infinite advantage. It appears, moreover, that the strength of Akhbar Khan continues unbroken. Whether he can contend against a disciplined army of 14,000 men, who come against him and his own adherents, not against the Affghan nation, to demand some expiation of a deep and sanguinary wrong done to their brethren in arms, remains to be seen.

The most important and interesting feature in this month's news is, that all doubt is now at an end respecting the course intended to be pursued towards Affghanistan. It is clear, from the abandonment of Candahar, and the return of a large part of our forces, that the occupation of the country is not now contemplated. All that can be intended by the conjoint advance of the two British generals upon Cabul is, to re-take that capital, and thus wipe out the disgrace of our former defeat; release the hostages and prisoners; obtain some indemnification for our wrongs and losses; and then to withdraw into Hindostan. The settlement of the country, an adjudication of the title to its government, the restoration of the family of the late Shah,—all these matters, if at all within the scope of the instructions given to the British general, must be the subject of transient discussion, for the season will not admit of the delay requisite in order to establish them upon a permanent foundation. We should not be surprised if an arrangement to this effect were to take place:—the relinquishment of the prisoners and hostages, with all trophies, stores, &c.; the surrender of Akhbar Khan to the mercy of the British; an acknowledgment of the title of Prince Futteh Jung to the throne; and the release of Dost Mahomed Khan on conditions. Such an arrangement, if it did not pledge our Government too far, would not be a dishonourable mode of extricating ourselves from a most impolitic and embarrassing connection. True it is, that such a termination of our boasted Affghan policy will appear strangely incongruous with the Simla Declaration; but, as it is plain that the principles and doctrines of that state paper, expounded as they have been by the comments of Lord Palmerston, are not only in themselves unjust, but are pregnant with evils that threaten the ruin of our Indian empire, the practical disclaimer of them by the present government of India is a debt to justice, as well as a return to a rational, prudent, and economical policy.

As the next mail must announce the issue of the advance upon Cabul, we may prepare our readers for the details by giving them a sketch of the country through which our armies will have marched.

The route of Gen. Nott lies along the valley of the Turnuk river up to its source in the hills near Mukoor, about sixty miles from Ghuzni. The road is over occasional flats, skirted by the mountains, and rugged, broken, and narrow ground. The defile of Pootee, about forty miles from Candahar, extending 200 yards, is only ten or fifteen feet broad. Beyond, the road is over a low and open country, which may be flooded. The valley then narrows and approaches the river; ravines, of considerable depth, occur, which incommode the motions of an army carrying (as that of Gen. Nott does) a battering train. Khelat-i-Ghilzie is on a hill, where a fort

once stood which almost baffled the Emperor Baber. Thence the road is very passable, though intersected by nullahs and water-courses, narrowing near Abee Tazee, and becoming very precipitous at Shuftul. Afterwards, it becomes more open and level, the elevation, however, still increasing, till at Ghuzni it attains 7,726 feet, or 3,242 feet above Candahar. From Punguk, 130 miles from this last-named city, the land is well cultivated, with numerous mud-walled villages, clumps of trees, and orchards; small forts occur frequently, sometimes covering the plain. The ground from Nannee to Ghuzni is open and undulating, with no impediment to military movements. The main road from Ghuzni towards Cabul lies over a succession of hills and ravines, very trying for draught cattle. At about eight miles distance is a defile, of about 200 yards, which Major Hough says "a few guns and a small body of infantry could defend against very superior numbers." The road is then excellent. Then come defiles and a narrow valley easily defended. These difficult places increase, narrow defiles, loose ground, and broad canals, affording many opportunities for annoying an advancing army. At Mydan, seventy miles from Ghuzni, the road crosses the Cabul river, and turns up to the right, into a narrow valley, well calculated for defence. The ground at Mydan is the strongest between Ghuzni and Cabul, affording a most commanding position. The road continues broken, intersected by deep ravines and defiles, till in the vicinity of Cabul, about 100 miles from Ghuzni. It will thus appear that Gen. Nott has not an easy task to conduct his force safely to the capital.

The march of Gen. Pollock is through a country, the character of which has been fatally demonstrated. Rugged ascents and descents, ravines, water-courses, and narrow vallies, are rarely diversified by level ground. From Jugdulluk to the end of the Khoord Cabul Pass, a distance of forty-two miles, there is a succession of defiles so difficult that they are said to "beggat description." The Purree Duree pass, which is the bed of the Jugdulluk river, is about three miles and a half in extent, narrow, and winding several times almost at right angles. Its average width is about forty yards, but there are three places where it is less than ten feet, and one only six, so that if an animal fell, the road would be stopped till it could be removed. The almost perpendicular cliffs on both sides appear as if threatening destruction. "A small party of armed men," says Major Hough, "would stop the passage of any force that entered it." To turn this pass it is necessary to cross the mountains by a road to the west of the pass, which is not, however, practicable for guns. The Haft Kotil, or Seven Passes, are so many ranges of hills over which the road runs; one of the ascents is nearly a mile long and very steep, and of such a form that an enemy might dreadfully annoy a column, by a flanking fire. The Khoord Cabul Pass is formed by two chains of high mountains, between which runs the river, confined within a very narrow channel. The length of the pass is about six miles; the width not more than from 100 to 200 yards, the road crossing the river twenty-three times. "In a military point of view," observes the authority we have before quoted, "this pass is

a very formidable obstacle to the march of an army to or from Jellalabad, and the Kafila path is out of the question in military operations: but the passage of either could be easily disputed." In his march of about seventy or eighty miles from Gundamuck to Cabul, Gen. Pollock will, therefore, have to contend with obstacles far more trying than those which oppose the advance of the Candahar force.

If we are to believe the Indian journalists, measures of very great importance are preparing in the countries within the Indus. The Army of Reserve, the express object of which has not been disclosed, is still said to be destined for the Punjab, the ruler of which is supposed to be desirous of the repose and security which are the boon of those princes of the East who exchange their independence for our subsidiary alliance. The force collecting in Scinde under General Napier, is also said to be intended for the occupation of that country. We doubt much the accuracy of at least the former speculation. The Bundelkhund insurrection is scarcely yet extinguished, and a strong military force is preparing for that service. In other quarters, it is supposed that discontents prevail, and gloomy politicians predict outbreaks in the Deccan. We have not much apprehension from this source, if the Affghan question can be satisfactorily settled, and the Indian Government act upon the wholesome policy of abstaining from remote expeditions and political connections, and of nursing the latent resources of our own territories.

The first report of the Committee of Finance, sitting at Allahabad, has been published. It does not give any definite results; but it calls the Governor-General's attention prominently to the subject of contingencies. The increase of this item is enormous. The total of contingent disbursements in 1840-41 was Rs. 1,08,89,655, or excluding China and Cabul, which are war charges, Rs. 77,62,405; whereas the contingent charges in 1830-31, were only Rs. 37,34,687, shewing an increase of Rs. 40,27,718, or upwards of £400,000 sterling. The Committee observe:

We are now applying ourselves to separate from these totals the contingencies in the political department, and more especially to examine this class of charges in the north-western provinces, where local experience and situation will facilitate research. But we are hopeless of being able to effect much good as regards the Bengal contingencies. We cannot be expected to have any familiarity with the details of the Calcutta customs, salt, opium, and marine departments, whilst the organization and circumstances in the judicial and revenue, and several branches of the general department, are so different from what are found in this part of the country, that without the co-operation of officers of experience at the Presidency, we should be slow to apply to the former principles which we can unhesitatingly adopt in the latter.

But whilst we remit no exertion in the prosecution of the course detailed above, we would take leave to point out a method by which some immediate reduction may be effected, and in the enforcement of which there need be no delay. Contingent disbursements are of all others those which most elude general rules or fixed principles. Their amount is ever varying with the necessities of the moment, the temper of the disbursing, or the activity of the controlling officer. The first cause may not admit of regulation, but the two latter are open to influence and to correction. We would recommend that a circular letter be addressed from the head of the Government to each disbursing and controlling officer, pointing out the importance of extreme at-

tention to this subject, and enjoining the observance of scrupulous care in the admission of each item. We would hope that the exertion of each person, though in itself yielding a small result, would together produce an aggregate of some importance in its bearing on the public expenditure.

There is at length something in the accounts from the other scene of war from which we can extract cause for congratulation; we do not allude to the military operations, the result of which is matter of exultation only as it furnishes some hope that this unhappy contest is nearly at an end. The British forces were in the Yang-tse-keang, the main artery of China, traversing for 2000 miles the very heart of the empire, and which may be navigated by steam-vessels from its sea mouth to within 100 miles of the British territories in Assam, along a country reputed to be the most fertile and populous in China. The city of Nanking, the second in the empire, lies only two or three miles from the banks of this noble river, and is, therefore, at the mercy of our naval force. We have no doubt that the next mail will bring an account of the occupation of this city, or (which would be better) of the termination of the war upon fair, not oppressive principles. It is with regret we observe that the European opium-smuggling system still flourishes in spite of the universal reprobation of the whole civilized world. Nay, even the Canton community perceive and acknowledge its injustice. A writer in the *Canton Register* says:

The opium trade at Whampoa, at the present moment, places our government in a situation which has hitherto been strongly repudiated: I mean, that of not only tacitly countenancing it, but actually, in effect, protecting the smuggling of it; or, at all events, preventing the Canton authorities from disturbing the smugglers, although collected in such numbers, within so short a distance from the provincial city. No fleet that the Chinese can send afloat would be a match for them, manned and armed as the opium vessels at Whampou are, especially as the commanders consider that the war justifies them in resisting the authorities. The only resource that remains for the Chinese, is to open upon them from batteries on the shore; but if these be erected, immediate hostilities are to be commenced on our part. For the same reason, the Chinese are not permitted to rebuild the Bogue forts; and thus they have no control whatever on their river from its mouth to within four or five miles from Canton. It is not to be wondered at, then, if the Chinese look upon this war as exclusively an opium war.

In a proclamation recently issued by the Emperor of China, he bitterly reproaches the English with taking advantage of the poverty of the people, to encourage their dealings in opium. He observes:—

Had I been careless of the broad-flowing poison, and not have prohibited it, I should have been ungrateful to my imperial father, from whom I received the government of this empire, and proved myself indifferent to the health and morals of my people. Accordingly, I have, in former years, sent express orders, again and again, strictly prohibiting its introduction. Other foreign nations obeyed; but the English, on account of the destruction of the opium-dirt, made a pretext to cause disturbance in the empire.

BRAHMANISM *VERSUS* BUDDHISM.

MAJOR-GEN. VANS KENNEDY IN REPLY TO LIEUT. COL. SYKES.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR : I am quite at a loss to understand for what purpose the letter of Lieut. Col. Sykes, published in your Journal for June last, was written : for he does not controvert the remarks contained in the two letters which I lately addressed to you,* and merely accuses me of having misrepresented the object of his *Notes on the State of Ancient India* by stating that he had employed 236 octavo pages in endeavouring to prove that the origin of the Sanscrit language and of the Brahmanical form of the Hindu religion "cannot be traced further back than the fourth century of the Christian era." Yet he has again asserted in that letter—

"That Buddhism prevailed generally in India, as the predominant religion, from the sixth century B.C. certainly until the seventh century A.D."

"That evidence is wanting of the local or universal dominion of princes of the Brahmanical faith during the prevalence of Buddhism."

"That certain facts and expressions in the Chinese and other authors seem to indicate that the Brahmans were a secular and not a religious community ; and that they had neither influence nor power until after the invention of the *Purans*, and during the periods of confusion consequent on the decline of Buddhism."

"That proof is wanting of the existence of Sanscrit until six or seven centuries after the *extant*† proofs of the existence of the Pali language."

"That Brahmanism, such as it is taught by the *Purans*, and such as it has been known to Europeans for the last two or three centuries, had no operative existence, or rather practical influence, until the decline of Buddhism."

I really, therefore, cannot discover in what the alleged misrepresentation consists, for the *Notes* are principally occupied in endeavouring to prove the above propositions. If, however, I have in any instance, as he imputes to me, misapprehended the statements and arguments contained in those *Notes*, it is solely attributable to Lieut. Col. Sykes not having expressed his opinions with sufficient clearness and precision. Even in his letter there is a singular indistinctness in stating the grounds on which he objects to several of my remarks. For instance, he says, in p. 94 : "I have not said that such consequences were produced in *three* or *four* centuries ; but I have said that carnivorous Brahmans were contemporaries of Buddha, who was born (taking the latest date) 623 years B.C., and I have quoted a Buddhist inscription, proving that a Buddhist sovereignty remained in the fourteenth ; giving, therefore, a space of nearly twenty centuries, instead of three or four, for Brahmans to work their way to power." Yet he also maintains that the Brahmans had neither influence nor power until the decline of Buddhism ; and in the *Notes*, p. 445, he remarks : "Modern Brahmanism would seem to be a gradual and slow growth, for selfish purposes of aggrandizement, and religious, moral, and political dominion, from a small tribe of strangers, who first located themselves in a small tract on the eastern confines of the Punjab." He farther maintains that the Buddhists held the political and religious supremacy over all India (*Notes*, p. 284) certainly until the seventh century, and that the final overthrow of Buddhism did not take place until the twelfth or fourteenth cen-

* Published in the *Asiatic Journal* for April and May, 1842.

† The oldest date of a Pali Inscription given by Lieut. Col. Sykes is 315 B.C.

ture. If, therefore, Buddhism predominated in India, politically and religiously, until the seventh century A.D., in what manner did that small tribe of Brahmans subsequently succeed in converting the people of a country more than a million of square miles in extent, in establishing their dominion over that country, and in expelling from it the Buddhists who would not abjure their faith? Brahmanism exists throughout all India, and Buddhism has been completely expelled from it. This is an indisputable fact; and Lieut. Col. Sykes should surely, therefore, have first undertaken to explain the causes which have produced this fact, before he attempted to prove that in India Buddhism had preceded Brahmanism.

In his letter, Lieut. Col. Sykes has also remarked: "Major-Gen. Kennedy would have his readers believe that I argued on the supposition of there being but one language in India at the period of the Pali inscriptions. I have not anywhere said any thing of the kind." Lieut. Col. Sykes spoke in his *Notes*, and still speaks in his letter, of *the universal use of one language* in India, and of that language being Pali. In mentioning, however, the vernacular dialects of India, my remarks particularly applied to these passages in the *Notes*, p. 415: "The earliest Sanscrit inscription dating in the fourth century, and that inscription not being in pure Sanscrit; indeed, as late as the eighth century, the Sanscrit inscriptions are still found to be wanting in purity." Again, in p. 417, it is remarked: "Does not the above fact add strength to the inference, derived from the absence of *ancient* Sanscrit inscriptions, and the unpolished state of the earliest of them (those of the fourth century), that the Sanscrit was only in progress to perfection, and was little used beyond the *small tribe inhabiting the small tract in the Punjab?*" For it is undeniable that all the vernacular dialects of India abound in Sanscrit words, and that those words relate principally to the rites, ceremonies, mythology, and tenets of the Brahmanical form of the Hindu religion. But it is obvious that those words could not have become thus naturalized in the various dialects of India from the Indus to Cape Comorin, until the Brahmans had acquired such influence and power as enabled them to establish throughout the whole of that country their religious system and the use of the sacred language in which that system was written. The supposition, therefore, that in the fourth century, Sanscrit was confined to a small tract in the Punjab, must appear to be in the highest degree improbable, if not impossible.

It is, however, impossible to ascertain what the opinion is which Lieut. Col. Sykes intends to express with respect to the originality and antiquity of the Sanscrit language; for, after maintaining, in more than one place of his *Notes*, that Sanscrit was derived from Pali, and that it was in a rude and unpolished state in the fourth century, he seems to admit the correctness of Professor Wilson's opinion, that the *Vedas* were written or collected 1,300 years B.C. The language, however, of the *Vedas* is unquestionably Sanscrit, although it has since their composition been greatly improved; and, consequently, if the antiquity of the *Vedas* is admitted, the antiquity of Sanscrit must be also admitted. It farther necessarily follows that, if the *Vedas* then existed, there must have also been a Brahman priesthood; for, otherwise, the daily religious ceremonies prescribed in the *Vedas*, and performable by Brahmans alone, could not have been performed. Lieut. Col. Sykes is, therefore, obliged to remark in the *Notes*, p. 439: "It seems to me that the existence, and *even early dates*, of the preceding Brahmanical works [the *Vedas*, *Institutes of Menu*, *Ramayana*, and *Mahabarat*] are not at all incompatible with the *paramount prevalence of Buddhism* in India, and with a very limited religious,

moral, and political influence of Brahmanism, little extending beyond the first tract in which its propounders were located.”*

From the preceding quotations it will be evident that, on account of the vacillation in Lieut. Col. Sykes's opinions, it was difficult for me to speak with accuracy respecting the precise dates which he intended to ascribe to the origin of Sanscrit and of Brahmanism; for in his letter he says that he has given a space of twenty centuries for the Brahmans to work their way to power; but he has also, both in his letter and his *Notes*, contended that the Brahmans had neither political nor religious influence nor power until the decline of Buddhism in the seventh century. The reasoning, also, and authorities adduced to prove the political and religious predominance of Buddhism in India, are equally unprecise, inconsistent, and inconclusive. Yet Lieut. Col. Sykes observes in his letter: “I do not deem it at all necessary to enter into an elaborate defence of my *Notes* against the criticisms of Major-Gen. Kennedy; for the major-general is not enough of a magician, by a motion of his wand, to dissipate a host of facts, nor are logical deductions from those facts to be set aside by *non sequiturs*.” I wish, however, that he had explained what it is that he means by a *FACT*; for neither in his *Notes* nor in his letter have I found any facts, but merely statements and opinions resting solely on unfounded assumptions, or on inferences and deductions not authorized by the premises from which they are drawn. Lieut. Col. Sykes, on the contrary, maintains “that the *FACTS* supplied by the travels of the Chinese in India—by the ancient inscriptions recently decyphered—by the ancient coins recently disinterred—by the Buddhist sacred works recently translated, combined with the multitudinous and magnificent Buddhist sculptures in various parts of India—do afford more than presumptive proof” that all his conclusions are well founded.

I have not an opportunity of reading the travels of the Chinese in India; but I have shewn in my last letter that Professor Wilson drew conclusions from the travels of Fa hian directly contrary to those contained in the *Notes* of Lieut. Col. Sykes. “We find (says Professor Wilson) [in Fa hian's travels] the names of things and places, throughout India, Sanscrit, and events and legends specified or alluded to evidently derived from Sanscrit writings.” In his letter, Lieut. Col. Sykes remarks: “Major-Gen. Kennedy says, it is not apparent on what principle of testimony it is admissible to receive the accounts of any traveller as conclusive evidence with respect to the actual civil, political, and religious state of so extensive a country as India. The reply is simple; an eye-witness is generally looked upon as good evidence, if he be honest.” Assuredly, only so far as his personal observation extends, and as far as he shews that he possesses the capacity of observing and discriminating correctly what he sees and hears. When, therefore, Fa hian states that “all the kings of the different kingdoms of India are firmly attached to the law of Buddha” (*Notes*, p. 284), I ask again on what principle of evidence did Lieut.

* It is, also, observed in p. 430: “The admission of the antiquity of the Brahman tribe in India and the antiquity of the *Vedas* appears to me to be perfectly compatible with the assertion that the Brahmans and Brahmanism had no extended influence until the decline of Buddhism.” But the words underlined do not express the opinion which Lieut. Col. Sykes has expressed in his *Notes*. For he quotes these words of Professor Wilson: “It is commonly admitted that the Brahmanical religion and civilization were brought into India from without;” but he at the same time, without paying attention to the remote date at which this event is supposed to have taken place, argues that in the fourth century A.D. the Brahmans were only a small and rude tribe inhabiting a small tract in the Punjab. This assertion, however, is obviously quite incompatible with the admission that the *Vedas* were written or compiled 1,300 years B.C.; and it must, consequently, be evident that an argument, which requires to be supported by such contradictions, must be altogether imaginary and unfounded.

Col. Sykes add to these words this note: "This is most decisive and unequivocal testimony, borne personally by Fa hian, not only of the *religious* but of the *political* supremacy of Buddhism over all India, except in the deserts just mentioned?" Fa hian's travels extended over only a small part of India, and how, therefore, could he know what was the political and religious state of those parts of that country which he did not visit? Lieut. Col. Sykes, however, hesitates not to state (*Notes*, p. 285), that, in India, "Fa hian had found only Buddhist kings and a Buddhist people, with traditions of the existence of the same state of things for the preceding thousand years." Professor Wilson, on the contrary, says: "The political information afforded by Fa hian's travels is less particular than the literary and religious; but "........ "he shews that many of the political divisions, of which we have intimations in the *Ramayana*, *Mahabharata*, *Puranas*, and other works, such as the principalities of Kanya-Kubja, Sravasti, Kosala, Vaisali, Magadha, Champa, Tamralipti, were then in existence; thus bearing unquestionable testimony to the authenticity of the accounts which we have of them, and to their being antecedent to the fourth century."

In his *Notes*, as well as in his letter, Lieut. Col. Sykes states that certain facts and expressions in the Chinese and other authors *seem to indicate* that the Brahmans were a secular and not a religious community; and that various expressions of the Chinese authors *admit of the inference* that the divisions of caste in India were secular and not religious. What this may mean I do not understand; for at this day the castes in India, with exception of the Brahmans, are secular and not religious. But Lieut. Col. Sykes has employed 51 pages of his *Notes* (p. 360—411) in endeavouring to prove that, although Brahmans and castes may have existed in India from the time of Buddha, still the Brahmans were not a religious community, and the castes were secular and not religious. To controvert such an opinion as this is obviously impossible; because if any person chooses to deny that the division of castes in India, however it may have originated, has derived its permanency and veneration from the belief that it was a divine institution, I know not of any reasoning which would convince him that he was mistaken. It is, however, perfectly evident that all the arguments and authorities adduced by Lieut. Col. Sykes do not in the least prove, or render it probable, that such a belief was not entertained by the Hindus from remote times. Caste, also, is unknown to Buddhism, but it is the peculiar characteristic of Brahmanism; and, consequently, it must be concluded that, whenever caste is mentioned or indicated by any ancient author, it is the Brahmanical institution which is alone intended. When Arrian, for instance, says with respect to the γένεα, or races, in which he describes the Indians as being divided—γαμνται δὲ ἐξ ἑτέρων γένεων οὐ θύμις—'that it is not lawful to marry one of another race,' this cannot apply to the Buddhists; and to whom then does it apply? It is equally evident, as the quotations from them in my last letter will sufficiently shew, that, as the division of caste mentioned in the *Mahawanso* and Pali Buddhistical annals cannot apply to the Buddhists, they must apply to Brahmanical Hindus—and this is placed beyond a doubt by the mention of *Brahmans learned in the Vedas*. The Institutes of Menu, also, exhibit such a complete view of the civil, political, and religious state of India solely according to the Brahmanical form of the Hindu religion, that Lieut. Col. Sykes has found it necessary to observe (*Notes*, p. 434): "As the Institutes of Menu do not mention the worship of Vishnu, Shiva, Rama, and Krishna, Menu probably follows the *Vedas* and

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Upanishads in order of time ; and yet this curious work has internal indications,* which may be considered to afford *satisfactory evidence* of its comparatively modern date ;" and he hence seems to conclude that the Institutes of Menu were written in the seventh century A.D. But the slightest perusal of that work must shew that it describes a state of society which must have long existed, and which is totally inapplicable to a small tribe of Brahmins inhabiting a small tract of the Punjab, and making use of a rude and unpolished language—as the population of India not Buddhist is described to have been by Lieut. Col. Sykes. It is, at the same time, universally admitted that Buddha taught a new religion, and what then was the religion of the people of India before Buddha preached his new doctrines ? To this essential question Lieut. Col. Sykes replies (*Notes*, p. 447), that it is asserted that, in central and upper India, Buddhism prevailed from all antiquity ; but asserted by whom he does not state, and in the very same passage, he says that Buddha dates from the seventh century B.C. He adds, however, that the "Chinese travellers saw the temples holding the relics of his predecessors, which would seem to carry its institution to very remote antiquity indeed." Such is the kind of testimony which Lieut. Col. Sykes proposes should be received as more than presumptive proof that Brahmanism had no existence in India until after the decline of Buddhism.

In the same manner, Lieut. Col. Sykes argues (*Notes*, p. 342), that "the positive proofs of the antiquity and general prevalence of the Buddhist doctrines, and the absence of similar ancient proofs of the Brahmanical system," establish pretty satisfactorily that Buddhism had generally prevailed for the ten or eleven centuries preceding the year 400 A.D. These positive proofs of the general prevalence in India of Buddhism are stated to be inscriptions, coins, sculptures, cave-temples, and topes. But no person denies that Buddhists have existed and Buddhist princes have reigned in some parts of India. The question is with respect to the extent to which the political and religious influence and power of the Buddhists prevailed in that country ; and it is indisputable that the Buddhist remains as yet discovered, comparatively few in number, can afford no such chronological and historical information as would in the least authorize the conclusion that the Buddhists had held the political and religious supremacy over the whole, or even the greater part, of India, for 1,000 years. Were, therefore, Lieut. Col. Sykes's positive proofs admitted, they would prove nothing further than what no person disputes—the existence and predominance of the Buddhists in those parts of India where their remains are found ; but they would not prove that the 140 millions of Indians had all been at any time Buddhists. He has, therefore, been obliged to assume, and to endeavour to demonstrate, that Brahmanism had no existence until the decline of Buddhism in the seventh century A.D. But Mr. Mill, who will not be suspected of any prejudice in favour of Brahmanism, has observed : "From the scattered hints contained in the writings of the Greeks,

* For instance—as heretical female anchorites are mentioned in the Institutes, Lieut. Col. Sykes concludes that these must have been Buddhists, as female anchorites form part of the Buddhist system. He assumes that the *China* of the Institutes means China, and concludes that, because the name *Tsin* was not given to China until from B.C. 249 to 202, therefore the date of the Institutes must be posterior to the second century. In the same manner he takes for granted that the *Sacas* of the Institutes means Indo-Scythians, and argues that, as they did not appear in India until the second century, therefore the Institutes were written after that event ; and he farther assumes that, as the *Purans* were not invented until after the eighth or ninth century, and as those works are mentioned in the Institutes, the latter must have been written subsequently to the former. But not one of those assumptions rests on any evidence whatever, and the conclusions, therefore, drawn from them are either altogether groundless, or at least remain still to be proved.

the conclusion has been drawn, that the Hindus, at the time of Alexander's invasion, were in a state of manners, society, and knowledge, exactly the same with that in which they were discovered by the modern nations of Europe; nor is there any reason differing widely from this opinion. It is certain that the few features, of which we have any description from the Greeks, bear no inaccurate resemblance to those which are found to distinguish this people at the present day. From this resemblance, from the state of improvement in which the Indians remain, and from the stationary condition in which their institutions first, and then their manners and character, have a tendency to fix them, it is no unreasonable supposition, that they have presented a very uniform appearance during the long interval from the visit of the Greeks to that of the English.*

But Lieut. Col. Sykes contends (*Notes*, p. 342), that the superior antiquity of Buddhism is shewn by the foundation of the Rajput states at the period of the decline of Buddhism; the non-appearance of Brahmanical inscriptions until the same period; the comparatively modern origin of the present celebrated Hindu temples and places of pilgrimage; and the recent date at which Brahmanical literature flourished, between the fifth and twelfth centuries of our era—the *Puranas* having been invented or compiled in that interval. In p. 356 he also remarks, that “the almost general omission of the names of the princes of every dynasty, whether Buddhist or Hindu, whose names and deeds have been brought to light in inscriptions and coins, would stamp the Puranic chronologies with a character of suppression, unfaithfulness, and design, which must render the testimony they afford suspicious and doubtful, even when true.” It must no doubt excite surprise that a person, who thus authoritatively decides that Brahmanical literature did not flourish until between the fifth and twelfth centuries, should expect to find the mention of Buddhist dynasties in a Brahmanical sacred book; and that he should be ignorant that, except in two or three *Purans*, in which there are prophetic chapters, the relation of events in those works terminates at the end of the Dwapara Yuga—that is, according to Puranical computation, 3,101 years before the Christian era. It is European scholars who have attempted to frame chronological lists of the princes mentioned in the *Purans*, and all these lists differ from each other, because the *Purans* do not contain any dates, and such lists, therefore, must depend principally, if not entirely, on conjecture. It is, however, difficult to dispose of a negative argument, and Lieut. Col. Sykes argues thus:—numerous Pali Buddhist inscriptions have been found extending from 300 B.C. to 300 A.D.—but no Sanscrit Brahmanical inscriptions have been found of so ancient a date—therefore, the Pali language and Buddhism are more ancient than Sanscrit and Brahmanism. But an extensive ancient literature is preserved in Sanscrit; the state of India between the fifth and twelfth centuries rendered the production of that literature during that period impossible;† Brahmanism exists in India and Buddhism has been expelled from it; many centuries must have elapsed before so peculiar a civil, political, and religious system as Brahmanism could have been established throughout the whole of India; the division into castes, an institution foreign to Buddhism and peculiar to Brahmanism, is mentioned in Pali and Greek ancient writers; and all

* History of British India, vol. i. p. 140.

† During that period, there were no powerful Hindu sovereigns and nobles to encourage and protect Sanscrit literature; and Lieut. Col. Sykes himself describes it as being a period “of confusion consequent on the decline of Buddhism, the rise of the Rajput states, the spread of the Shaiva and Vaishnava worship, and the Mohammadan invasion.” *Notes*, p. 335.

the people professing Buddhism entertain the belief that Buddha was born in India of a Kshattriya family.* No evidence, also, is adduced by Lieut. Col. Sykes to prove that the celebrated Hindu temples and places of pilgrimage are of modern origin, and they must, therefore, be considered to be as ancient as the period when the Brahmanical religion became prevalent in India. When, therefore, these various circumstances are considered, it must surely appear that Lieut. Col. Sykes's negative argument—the non-appearance of Brahmanical sculptures, cave-temples, and topes, and of Sanscrit inscriptions and coins of as ancient a date as Pali ones—is much too futile and inconclusive to justify his opinion that Brahmanism did not exist in India until the decline of Buddhism in the seventh century A.D.

I must apologize to Lieut. Col. Sykes for having stated that Mr. Prinsep had not altered his opinion respecting the date of the Girnar inscription. I can only say that I took every pains to render my references accurate, and that I do not even now clearly understand the observations of Mr. Prinsep contained in the *Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society*.† It certainly, however, appears from them, that he had at first supposed that this inscription had been engraved in the reign of Asoka, and that he afterwards ascertained that it commemorated the repairs of a bridge made by the prince Rudra Dama; but Mr. Prinsep does not *rectify* the date, as he leaves it uncertain. I was led to advert to this inscription in particular, when speaking in my last letter of the Pali language, in consequence of Lieut. Col. Sykes having observed: "From Mr. Prinsep having referred a Sanscrit inscription at Girnar to the third century B.C., instead of to the fourth or seventh century A.D. (which he afterwards rectifies), *he was induced to derive the Pali from the Sanscrit.*" But Mr. Prinsep had, five or six months before examining that inscription, observed respecting the Pali: "We are by no means of opinion that the Hindi, Sindhi, or Pali had an independent origin prior to the Sanscrit." "It is generally allowed that the Pali and Zend are derivatives of nearly the same grade from the Sanscrit stock."‡

Lieut. Col. Sykes disclaims, in the most distinct manner, the slightest pretensions to give his inferences and deductions as facts. But I do not understand what he intends by this disclaimer; because, in maintaining such an argument as his, it is not the inferences and deductions of the writer which are required, but facts supported by the requisite authority, in order that the reader may be enabled to draw his own conclusions from those facts. In his letter, however, he speaks of the facts which he has adduced, and he thus seems not to distinguish sufficiently between mere assertion and opinion, and statements and conclusions which rest on admitted or proved facts or on probable evidence. Lieut. Col. Sykes undertook to prove that the Buddhists held the political and religious supremacy over all India from the sixth century B.C., certainly until the seventh century A.D.; but he has not adduced a single fact in support of this opinion—nor could he, for there are no chronological, historical, or other accounts of the manner in which Buddhism obtained prevalence and predominance in some parts of India, or of the events which led to its subversion and to the expulsion of the Buddhists from India.§ This want, it

* There is, however, a difference of opinion amongst these people respecting the precise dates of the birth and death of Sakya; but Mr. Turnour, from Pali works, fixes his inauguration as Buddha in 558 B.C., and his death in 543 B.C. † Vol. vii. p. 343—346. ‡ J.B.A.S., vol. vi. p. 689.

§ Neither the *Mahavamsa*, nor the Pali Buddhistical Annals, translated by Mr. Turnour, have any more pretensions to be considered as historical works than the *Purans* have. They are decidedly religious works; and it is only, therefore, by means of conjecture with respect to the time when the few princes of India mentioned in them may have reigned, that they can assist in illustrating the history of India. Asoka is supposed to have been the most powerful prince of the Buddhists, and from the places

is evident, cannot be supplied by ancient coins and inscriptions, because it is improbable that a regular and uninterrupted series of them will ever be discovered, and because those that have been found either do not exhibit dates, or, when dates are exhibited, these cannot be referred to any known era. The Buddhist remains, therefore, which exist in India, and the coins and inscriptions which have been recently discovered and decyphered, on which the argument of Lieut. Col. Sykes principally rests, can never prove any thing farther than the simple fact of the former existence and predominance of the Buddhists in some parts of India. The accounts, also, of the Chinese travellers in India can be received only as testimony of what they observed at the precise time when their travels took place; but it cannot be admitted as proof of the correctness of their opinions and reports respecting the state of Buddhism in India in preceding times.

Lieut. Col. Sykes has, therefore, completely failed in proving or rendering even probable the Buddhistical part of his argument; and it might have been expected that, before undertaking to prove the modern origin of the Sanscrit language and of Brahmanism, he would at least have made himself acquainted with what has been written on those subjects. He would thus have ascertained that Professor Wilson, in the preface to the first edition of his Sanscrit Dictionary, had discussed, at considerable length, the period when *Amara Sinha* flourished, and that he had stated this opinion respecting it: "These conclusions, indeed, are only positive within certain limits, and as the sum of the investigation, I have only satisfied myself with the choice of one of two alternatives; either assent to the tradition which places *Amara Sinha* in the time of the primitive Vicramaditya, fifty-six years before the Christian era; or to the inferences deduced from the contiguous position of a number of persons and things, concerned more or less with our author's history, which designate the early part of the fifth century as the time when *Amara Sinha* flourished." Had Lieut. Col. Sykes then opened the Sanscrit vocabulary of *Amara Sinha*, a work thus shewn to have been written either in the century immediately preceding the Christian era, or in the fifth century A.D., he would have found in it the names of the gods of the Brahmanical mythology; the division of caste and the names of the different castes; the names of the characters and description of priests, of their occupations and observances, and of sacrifice and its requisites; the names of king, minister, and the requisites of government. He would, also, have found in it the names *Veda*, *Shastra*, *Puran*, and *Itihasa*.

in which inscriptions containing his edicts have been found, it is possible that he held paramount sovereignty from the Nerbudda to the Sutledge, and from the shores of Guzerat to the shores of Orissa. But, according to the *Mahawanso*, the father of Asoka was of the Brahmanical faith, and he himself was converted from it to Buddhism about 220 years after the death of Buddha, or 323 B.C.; and, though it does not appear clearly from the *Mahawanso* that Asoka was the first Buddhist prince who reigned in India, yet it may be inferred from the slight historical notices relating to India contained in it, that such was the case. At that period, therefore, Buddhism had not acquired supremacy over all India; and, on the contrary, it would appear from the Buddhist accounts that Buddhism had only then begun to prevail in that part of India which was subject to Asoka. The Buddhist accounts, however, of Asoka seem to be sufficiently supported by the inscriptions which have been recently discovered; but it is impossible to admit, as in the least proved, this singular statement of Lieut. Col. Sykes (*Notes*, p. 357): "As several members of the *Maurya* dynasty and *Sunga* dynasty, who occupied the *Magadha* throne at intervals, running through many hundred years [from B.C. 603], are known to have been Buddhists either from inscriptions, or coins, or from the *Mahawanso*, it is but a legitimate inference that the intermediate kings were also Buddhists, for an alternation of monotheism and polytheism in successive members of the same families is not probable;" for the inscriptions and coins, which have been as yet decyphered, are much too few in number and too interrupted in the series, to admit of their being received as any proof of the religion of different dynasties of princes and that of their subjects for many hundred years. But even this line of kings, according to Lieut. Col. Sykes, reigned only over *Magadha*, or Central India, and, had they, therefore, and their subjects, been Buddhists, this would not prove the supremacy of Buddhism over all India.

But it will not be denied that a vocabulary exhibits only the names of things and modes of thinking which actually exist amongst the people in whose language it is composed, and that a vocabulary would not be composed until an explanation of the terms contained in it had been found necessary. This vocabulary, therefore, is an unquestionable proof that the Sanscrit language and the Brahmanical civil, political, and religious institutions existed in their complete form in the fifth century A.D., and probably five centuries previously; and that, consequently, the speculations of Lieut. Col. Sykes respecting their modern origin rest on no grounds whatever. Lieut. Col. Sykes, however, will perhaps object to this evidence as assuming the point in dispute;* but the reader will no doubt admit the justness of the following farther remarks of Professor Wilson respecting the time when *Amara Sinha* flourished: "Authorities which assert the contemporary existence of Amara and Vicramaditya might be infinitely multiplied, and those are equally numerous which class him among the *nine gems*. The specification of these worthies, including the name of Amara Sinha, occurs, however, in a verse which appears, in a great measure, to be traditionary only, as I have not been able to trace it to any authentic source, though it is in the mouth of every pandit when interrogated on the subject." "From the identity of some of the names contained in the above stanza, with some which occur in a work called the *Bhoja Prabandha*, a collection of literary anecdotes relating to the prince of *Dhara* named Bhoja, and from its being undoubtedly true that the term *Vicrama* is a title rather than a proper name, and applied in Indian history to many different princes; it has been inferred that the Vicrama mentioned in this stanza is *either Bhoja himself, or his immediate successor, whose name is said to have been Vikrama*; and that the *nine gems* flourished during the reigns of these two princes, *being first in the council of Raja Bhoja, and afterwards in that of Vicramaditya, his successor*. The reign of Bhoja is placed by Mr. Bentley at the end of the tenth or beginning of the eleventh century, or from 982 to 1082; and by Major Wilford, Bhoja's death is placed in the year 977 or 982 at latest. In either case, if Amara and the other writers enumerated in the verse were contemporary with Bhoja, the golden age of Hindu literature will be transferred from the century preceding the Christian era, or the commencement of the era of Vicramaditya, to which it is usually referred, to a comparatively modern period, and be not much more than eight centuries ago. *The accuracy of this conclusion, opposed as it is by the concurring and consistent traditions of the country, and by a belief that has existed unaltered and unassailed for so many centuries, cannot be unhesitatingly admitted; especially when, upon investigation, it appears to have been advanced upon grounds of a slight and frail texture in themselves, and which have been but loosely or partially examined.*"

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Bombay, 30th August, 1842.

VANS KENNEDY.

As in this letter I have avoided as much as possible the remarks contained in my two former letters, a reference to them will be necessary if the reader wishes to form a correct opinion respecting the merits of this discussion.

V. K.

* In his *Notes*, p. 356, Lieut. Col. Sykes observes: "The most singular suppression or omission [in the *Purana*] is that of Vicramaditya, who has established an era, 56 B.C., which is used by the Hindus at present; who indeed claim Vicramaditya as a Hindu prince; a doubtful claim; and his name not being found in the solar or lunar lines justifies the doubt." But Lieut. Col. Sykes does not explain on what grounds he disputes the claim of Vicramaditya to being considered as a Hindu prince, nor how it was possible that a Brahmanical people would adopt the era of an heretical prince.

A STEAM TRIP DOWN THE INDUS.

BY MRS. POSTANS.

A YEAR being about the date of the introduction of steam navigation on the classic river of Sindh, I propose to describe some incidents of a trip which, in the present year, I took from Sukkur to Karrachee, for the benefit of health, which three hot seasons in Upper Sindh had somewhat tried.

On the 26th of May, we were on board the *Planet* steamer, lying off the Sukkur agency, in a part of the Indus which perhaps commands one of the liveliest panoramic views upon its banks. On one side were the handsome domed tombs, the busy camp, the Parsee shops, and crowds witnessing our departure; in the centre of the stream, the British prison fort of Bukkur, the island of Peer Khizr, frequented by all the Sindhi ladies, because, it is said, their husbands never go there; and at the back, the holy mosque, containing a hair of the Prophet's beard, with the tombs of the Syuddances, a bright sun lighting up the curious designs of their azure mosaic facings, and illuminating the rich groves and gardens of Roree.

The smooth, clean deck of the steamer offered an agreeable contrast to the dirt and misery which would be endured on board the strange, heavy-looking native craft, where, we well knew, mosquitoes and spiders were especially at home, and whole tribes of rats waited but the close of day to make "night hideous" with their orgies. A rugged mass of various goods soon surrounded us, disturbing the neatness of the steamer's arrangements. Mattresses, rolled round pillows, and mosquito curtains, all very necessary for temporary beds, stood in short, thick columns upon deck; bullock and camel trunks, pewter washing-basins, tents, tables, chests of pale ale, and bathing tubs, with here and there an open basket, displaying the extempore arrangements of an Indian servant; bread, sugar, cheroots, and an uncleaned flat candlestick, amicably nestling together.

We had but one fellow-passenger; the time was past for proceeding to Bombay, and as the hot weather had commenced, none but those unfortunates forced by ill-health to seek the breezes of the coast thought of such a move. The *Planet* is the second fastest steamer on the river, the *Satellite* bearing away the bell. The former is of 75-horse power, and draws only about two feet and a half of water, her crew principally composed of fine, fresh-complexioned Englishmen. The heat of the first day was almost unbearable, and at four o'clock, when we all dived into a cuddy, about four feet by ten, to partake of roast fowls, curry, and pale ale, notwithstanding the wind sail and the miniature punkah, it was a gasping scene. The cabins, as they are called by courtesy, opened from this *salle à manger*, and were about large enough to have accommodated that Master Geoffrey who stowed himself in the royal pie-dish; whilst the comfort of these receptacles may be imagined, when it is stated that they formed the sleeping apartments of an iron steamer, where the thermometer stood at 111° under an awning, and were, moreover, as near as possible to the boiler! I have described what I did not dare to experience, and to the suggestion of the obliging captain of the *Planet* I was indebted for the comfort of a beehoba pitched on deck.

River-banks have commonly much sameness of appearance, and this remark applies to the Indus between Sukkur and Sehwan, the river being fringed with tamarisk jungle, the larger bushes appearing like dwarf forests, and the newly-sprouted resembling a bright succession of emerald-tinted grass plots, watered

by a stream so agitated by winds and currents at this season, that crested waves break over each other, as it were a miniature ocean, in stormy weather. The natives never apply the word "*nuddce*," or river, to the Indus, but always term it "*durya*," or sea. Lieut. Wood and the late Sir Alexander Burnes have been thought to dwell too much on the magnitude of the river Indus, but I am inclined to believe that, as voyagers seldom see it during the freshes, in consequence of the excessive heat of the summer months, a just estimate is scarcely yet made of this noble stream. At certain bends, the river is bounded in the distance only by the horizon, and when its sweeping width is connected in idea with the length of its course, from the snowy range of the Himalayas to the sea, one really judges of the Indus as it is, and sees in it one of the most majestic features of the East.

On the first day, we met the little *Satellite* steaming up with every appearance of being determined to do a very difficult thing in the best possible manner. We robbed her of three sailors, and having shaken hands with a Sukkur-bound friend, and seen the heads of two or three talkative Lascars nearly broken by the irate captain of the craft, who is a character in his way, we parted company, bestowing on the *Satellite's* passengers our best wishes and a basket of bread. The last was the more honest offering, for the first had a certain leaven of self-gratification in it, as we thought of the opposing currents which would retard their course with the increasing heats, which would alternately roast and stew them.

At sunset, we anchored close to the shore, at a wood station. We saw but a few huts, and the piles of fuel, in readiness to be stowed away. This fuel is purchased from the cutters, who are allowed tracts of wood lands by the ameers of Sindh, to secure their non-interference with the hunting forests, which are the chief amusements of the Hyderabad princes. The bulk of the fuel is a serious objection to its use, for every evening the necessary consumption for the following day is taken in. There was little to interest at the station. A few muscularly-framed, but unhealthily-complexioned, men gazed at us for a while; but the cholera had killed many, and others had fled. The women, with filthy cotton trousers, silk-embroidered boddices, streaming hair, and countenances hardened by labour and fatigue, were truly miserable-looking creatures, and the nude, white-teethed children gambolled about with the pariah dogs in the classic stream, as if its mud were an Eden to them.

At daylight the following morning, we were again under steam, rushing away at the rate of fourteen miles an hour, in the direction of Sehwan, the supposed Sindomania of the Greeks.* Originally, I had travelled to Upper Sindh overland, and had visited the fort of Sehwan, its city, and its celebrated tomb of Lall Shah Baz, the great objects of curiosity to all dabblers in Sindo-Grecian antiquity; but I was surprised, on viewing the place from the river, to find it so beautiful, and the more so since I could not remember to have observed its portrait in any of the illustrations of Sindh, for well does it deserve such note. One may doubt the right to canonization of the Moslem saint; Arrian in hand, one may even question the antiquity of Sehwan's subterranean city, and the great gates of her ruined fort; but none can doubt that its irregular

* Sehwan is situated in the Chandokuh district, anciently termed Prasiana, or the verdant, and supposed to have had for its capital the ancient Minagara. The tract is clearly defined by Arrian as surrounded by the river, and very fertile—the garden of Sindh. Alexander from this point made excursions against Oxyeanus and Sambus, towards the mountains, probably towards Gundava and the country of the Brahmoes. On returning, the Greek built a commodious fort, overlooking the river. Sehwan, therefore, seems to possess the only bit of traceable antiquity which is capable of being construed into a Greek relic.

outlines, the rich foliage springing from its ruins, the silvery Narra winding at its foot, and the Lukkee mountains as its back-ground, render it otherwise than most worthy the artist's skill.

Below this interesting and picturesque spot, we found much change, both in the character of the river and the climate. The sea breeze cooled the air, and the stream and its banks were studded with the pulla fishers, some floating on their strange barks (large jars), and others poising on their heads the earthen vessels, which answered the purpose of a huge umbrella. Fish was apparently abundant, and we saw nets drawn up glittering with spoil. The Sindhian method of dressing the pulla is better than ours; they split and broil the fish, by which means the oil is extracted, which becomes too rich when combined with our butter and sauces. The confidence the river fishermen have, even during the freshes, surprises a stranger. One good-tempered, smiling Sindhian passed almost dangerously near our paddle-wheels, in the centre of the stream, not balanced as usual, face downwards on the vessel's mouth, but *seated* on it, with folded arms. The light-hearted fisher seemed quite at ease, and to triumph in his birthright, which gave him the power of full enjoyment on his noble river.

At noon, we arrived at Hyderabad. The residency is a good house, and has been lately much improved. The garden is well filled with fine fruit trees, as it was originally a pleasure-ground of the ameers, and the reception room, a large, lofty apartment, is splendidly and expensively furnished with French bijouterie, vases, pier glasses, chandeliers, and beautiful mosaic marbles, the object being, if possible, to give to the Sindh rulers a taste for refined and artificial luxuries, which might tend to advance their zeal for the interests of commerce, and to soften their barbarian habits. The residency garden possesses a large collection of beautiful deer, fine buck, and the pretty spotted parrah, which abound in the ameers' hunting forests. Cholera had been raging at Hyderabad, and was still prevalent; the princes, with their families, had left the fort, and taken refuge in one of their shikargarhs; the mortality daily averaged one hundred. I cannot find that the Sindhians use any remedy for this fearful disease but opium, and recovery, I fancy, is seldom known. Notwithstanding the general belief in fatalism, the dread of this horrible visitation is powerful; still, no argument will withhold the people liable to it from devouring large quantities of half-ripe mangoes, and water-melons by the score; and, in addition to these vegetable poisons, the people pre-dispose themselves to disease by eating greedily, and in an uncooked state, a coarse vetch that abounds on the river-banks in Lower Sindh. Below Hyderabad, our attention was attracted to the fine forests of the ameers, enclosed with walls, as game preserves; and we could not but mourn over the fate of a country, possessing such capabilities and resources as the Delta of the Indus, wholly sacrificed to the pastimes of its tyrants. Lands, which might supply the whole of Western India with their superabundant produce, were thinly populated, tangled with useless jungle, and overrun by beasts of chase. Some idea may be gained of the expense attending the ameers' pastimes, when it is calculated (probably below the mark) that every head of game killed by them costs £50, without including the value of the ground, if cultivated, reckoning only the actual expenses of their sporting establishments. So provoked was I by the constant evidence of this selfish misrule of a most productive country, that, innocent of the mischief as they were, I could scarcely look complacently on some leashes of the ameers' hunting dogs, led along the bank. These noble and powerful animals, which strongly resemble the old English blood-hound,

are used against the wild boar principally, and for the purpose of driving the game within the range of the ameer's matchlocks; but they will attack tigers, drag them down, and speedily end the struggle.

After passing Jerruck, where a heap of stones forms the mausoleum of the poor sufferers who were sacrificed to their love of sport in the burning jungle, we stopped at a wood station for the night, and found that the village had been depopulated by cholera. This nightly halt is always looked to for relief. The steamer, by a long rope, is soon attached to some tree on shore, and while the wood is taken in, the unfortunate tenants of the engine-room pop up their white parboiled faces for a little air, the dogs are thrown overboard for a refreshing swim, the live stock turned forth to feed upon the banks, a flute puffs forth a merry jig, the English sailors are as happy as they wish to be, and even the stokers, dismal things of fire and dirt, are cheered by rest and air. It is probable that this respite after sunset enables the workmen in a steamer to labour on in such a climate as this of Sindh, without decided injury to health or constitution.

This morning, being our third from Sukkur, Tatta was our point of anchorage, and as we passed towards it, we remarked how the steamer cast down great masses of the banks as she made her rapid course; now a large tree would fall in with a crash, and then a towering pile of wood, placed inadvertently too near the bank. The result of this agitation of the stream, with the undermining effect of the inundations, is a perpetual change in the channel of the water, and as large bodies of cattle passing along the banks, or any remarkable cause of agitation, must have always produced similar effects, one cannot, in observing even for a few minutes the ruin so produced, but feel convinced of the difficulty of pointing out particular localities of ancient interest, or that too much diffidence can scarcely be shewn by comparative geographers in treating of a country liable to such influences upon her soil as Sindh.

Tatta, the most generally insalubrious place in Sindh, was nearly deserted; the cholera having killed, or driven away, the larger portion of its people. The camel contractor had fled, as well as the kardar of the town, and there were none to listen to our wants but a hollow-eyed conductor, and a Parsee crowned with a Sindhian cap, who did nothing that he should have done, but appeared to canter backwards and forwards between the old pier and the steamer on a pretty, gaily-caparisoned little Arab pony, solely for his recreation. The *Planet* remained at Tatta, having achieved her distance of 334 miles in two days and a half, and, after having paid the charges of about ninepence a mile, and eight shillings a day each for table, the difficulty next to be overcome was to find our way to Gara, at the head of the Ghizree creek. The Parsee would not lend his pony, nor the conductor his long-legged "cast trooper;" no riding camels were to be had, and neither a *kajawah* (panniers) nor a suggestion even to help us. In despair, we sent a singular servant of ours, a native of Constantinople—who, I suspect, had either been an oil-porter or an assistant in affairs of the bow-string, at Stamboul—to obtain a boat for us, which he did, and thus determined on an experimental voyage to Gara by the Bâgar creek. The creeks, they said, were full, and we might easily track all the way. The exact meaning of this *all*, as affected distance, was not very clearly given, but our impression was, that three days would effect the transit. So away we went, with a sepoy guard, a tea-kettle, a few starved fowls, and the never-omitted "pale ale," trusting to Sindhian skill and our own patience for making our way through these unfrequented creeks,

for the Bâgar, although once a considerable arm of the river, at present is scarcely known.

After two weary days, instead of finding ourselves at Gara, we were opposite Peer Putta, some ten miles only from Tatta. This, however, is one of the most celebrated places of pilgrimages in Sindh. The town, with its surrounding tombs, occupies an extent of about five miles, and the latter is a heap of picturesque ruins. It is said by the Sindhians to have had a Hindoo origin, and to have been destroyed by Mahmud of Ghuzni, and the saint is stated to have been a cotemporary of the poet Sadi. The mausoleum of the Peer is surrounded by a cluster of domed buildings covered with fine stucco, and erected on the summit of a limestone ridge, which is literally crusted with smaller tombs, the ascent being by a flight of long, steep steps. The tomb of the saint had been newly covered with a veil of rich yellow satin, the offering of Meer Nusseer Khan, of Hyderabad. Opposite to this cluster of buildings is a second, proved to be the mausoleum of Jemial Shah, a saint revered over the whole of Western India, among the Moslem population, and more especially so on the Junaghur hills in Kattiawar, where he is the tutelary saint of lepers, who resort there in great numbers to seek a cure.* I had long inquired of the whereabouts of this worthy's remains, but none of my travelled friends could point to the locality of the mausoleum I had been told of at Junaghur; I considered myself fortunate, therefore, to have found it on the Bâgar. This creek is, in fact, a fine broad stream, with numerous villages on its banks. The cattle are unusually large, and the Persian wells, which are numerous, are all worked by camels instead of horses. The field crops were young rice and jowarree in the ear, a proof of the difference of climate between Upper and Lower Sindh, as in the former, the seed for the same is not yet sown.

The tracking we found tedious enough, and as the timid, idle Sindhians refused willingly to pull the ropes for payment, as they were required to do, from village to village, our Turkish servant, without our knowledge, went into a community, and with some mild coercion brought down with him a troop of tracksters, but with them unfortunately a hornet's nest. The village proved to belong to an independent Belooche chief, hating Feringees after his kind. The zeal of Mirza had roused the whole village, so down came some hundred truculent-looking fellows, with swords, staves, and flying hair, headed by the kardar, mounted and armed. The sepoy's loaded their muskets, and waded on shore, whilst Mirza, the origin of the mischief, followed, dirk in hand, ready for a fray. Soothing explanations were offered for the unintentional offence, but the kardar would not hear a word; he was delighted at the opportunity of insulting Feringees, and his followers, taking his tone, bullied and hustled our people rudely and offensively enough. One or two drew their swords, and the kardar drowned all expostulation by loudly asking what right we had to his people; whether this was their raj or ours; with similar impertinences. After a perfect whirlwind of altercation and menace, however, the Belooches saw nothing was to be gained, threw their arms into the air in token of independence and contempt, gathered round our tracksters, and with loud shouts went their way, leaving us, willing to offer them any fair remuneration, and purposing no offence, in the centre of the Bâgar, without sails or oars, contrary winds blowing strongly, an indefinite distance before us, and a crew of two lazy, obstinate Sindhians. The following day, the characteristic annoyance of Lower Sindh, a sand storm, added

* *Vide my "Western India," vol. 2.*

to our miseries, and "we lay, all that day," choking, and powerless to advance.

In the evening, the sepoy cooked and ate their unleavened cakes, to them as delicious as the "galette" of the Bretons, which Mr. James has so pleasantly introduced to his readers; and this gratification over, they squatted at their fires and commenced *raconting*. The naig, an elderly man, told a romantic tale of a lovely Brahmince girl, who was beloved by a fine, high-spirited youth, but haplessly gave herself and her affections to an English officer of the regiment. "Her English lover grew cold, slighted and forsook her; then would come memories of her betrothed, his injuries, his love. Alone she dwelt, despised and broken-hearted, when, as the moonlight fell upon her little hut, and the flickering forms of the banian leaves which overhung it fell in dark shades upon the ground, her lover once again stood before her to woo and be forgiven. But the arrow of unkindness had sped home, and the agonized girl fell in a swoon at her destroyer's feet. A quick step passed the dwelling; a tall form stood forth in the bright moonlight, and as the officer stooped to raise his victim, a musket-ball pierced his heart. That night the gurgling waters opened to receive the form of him who was betrayed to vengeance by the agony of the girl whom in her purity he had loved so fondly; and night by night, until her dark tresses grew white with age, did the fair Brahmince seek that stream, and cast fresh chumpá blossoms on the bright watery grave of her betrothed." This tale was capped by a very different one, told by a merry-looking sepoy, of an officer who, celebrated for his ventriloquism, succeeded so perfectly in terrifying a party of sentries, that, leaving their posts, one and all scampered to the guard-room, and, declaring the devil had appeared to them, bravely locked themselves in.

In anecdotes and tales such as these, the sepoy beguiled the lagging hours; but learning the following day that we should be probably six days longer on the waters of the Bágár, while by land sixteen miles would carry us to Gara, we abandoned the boat, and with camels and baggage-tattoes went our way. At three p.m. we put up at Gara, in the court-yard of a fakir, Government not having yet erected a travellers' bungalow, although the site for it is appointed. Here I was surrounded by the women of the family, and first observed the singular custom, common only to Lower Sindh, of bringing down a lock of hair over the nose and attaching it to the nose-ring. The grey-haired women substituted a strip of black tape, fastened to the knot on the back of the head. The effect was peculiarly ugly, but the wearers said it was required to avoid the inevitable tearing of the nostril from the weight of the ring; this advantage is obtained in India by a gold chain, or a row of seed pearl, which, crossing the cheek, is hooked to the hair above the ear; but, again, the Indian women more frequently lay aside this ornament than the people of Sindh are accustomed to do.

I have never seen so many instances of deformity and disease as at this miserable place, Gara, the halting-point of all who voyage on the Indus. Many were blind of one eye, others of both; huge wens, as large as the sufferer's head, were to be seen on the throats of two or three of the women. Several were on crutches, and I noted four aged and deformed dwarfs among the crowd who came to gaze on us. There is not any apparent reason for the insalubrity of Gara, for, the sea-breeze reaches it, the soil is sandy, and one of the wells filled with excellent water. The Ghizree creek connects Gara with the sea at Karrachee, and is ascended in a tide; but in going down, from the effects of a south-west wind, and the rapid ebb of the tide, boats cannot

make its mouth in less than three, the intervals between the ebb and flow being passed by the impatient voyager high and dry upon a sand-bank—a very classic sort of suffering, according to the Greek historian, but not the less patience-trying. Now, this same south-west wind, during our halt at Gara, seemed determined to enjoy a blow, without reference to anybody's "urgent private affairs," or general convenience; so, wishing it good morning, we trusted to dry land, camels, and tattoos, the procession very much resembling old prints I had seen of the flight out of Egypt; and so we passed, slowly but surely, over the next forty miles.

Half-way between Gara and Karrachee, we came to an excellent cavan-serai and mosque, built by some religious man, equally anxious to give to his fellow-men both bodily and spiritual refreshment. Travellers have made a kitchen of the caravanserai, and a dining-room of the mosque, and scrawled the white ornamented chunam walls of the latter over with what Pope calls "desperate charcoal," the ready pen of idleness. Our countrymen cannot help it, however, and so characteristic is the desire for this smallest kind of fame amongst us, that the kind citizen who visited Shakespeare's cliff, and found no spot for record, ordered a block to be erected at his own expense, to gratify his countrymen's propensities.

Our last halting-place was a cow-shed, disputed with us by its quadruped owners. Yet such is the love of change, where few amusements are to be had, that pic-nics are frequent here, although I fancy little is to be gained by the trip but the chance of fever in the surrounding jungle. And thus we made Karrachee, the sanatorium of Sindh, hungry, weary, and travel-stained; but the sea-breeze was around us, and every past woe forgotten.

Sindh, June, 1842.

FROM ANWĀRĪ.

در التماس شربت ترش حماض

بفرستدم امير بتعجيل شربت
 زان کز قوام و نفع چو لفظ بدیع اوست
 شیرین و ترش گشته دو جوهر بهم رفیق
 این چون حدیث دشمن و آن چون عتاب دوست
 آورده زیرکان ز پی فائده بیرون
 رز را یکی ز سینه و ئی را یکی ز پوست

THE LATE MARQUESS WELLESLEY.

THE late Marquess Wellesley, who has recently departed, "full of years and of honour," filled so conspicuous a place in the history of British India, at one of its most important and critical epochs, that his biography appropriately belongs to a work like the *Asiatic Journal*.

The lustre which the Marquess, and his illustrious brother, the Duke of Wellington, have imparted to the name of Wellesley, has prompted many researches into its history. The family, originally De Welesley, of Anglo-Saxon origin, is of great antiquity in Ireland; an authenticated pedigree carries it as far back as the year 1172, when the first ancestor went thither, from Somersetshire, as standard-bearer to King Henry II., and for his military services obtained large grants of land in Meath and Kildare.* William de Wellesley was, in 1334, summoned to Parliament, as a baron of the realm, by the title of Baron Noragh; but the dignity was not inherited. His son, Sir Richard de Wellesley, married the heiress of Sir Nicholas de Castlemaine, which brought into the family the lordships of Dangan, Mornington, Clonebreny, and other manors. The name was written "Wellesley" till about the middle of the sixteenth century, when, owing to the unsettled orthography of the age, it became corrupted or abbreviated, to "Wellsley," "We'sley," and "Wesley." Mr. Garret (*i.e.* Gerald) Wesley, of Dangan, county of Meath, in Ireland (whose mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Dudley Colley, of Castle Carbery), M.P. for the county of Meath, the representative of this family, by direct descent from Sir Richard de Wellesley, died in 1728, without issue, and by his will (dated 13th March, 1727) he devised his property to his immediate relations, beginning with his cousin-germane (the son of his maternal uncle) Richard Colley, of Castle Carbery, enjoining him and his heirs to take the name and use the arms of Wesley. The Colley, Cooley, or Cowley family is ancient; they possessed large property in Rutland, whence they removed to Ireland *temp.* Henry VIII. Walter Colley was appointed solicitor-general there in 1537, and Sir Henry Colley, in the reign of Elizabeth, son and heir of Walter Colley, and nephew of Robert Cowley, master of the rolls, served in the Parliament held at Dublin in 1559, and in Sir N. Malby's report of the government of Ireland, Sir Henry Colley (of Castle Carbery) is described as an English gentleman, seneschal of the King's County, and a person of power and reputation. He is mentioned in high terms of commendation by Sir H. Sydney, the viceroy (who knighted him and made him a privy councillor), in a letter, still extant, to his successor Lord Grey, in 1580, as a valiant soldier and an experienced statesman.

Mr. Richard Colley (who was the direct descendant of Sir Henry) accordingly took the name of Wesley in 1728, and on the 9th July, 1746, he was created Baron Mornington (of Ireland), and died in 1758. His only son, Garret, was, on the 6th October, 1760, advanced in the Irish peerage, being made Viscount Wellesley and Earl of Mornington. This

* *Geist. Mag.* for March, 1631.

nobleman, the first earl, was descended also from the Wellesley family, for his great-grandfather, Sir Henry Colley (who married Anne, daughter of Adam Loftus, archbishop of Dublin), was son of Sir Henry Colley (before mentioned) in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by his wife Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Cusack, lord chancellor of Ireland, whose mother was Alson Wellesley, daughter of William Wellesley, of Dangan.

These genealogical details shew the improbability, *a priori*, of the story told by Mr. Southey,* and repeated with some improvements by Dr. Clarke† and Mr. Dove,‡ that Mr. Garret Wesley, of Dangan, meditated the adoption of one of the family of John Wesley, the founder of the Wesleyan sect; that John's brother Charles was actually educated by that gentleman with this view, and that the object was defeated by the refusal of Charles to go to Ireland. Dates and circumstances refute this story, which seems to have originated in the mistaking of some other individual for Mr. Wesley, of Dangan.

The first Earl of Mornington, who married the Hon. Anne Hill Trevor, eldest daughter of Arthur first Viscount Dungannon, had five sons and two daughters. The sons, all of whom became eminent public characters, were the late Marquess, Lord Maryborough, the Duke of Wellington, the Rev. Dr. Wellesley, prebendary of Durham, and Lord Cowley.

Richard Colley Wesley,§ as he was then named, the late Marquess, was born at Dublin, June 20th, 1760. His father was possessed of considerable talents, though chiefly known by his reputation as a musical composer, some favourite glees bearing his name. His mother, the Countess, was a woman of admirable understanding and great mental accomplishments, of which some records exist in papers contributed by her to the *Archæologia*. Both parents carefully superintended the education of their children, and, by the early cultivation of their natural talents, sowed the seeds of those useful and shining qualities from the exercise of which the nation has reaped so much advantage.

From Eton, where he was first placed, Viscount Wellesley proceeded to Oxford, and was entered of Christ Church College. At both these celebrated seats of learning he distinguished himself by his parts and industry, and especially by his classical taste and acquirements. His speech at Eton, in 1778, is upon record, and in 1780, he gained the University prize for the best composition in Latin verse, in which he excelled at a late period of life.

On the death of his father, in 1781, the title of Earl of Mornington devolved to him before he attained his majority;|| and having completed his academical studies, he entered upon public life in his native country. He took his seat in the Irish House of Peers, where he strenuously advocated

* Life of Wesley, vol. i. p. 44.

† Memoirs of the Wesley Family.

‡ Biographical History of the Wesley Family (1832), p. 205.

§ The Marquess Wellesley was never known in his early years but as Viscount Wellesley, the second title of his father, borne by courtesy; but his illustrious brother started in life as "the Honourable Arthur Wesley."

|| It is stated that, on coming of age, his first act was to assume the pecuniary obligations of his father, and to place his estates under the management of his mother, who lived until 1831. It appears, however, that although the first earl's debts were paid, the family estates were not preserved.

the views of Mr. Pitt on the regency question, against those of the Prince of Wales's party, which strongly recommended him to King George the Third. This country opening a wider area for the abilities of the young statesman, the Earl determined to enter the English Parliament, as a commoner; he represented Beeralston in 1784, and in 1790 was elected for the King's borough of Windsor. That at the earliest of these dates, when only twenty-four, he had established a claim to the attention of the Government, appears from a published letter from Mr. Pitt to the Duke of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, dated August 9, 1784, and the Duke's reply. Mr. Pitt mentions that Lord Mornington had been led to form expectations of an early mark of the favour of the Government, and expresses a hope, "from his high opinion" of the Earl, that he would not be disappointed. The Duke replies: "I can have no hesitation of saying that Lord Mornington shall have the first office which may fall worthy of his acceptance. His merits are very great, which I am sure I am one of the first men to allow. I have his interest much at heart, as well from a private regard as from a conviction of his powers to render the public essential service."

The abilities he developed under the eye of so acute an observer as Mr. Pitt secured his rapid advance in the confidence of the minister and in the favour and patronage of the King. He was sworn a privy councillor, was appointed a lord of the treasury, and received a green ribbon. He was at this time an effective speaker in the House of Commons. A speech which he delivered in January, 1794, on the motion for an address to his Majesty, at the commencement of the session, was one of the most eloquent and powerful orations ever delivered. Its object was to exhibit in strong colours the spirit, tendency, and purpose of the French Revolution, and to urge upon England the necessity of opposing it. Luminous in its exposition of facts, sound in its principles, striking in its descriptions, it produced a powerful effect in the House, and remains a record of the vigorous eloquence and practical knowledge of the rising statesman.

In November, 1794, his lordship married Hyacinthe Gabrielle Roland, only daughter of M. Pierre Roland, by whom he had had several illegitimate children. A difference and separation took place soon after the marriage, and they were never afterwards reconciled. This lady, the first marchioness, died in 1816, without legitimate issue.

Amidst his official and Parliamentary occupations, the Earl devoted his attention very early, with great assiduity, to Eastern affairs. Accident seems to have had the principal share in producing this impulse. His lordship's education at Eton was superintended by Archbishop Cornwallis, with whom he passed the holidays at Lambeth Palace, from 1771 to 1779, and there he became intimately acquainted with Earl Cornwallis.* This nobleman's appointment in 1786 to the post of Governor-general provoked a strong desire in his young friend to become acquainted with the history of this valuable appendage of the British Crown. In 1795 he was appointed an unsalaried member of the Board of Control, when Mr. Dundas was

* Auber's *Rise and Progress of the British Power in India*, vol. II. p. 159.

president, and in this school, but more by his own comprehensive studies, he acquired that knowledge of the politics of India, which enabled him to employ the vigour, sagacity, and statesmanlike qualities of his mind in giving depth and security to the foundations of the British empire in the East.

In October, 1797, the Earl of Mornington was created Baron Wellesley of the United Kingdom, and about the same time was selected to succeed Lord Teignmouth as governor-general of India, a convincing proof of the confidence reposed by the Government in his character and abilities, for not only is this a post at all times much coveted, but it demanded at that period a more than usual share of political skill. His illustrious brother, then lieutenant-colonel of the 33rd regiment, accompanied him with his corps to Calcutta, where he arrived on the 17th May, 1798.

At the epoch of Lord Mornington's assumption of the reins of government, the leading powers in India, besides the British, were the Mahrattas (comprehending Scindia, Holkar, and the Rajah of Berar), the Nizam, and Tippoo Sultan. The Mahratta princes were ambitious, grasping, and avaricious, constantly intent upon aggrandizement, but disunited, and frequently engaged in mutual hostilities. They were attached to our Government by treaty, as well as the Nizam, whose power was weak and unstable. Tippoo was the head of a state of which his father had usurped the government; he possessed considerable abilities; he had applied his energies to the improvement of his dominions and finances; bigotry and ambition were the leading traits of his character, but his secret object, the wish nearest his heart, was the expulsion of the English, whom he hated, and who presented the chief obstacle to the indefinite enlargement of his empire, from the soil of India. The Mahrattas and the Nizam had troops in their service disciplined by French officers. The country of Oude, in subordinate alliance with us, was in an uneasy state, owing to the disorganization of the country, and to a recently disputed succession. The west of India had been thrown into some disorder by Zemaun Shah, of Cabul, who had invaded India, and taken Lahore, which he plundered, and who announced to our Government his intention to advance into Hindustan, with the professed object of liberating Shah Aulum from the thralldom of the Mahrattas. The policy of Lord Teignmouth had been pacific; he had avoided every temptation to engage in hostilities, although he was alarmed by the increase of French influence, and by the power and designs of the sovereign of Mysore.

At the moment when Lord Mornington arrived at Calcutta, a connection between Tippoo Sultan and the French, then intent upon disseminating republican principles, under the genius of Buonaparte, had been secretly formed. Amongst the subjects which had been recommended to the Earl's attention in England by Mr. Dundas, was the necessity of exercising extreme vigilance in respect to the European and American officers entertained in the service of the native powers, and before he had reached India, the British Government learned the fact that a French expedition was des-

tinued for Egypt, with a design of subverting our Indian empire. Emissaries and agents had been two years before sent into Persia and other parts of the East, in order to prepare the way for the presence of the rivals of the English. Their alluring proposals were calculated to weaken the alliances with the Indian states, by which at that period we, in a great degree, retained our hold of India. The acute mind of Mr. Dundas discovered the peril to which our interests were thereby exposed. "In all systems of intrigue with the native powers of India," he observed, "we labour under a great disadvantage in a competition with France. However much we may endeavour to use our power in India with fairness and moderation, still we are an upstart power, and our dominion there is established on the foundation of the conquests or cessions made to us by a variety of the native powers. It is impossible to suppose that they do not feel uneasy under such circumstances, and therefore are a more easy prey to the representations, seduction, and intrigue of another power, who comes in the plausible form of offering to deliver them from English bondage, without desiring any recompense in return."*

One of the earliest measures adopted by the new governor-general, therefore, was directed to the disbanding a corps of 14,000 men, in the service of the Nizam, officered by Frenchmen, several of them outrageous jacobins, and commanded by M. Raymond, a republican. In opposition to the timid remonstrances and apathetical doctrines of the Madras Council, a British force was assembled in the Guntoor Circar, which marched to Hyderabad, and the French legion was surrounded and disarmed, with perfect ease and success, the officers (124 in number) being secured and sent to Europe.

Having expelled this nest of republicans from the Nizam's territories, the Earl developed and proceeded to act upon his bold scheme for reducing the power of the Mysore prince, Tippoo Sultan. A proclamation from the Governor of the Isle of France, dated 30th January, 1798, having announced that Tippoo desired to form an offensive and defensive alliance with the French, and "waited only the moment when they should come to his assistance to declare war against the English, whom he ardently desired to expel from India;" and Tippoo himself having despatched ambassadors to that island, the Governor-General was relieved from all embarrassment as to a ground of war. The course of reasoning which Lord Mornington pursued, in considering the rights of the Company and his own duty, in regard to the conduct of Tippoo, is thus stated by him: "The rights of states, applicable to every case of contest with foreign powers, are created and limited by the necessity of preserving the public safety: this necessity is the foundation of the reciprocal claims of all nations to explanations of suspicious or ambiguous conduct, to reparation for injuries done, and to security against injuries intended. In any of these cases, when just satisfaction has been denied, or, from the evident nature of circumstances, cannot otherwise be obtained, it is the undoubted right of the injured party to

* Letter to Lord Grenville, 13th June, 1798. *Wellesley Despatches*, vol. i. App. 691.

resort to arms for the vindication of the public safety ; and in such a conjuncture, the right of the state becomes the duty of the government, unless some material consideration of the public interest should forbid the attempt." Mr. Mill, basing his objection upon the narrow ground of the Act of 1793, which, he says, was intended to restrain every act of war against a native prince except for self-defence, severely condemns the Mysore war, in which " the Governor-General was so eager to plunge ;" but the voice of the nation has fully justified the enlarged policy of Lord Wellesley from the censure cast upon it by the technical cavils of the historian.

The plan formed by Lord Mornington contemplated the marching an army from the coast directly upon the Mysore capital, wresting from Tippoo the whole of his maritime territory below the Ghauts, and reducing his power so as to prevent him from availing himself of French or any other collateral aid. With such promptitude and vigour did he put the necessary machinery for this grand object in operation, that, in spite of the objections, and even resistance, of the Madras authorities, who, aware of the inefficiency of the army and the deteriorated state of the finances, augured nothing but disaster and ruin from " a premature attack of Tippoo in their disabled condition," a fine army of 20,000 men, in a perfect state of equipment, was ready to march into the Carnatic before the close of 1798. This army commenced its march on the 3rd February, 1799, and on the 4th May, the fortress of Seringapatam was taken, the sultan destroyed, Mysore in our power, and all the objects of the Governor-General (who had removed to Madras, to be near the scene of operations) were completely realized. The success of this great scheme was the immediate result of the valour and activity of the agents selected by Lord Mornington ; but it was remotely secured by the masterly arrangements made by him, and by the admirable detailed instructions which came from his pen. The official papers upon this subject fill no inconsiderable portion of the *Wellesley Despatches*, which the Directors of the East-India Company have declared to be " a work unfolding the principles upon which the supremacy of Britain in India was successfully maintained and enlarged under a combination of circumstances in the highest degree critical and difficult."

The difficulties of Lord Mornington were greatly increased by the opposition which, as already noticed, his plans encountered at Madras. Finding in General Harris, the commander-in-chief at that presidency, a man after his own wishes, he resolved to take upon himself all the responsibility of crushing the opposition of the Madras Council by the exercise of the high authority with which he was invested. " I have sufficient powers to do so," he observes, in a private letter to General Harris, " and I will exert these powers to the extreme point of their extent, rather than suffer the smallest particle of my plans for the public service to be frustrated by such unworthy means."

The conquered territory was distributed between the legitimate Rajah of Mysore, the British, the Nizam, and the Mahrattas, and the Governor-General, having settled with the Government of Madras a revenue and

judicial system for the coast possessions and the ceded and conquered districts, returned to Bengal, having, in fifteen months, eradicated French influence in the Deccan, effected a subsidiary treaty with the Nizam, and overthrown the most formidable and inveterate enemy the British power in India ever contended with. Besides the thanks of Parliament, his lordship received the cordial acknowledgments of his employers, the East-India Company. Out of the large amount of prize-money realized by the capture of Seringapatam, it was intended to reserve £100,000 for the Governor-General. The subject was delicately hinted to him by Mr. Dundas; but Lord Mornington declined to receive it, nobly observing: "I should be miserable if I could ever feel that I had been enriched at the expense of those who must ever be the objects of my affection, admiration, and gratitude, and who are justly entitled to the exclusive enjoyment of all that a munificent king and an admiring country can bestow."* The Court of Directors and Court of Proprietors, soon after, voted to his lordship an annuity of £5,000 for his eminent services, which were rewarded by the King with a further step in the Irish peerage, the Earl being created Marquess Wellesley 2nd December, 1799.

The rapid fall of so powerful a prince as Tippoo struck terror into the bigotted Mussulmans throughout India, and taught, as the Marquess observed, "a salutary lesson to all the native princes," of whom none but the Nizam afforded our arms any substantial assistance. The Mahratta powers were alert to take advantage of our reverses, and it appeared from the papers found at Seringapatam, that some of our allies, especially the Nawab of the Carnatic, had been in secret correspondence with Tippoo. The Marquess, therefore, on his return to the presidency, bestowed his immediate attention on the means of rendering this great event subsidiary to the establishment of our relations with the native states upon a secure footing. The settlement of the Mysore country and of our connections with the Nizam presented other difficulties besides those of detail; but selecting, as the Marquess always did, by his intuitive sagacity and discernment of character, the ablest and fittest instruments, to whom he furnished ample instructions, these operations were principally a work of time, and he had the benefit of his since illustrious brother's services in this work. The conduct of the Nawab of the Carnatic, and the nature of his obligations, justified the strong measure of placing the territories of that "faithless and ungrateful prince" under the administration of the Company, which proved greatly to the advantage of his oppressed subjects. After much difficulty, the Marquess succeeded in inducing the Nawab Vizier of Oude to consent to the treaty of November 1801, which strengthened the north-western frontier of our empire, and constituted, in his opinion, one of the most valuable additions made to its security and honour. Two treaties, one political, the other commercial, were made with Persia, which averted a serious danger; "to the success of the negotiations with Persia," the Marquess said, "I chiefly

* The Earl declined accepting from the army a star and badge of the order of St. Patrick, composed of jewels found in Tippoo's treasury, on the ground that it would be a violation of the law, and a mischievous precedent. The Court of Directors subsequently sanctioned the acceptance of it.

ascribe the fall of Zemaun Shah, and the actual confusion of the Affghan government, events which will probably repress for many years the revival of the annual project of invading Hindostan from Cabul."

In September 1801, the Governor-General (who had been appointed captain-general of the forces in India by letters patent from the Crown) visited the provinces, whence he returned to the presidency in April 1802; this was preparatory to his quitting India, which he proposed to do in 1803, having tendered his resignation in January 1802. The causes of this resolution are very candidly stated by Mr. Auber.*

The shipping interest at home had acquired a predominating influence in the Court of Directors, and the Governor-General created deep offence by employing on account of the Company India-built shipping, as a means of promoting the permanent interests of India, by augmenting the exports, and thereby her prosperity, industry, and revenue. This policy had been advocated by Mr. Dundas, but it interfered with the monopolists in England, and thereby created a very unfavourable feeling towards Lord Wellesley. Another ground of dissatisfaction to the Court was the foundation, by the Governor-General, of the College of Fort William, an institution, the plan of which was sketched with a masterly hand, intended to afford more adequate means of qualifying the junior civil servants of Government for their important functions, namely, "to dispense justice to millions of people of various languages, manners, and religion; to administer a vast and complicated system of revenue throughout districts equal in extent to some of the most considerable kingdoms in Europe, and to maintain civil order in one of the most populous and litigious regions of the world." These are the words of Lord Wellesley himself in his luminous "Notes on the foundation of the College," which comprise large and statesman-like views, with all the practical details necessary for their accomplishment. The Court, however, objected to the measure chiefly on the score of expense, and directed its immediate abolition, but which was not carried into effect. The great expenditure to which the magnificent plans of Lord Wellesley had unavoidably led alarmed the Directors, who animadverted upon this subject, and upon his eagerness to create new offices, instead of pursuing a system of retrenchment, which the state of the finances demanded. A private letter from the Governor-General to Mr. Addington, the Prime Minister, dated 10th January, 1802, which is published in the collection to which reference has been made,† discloses the fact that, although in his despatch notifying his resignation, the Marquess had assigned no other causes for his resignation than the successful accomplishment of the most essential parts of his general plans for the security and prosperity of the empire, his administration was about to be brought to a premature conclusion by the authority most interested in its extension. He declares the "powerful causes" which precluded his continuance in India to be three: first, that the Court of Directors had manifested a want of confidence in his administration of their affairs; second, that they had

* *Rise and Progress, &c.*, vol. ii. p. 232.

† *Wellesley Despatches, &c.*, vol. iii. p. iv.

interfered directly in several important details of the local executive, by dismissing persons employed with his full confidence, and selecting others in whom he could not confide; third, that the Court had positively disapproved of various measures of his administration, which he had adopted as essentially necessary to the dignity, prosperity, and security of the empire. He added:—

For some time past, I have perceived the symptoms of an unfavourable disposition arising in the Court of Directors towards the general system of my administration, and private reports and rumours, through authentic channels, have confirmed the opinions I had formed. But a strong sense of gratitude has induced me to remain at my post, under much vexation and disgust, until the recent despatches from the Court to this Government, added to those proceedings which have compelled Lord Clive to resign his charge, convinced me that I could not retain mine with any prospect of private honour, or of public advantage, unless the Court should be pleased to restore to me the advantage of its confidence and support in the most formal and unequivocal terms and in the most public manner, and unless the Court should also afford me a satisfactory assurance of its intention to revive and confirm in my hands the exercise of those powers which are indispensably requisite to enable me to conduct this arduous Government.

Neither the Board of Control nor the public at home partook of the sentiments of the Court in respect to the Governor-General of India. The British nation viewed with admiration the policy pursued by him, and its splendid results. The Earl of Dartmouth, who had succeeded Mr. Dundas at the Board, expressed, in a letter to Lord Wellesley, his sincere regret that any occurrence at home should have induced him to quit India, and his earnest desire that the same mind which had brought the war to so successful a conclusion should preside over the work of pacification. He added, that a plan was in preparation which would give greater discretionary powers to the Governor-General with respect to the army, his augmentation of which had especially caused dissatisfaction to the Court of Directors, and added, that the Board were engaged in warm dispute with the Court on the private trade. It appears clearly that there were misunderstandings and misapprehensions on both sides—the Court and the Marquess—which produced mutual jealousy and distrust of each other's intentions. A little leaven of self-interest mixed itself with the motives of the Court; at the same time, as Mr. Auber observes, “the powers of unrestricted disbursement, contended for by his lordship, were incompatible with the existing system: the principle, if followed out, would have placed the public purse under the sole control of the Governor-General, who would have been at liberty to incur any cost, pleading the good of the service as a sufficient reason.” The Court had, perhaps, some reason to be dissatisfied with Lord Wellesley's changes in the relations with Oude, the affairs of which, they had been led to believe, had been settled by Lord Teignmouth upon a permanent footing, and they felt the deputation of the brother of the Marquess, the Hon. Henry Wellesley (now Lord Cowley), with extraordinary powers, to Lucknow, to superintend the execution of the

treaty and the management of the ceded provinces, to be an interference with the claims of their own servants, and with the principle upon which the patronage had been reserved to the Company. Mr. Mill characterizes the spirit in which Lord Wellesley acted towards the Nawaub Vizier as "the eagerness of a tyrant grasping at his prey!" But the whole narrative of the Oude treaty is written by Mr. Mill in a tone so bitter and vindictive, that it is a blot upon his "philosophical" history.

The Court of Directors, although ignorant how deeply they had wounded the feelings of the Governor-General, received his resignation with regret, and in their reply, acknowledged his zeal and ability, and expressed in the strongest terms their conviction that the interests of the Company would be essentially promoted by the continuance of the Marquess in India till January 1804.

Previous to the receipt of this honourable tribute wrung from his jealous employers, the attention of Lord Wellesley was forcibly called to the state of the Mahratta empire, which seriously affected the interests of British India, and, in the language of his lordship, "appeared to present the most advantageous opportunity that had ever occurred of securing the British interests in that quarter on a solid and durable foundation."

But before he adopted any measures to provide against this new danger, Lord Wellesley, who most attentively watched the various phases of European politics, prepared, in December 1800, an expedition against the Isle of France, under the command of his brother, Colonel Wellesley; this expedition was prevented by the scruples of Admiral Rainier, who refused his concurrence, on the ground that it required the previous express sanction of the King. The reply of Lord Wellesley to this absurd objection received subsequently the fullest approbation of the home authorities, who declared that, in our distant possessions, during the existence of war, the want of formal authority from the king should not preclude an attack upon the enemy in any case likely to promote the public interests. This design being frustrated, the Governor-General resumed a project he had before formed for attacking the Dutch possessions in Java; but before this could be realized, instructions from England, to send a body of troops from India to Egypt, to co-operate with our army there in the expulsion of the French from that country, diverted the armament collected at Ceylon to the Red Sea. This force, consisting of 7,000 men, under General Baird, reached Egypt and effected a junction with the army from England, but not till the latter had compelled the surrender of the French.

Peace with France was soon succeeded by causes of distrust which portended a renewal of war, and this prospect was communicated by the minister at home to Lord Wellesley, who had been informed of several engagements between the French and Dutch for the cession by the latter of their Indian possessions, which had been restored to them at the Peace of Amiens. Though employed at this moment in endeavouring to fulfil the wishes of the Home Government by improving the finances of the Indian empire, by the diminution of expenditure, and especially by reducing the

debt, the Marquess suffered none of these indications of latent hostility to escape him. "With a less vigilant and comprehensive mind than the Governor-General," it is well observed, "the machinations of the enemy might have inflicted an irreparable blow on the interests of Great Britain in India."

The Company possessed at this time* the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, in full sovereignty; the province of Benares and the territories westward of the Ganges, lately belonging to Oude, but now ceded to the Company; these possessions extended from the sea coast to Delhi. Under the Madras presidency, they had the Northern Circars, the ancient Jaghire, the Carnatic, under the assumption, and the Mysore country, which made their possessions in this quarter contiguous to the country of the Nizam and that of the Mahrattas. On the upper coast of Malabar, they possessed only Bombay and Salsette, with the cessions made by the Nawaub of Broach. The Mahratta states were the only neighbours likely to disturb our frontier, and the most vulnerable part of it adjoined the country possessed by Scindia. A combination of the Mahratta chiefs, including the Peshwa, the head of the Mahratta confederacy, and the Rajah of Berar, with their battalions officered by Frenchmen, would have severely tried the strength of the British at this period. The Marquess of Wellesley had constantly evinced an anxiety respecting these restless states,† and sought, though without success, to induce the Peshwa, when threatened by his feudatories, to accept a subsidiary alliance and a British military force; but he "preferred a situation of degradation and danger, with nominal independence, to a more intimate connection with the British power." The growing strength of Scindia and Holkar reduced this nominal superior to the condition of a dependent, and then of a fugitive, in which latter state he at length concluded the treaty of Bassein, in December 1802, whereby he renounced the right of negotiating or of making war, and consented to receive a subsidiary force of British troops at Poonah.

The contentions of Scindia and Holkar, in their struggle for supremacy, had thrown the whole Mahratta empire into disorganization. The former had possession of the Peshwa's person, but he was defeated by his rival, under the dread of whom he made no resistance to the treaty of Bassein, and to the influence which the British were gaining in the empire. Subsequently, however, with the customary craft of his race, he secretly joined his bitter enemy, Holkar, and the Rajah of Berar, in a confederacy against the British power. An army was in consequence directed to march into the Deccan, under the command of Major-General Wellesley, whilst General Lake assembled a strong force in the upper provinces of Hindustan.

The Mahratta war constitutes an important chapter in the history of Marquess Wellesley's Indian administration. To enter into all its details, to explain the consummate policy of the Governor-General, and to do

* Auber, li. 271.

† His "Notes relative to the late Transactions in the Mahratta Empire" contain a comprehensive view of the politics of these states.

justice to the foresight and vigilance which provided for every emergency, and the skill which extracted from success the utmost advantage, would require too large a space in a work like this: the military operations by which first Scindia and the Berar Rajah, and finally Holkar, were reduced to submission, and shorn of their dangerous influence, comprising the battles of Laswaree, Assyc, Argaum, and Delhi, fill, perhaps, the brightest page of our military annals in India. The varied talents of the Duke of Wellington, in the cabinet as well as in the field, which have since shone forth more resplendently, because exhibited in more conspicuous situations, were not the least operative causes of success; his incessant activity was not less remarkable than the ability with which he conducted the diplomatic trusts confided to him. The great military talents of Lord Lake likewise contributed materially to accomplish the magnificent views of the Governor-General, whose objects comprised not only the reduction of the dominions of the several states, but taking under British protection the person of the Mogul, Shah Aulum; forming alliances with the Rajpoot and Ultra-Jumna states, and occupying Bundelkhund. Whatever opinion may have been then entertained respecting the policy of the war, there can be now no doubt that its political advantages were real and permanent, and that it advanced the British power in India an immense step towards the exalted position which it has since attained.

During these constant occupations, which embraced other matters of political importance beyond the immediate circle of his ordinary duties—for Lord Wellesley was called upon by the Government of Ceylon to assist in putting down the Kandian insurrection—in these anxious moments, he was embarrassed by the complaints he received, from time to time, from the Court of Directors, arising (to use his own words) from “a compromise between the conflicting characters of merchant and sovereign which composed the constitution of the Company.” In spite of his financial difficulties, he was required to follow up the reduction of the Indian debt. Lord Castlereagh, the president of the Board—though he wrote that “every day afforded him fresh proof of the vigour and wisdom of the Governor-General’s councils, and in proportion as he acquired information of his policy, the more deeply was he impressed with the value and extent of his services;” though his Majesty’s ministers (his lordship said) were “most anxious to give a cordial and honourable support to his Government,”—regretted that there was not a corresponding disposition in the Court of Directors, and he added, that “it would have exposed the Governor-General’s name to unmerited coldness to have sought the Court’s concurrence in urging him to continue in the Government.” This letter was written by Lord Castlereagh in February 1804; in March, Lord Wellesley had notified his intention to embark for Europe at the close of that year. Hostilities, however, with Holkar commenced, and Lord Wellesley suspended his resolution, in order not to allow any part of his plans to remain incomplete. On the 28th November, the Court sent a despatch, in which they condemned his proceedings in several instances with regard to the Mahratta

war, and particularly in having issued the instructions for hostilities against Holkar in the Governor-General's own name, singly ; on which point, the Governor-General in Council fully justified his lordship. The Marquess, on the receipt of this letter, intimated that he should embark for England as soon as the season would admit. Marquess Cornwallis, who had been appointed Governor-General, arrived in Calcutta in July 1805, and in the following month Lord Wellesley sailed for England, and thus closed an administration which is, perhaps, the most brilliant upon record, and which effected more for the establishment of the British power in India upon a firm and durable basis than that of any antecedent or subsequent governor-general.

Although the King's ministers did ample justice to the wisdom and vigour of Lord Wellesley's measures—in which opinion the East-India Company's executive authorities have subsequently concurred—those measures did not escape severe censure and condemnation. The Earl of Moira, in the House of Lords, arraigned the administration of the Marquess Wellesley as extravagant in its expenditure, and characterized by a lust of territorial aggrandizement contrary to the express enactment of Parliament. Lord Moira's own administration proved afterwards the best exculpation of Lord Wellesley's, and the best refutation of his own censures. In the House of Commons, Mr. James Paull, who had resided for some time at Lucknow, engaged in commercial pursuits, actuated, it is well known, by personal resentment, opened an attack upon the Marquess, in 1805, with reference to his conduct in the affairs of Oude, which, though disapproved by some of the Directors, had been fully sanctioned by the King's Government. Mr. Paull ceased to be a member of the House before he could mature his charges against the Marquess, and in the spring of 1806 he committed suicide. The charges were taken up by Lord Folkstone, and after three years of tormenting suspense, this persecution was closed by a resolution of the House, "That the Marquess Wellesley, in his arrangements regarding Oude, had been actuated by an ardent zeal for the service of his country, and an ardent desire to promote the safety, interests, and prosperity of the British empire in India;" which was carried by 189 to 29, in spite of the opinions expressed by members of the Direction, who had seats in the House, adverse to the principles of policy pursued by Lord Wellesley.

The sense which the supreme executive Government entertained of the services of Lord Wellesley—who, braving the censure of narrow-minded and selfish criticism, persevered in a policy which, whilst it averted the terrible perils that beset our Indian empire, enlarged and consolidated its dominions, doubled its revenues, crushed its most formidable enemies, and rooted its foundations widely and deeply in a conviction of its invincible power—was sufficiently evinced by his employment in high offices of trust and honour. On his return from India, the part he took in Parliament discovered no partiality towards the Tory principles which guided the administrations of the day ; but, on the contrary, an inclination to embrace the

liberal doctrines then struggling into activity. Nevertheless, on the formation of the Duke of Portland's ministry, in 1807, he was pressed, at the request of the King, to accept the post of secretary of state, which he, however, declined. In 1809, the exigencies of his country induced him, at the instance of Mr. Secretary Canning, to proceed to Spain as ambassador extraordinary to the Supreme Central Junta, or provisional government, of that country. There he exerted his activity, discernment, and great political sagacity, in endeavouring to infuse a spirit of genuine and rational patriotism into the sluggish and refractory councils of the Junta. Finding that his offices as ambassador extraordinary were of little use, and that the British cabinet itself was the scene of undignified squabbles between its members, he returned from Spain, and on the death of the Duke of Portland, and the nomination of Mr. Perceval as prime minister, the Marquess, at the King's desire, with some reluctance, accepted the post of foreign secretary, in December 1809, and retained it till January 1812, when he seceded from the Government, owing to differences of opinion on several measures of the cabinet, especially that of Catholic emancipation, which he advocated. The dissolution of the Ministry, on the assassination of Mr. Perceval, compelled the Prince Regent to make arrangements for the formation of a new one, and his Royal Highness employed the services of Marquess Wellesley in this responsible, distinguished, and delicate office. The ascendancy of Lord Liverpool's party, however, placed that nobleman in the post of prime minister, and the Marquess was out of office for the succeeding ten years, during which he aided, by his eloquent expositions of Spanish affairs in the House of Lords, the vital struggle which his illustrious brother was carrying on in the Peninsula. In the course of these discussions, whilst he justly stigmatised the feeble and ill-directed measures of the Spanish regency, he denounced the wretched system of the British Ministry, which was one of the obstacles our commander had to contend with, as "timid without prudence, and narrow without economy; profuse without the fruits of expenditure, and slow without the benefits of caution." Amongst the measures to which the Marquess, whilst in opposition, directed the attention of Parliament, was a motion in favour of Catholic claims, in 1812, which was lost only by a majority of one.

In 1821, his lordship accepted the post of lord lieutenant of Ireland. At a period when the opinions of the British cabinet were hostile to the concession of Catholic claims, this appointment was injudicious. The known sentiments of Lord Wellesley upon this point excited the expectations of one party in Ireland in the same degree as it alarmed the fears and prejudices of the other, and it was impossible, by the most judicious and conciliatory conduct, for a person in this peculiar position to escape odium. The government of his native country, though vigorous, just, and impartial; though exhibiting the great qualities which distinguished his Indian administration, had a very different result—the singular, but not surprising, infelicity of displeasing all parties. Upon the accession of the Duke of Wellington to the post of prime minister, in 1828, motives of policy, in

respect to Ireland, induced him to withdraw his brother from its government, when he was appointed Lord Steward, a high office of honour, which he resigned in 1833.

During his exercise of the vice-regal functions in Ireland, the Marquess (then 65) married (October 29, 1825) his second wife, Mrs. Marianne Paterson, the widow of Mr. Robert Paterson, and eldest daughter and co-heir of Mr. Richard Caton, of Maryland, North America. This lady, who possessed a considerable fortune, was an American by birth, and a Catholic. The Marquess had no issue by her ladyship, who survives.

Differing from his brother, the Duke of Wellington, upon certain political questions, without, however, the smallest diminution of affection on either side—the Duke being a frequent visitor of his brother whilst opposed to each other on the political arena—the Marquess remained out of office, which his advancing years made him unwilling to court, till the formation of the Grey Ministry, when, in September 1833, he a second time became viceroy of Ireland, the emancipation of the Catholics, in the mean time, having removed the chief cause of the unpopularity of his first administration in that country. He retained the office but a short period of time (resigning in December 1834); his age and declining health inculcating the prudence of withdrawing from public occupations into the repose and tranquillity of private life. He accepted the honourable sinecure office of lord chamberlain in April 1835, but relinquished it the same year.

From this period till his death, on the 26th September 1842, he passed the solemn interval between the close of the active and that of the natural life in a manner grateful to every public man—in dignified retirement, cheered by the society of friends and connections of the highest station and rarest talents, and requited by the prodigal applause with which a new generation repaid the niggardly gratitude of his own. Amongst those who were foremost in tendering their tribute to the prescient and masculine policy of Lord Wellesley were his former censors, the Court of Directors, who, in 1837, finding that the Marquess was in some pecuniary difficulties which interrupted his personal comfort in the decline of life, and that his lordship had derived but little, if any, beneficial interest from the annuity of £5,000, granted to him on his noble abandonment of £100,000 proposed to be paid to him out of the prize property captured at Seringapatam, resolved that, in reference to his important services, and to those measures conducted by him with such brilliant success, “upon which the maintenance and consolidation of the British power in India have since depended,” a sum of £20,000 should be vested in trustees for the benefit of the Marquess. The Chairman (Sir J. R. Carnac), in recommending this resolution to the Court of Proprietors, who adopted it all but unanimously, called upon them “to mark their sense of the transcendent services rendered to the Company, to the British nation, and to the vast population of British India, by one of the most distinguished and high-minded statesmen that England ever produced.” Since that period, on the 17th March, 1841, a resolution was passed at a General Court, that a statue of the Marquess

should be erected in the Court room, "as a public, conspicuous, and permanent mark of the admiration and gratitude of the East-India Company."

It would be vain to attempt, in our limited space, and after so slight and superficial a sketch of the biography of this eminent personage, to draw a finished portrait of his character, which must be left to a biographer who has more leisure and greater ability. Its obvious features must strike an ordinary limner: vigour of intellect; extent of acquired knowledge; firmness of purpose; untiring industry and application; quick and just discrimination, which enabled him to select the most perfect instruments for accomplishing those grand designs which his commanding genius had conceived. These uncommon qualities were adorned and recommended by dignity and suavity of manners; by an eloquence which, though rather impassioned than argumentative, was persuasive by its earnestness, and captivating by the polished perfection of its style; by the affable tone of his conversation, and by the classical elegance of his taste. The effulgence which surrounds the reputation of his brother, the Great Duke, has not obscured, but only softened and sobered, the lustrous colours in which the Marquess's character would have appeared had he been the only prodigy in this extraordinary family: indeed, as Mr. Alison observes, "it is hard to say whether, in a different line—in the management of the cabinet, in the civil government of men, and the far-seeing sagacity of a consummate statesman—the Marquess is not equally remarkable."

GHAZAL OF HAFIZ.

میدمد صبح گر بسته نقاب &c.

With a wreath of gay roses encircling its head,
See morning advance, and the darkness has fled.
Bring wine, my companions, oh, hasten away,
'Tis the season of roses, be joyous and gay!
The dew-drops all laugh in the light of the sun,
And are wooing the tulips, now morning's begun;
The whispering breezes blow soft from the grove.
And scatter rich perfumes wherever they rove;
The rose has set up her bright throne in the bower,
And the flowers obsequious acknowledge her power;
Their offerings to her with glad duty they bring,
As the queen of the garden, the goddess of spring.
Why shut up the tavern? throw open the gate;
The moments fly quickly—O why should we wait?
The learned may turn with affected disdain
From the pleasures of sense, as but transient and vain,
But the poet and lover, far wiser than they,
Will welcome the joys which the seasons convey,
And, beside a fair mistress of beauty divine,
Like Hafiz, drink kisses, far sweeter than wine.

E. B. COWELL.

INVASION OF THE CARNATIC BY HYDER ALI.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF THE PRISONERS.

(Continued from page 89.)

This account of the miserable situation of our men made us very unhappy, as we never before this had the smallest idea that Hyder would proceed to such extremities as forcing his prisoners into his service, and the daily sight of these men, who had been under our command, exercising our enemies before our face, was the most afflicting spectacle that could have been presented to our view. We were perfectly astounded at the fact of Ensign Clark being among them, but we were soon afterwards informed of the real state of the case; he had involved himself in debt after his arrival at Madras, and in despair taken the rash step of deserting to the enemy, of which, he said, he should ever afterwards repent.

July 10th. The same brahmin who had taken out the unfortunate soldiers from the other prisons came this day to ours, and desired us to turn out of our berths, which we did, though with the greatest alarm that our fate would be the same as that of the privates. We, however, determined to undergo every extremity rather than comply, or be separated from each other. The brahmin sat down on a carpet by the guard, and calling us towards him, told us he was ordered by Hyder to ask if we were willing to enter into his service, offering us more pay and higher command than we had in our own army. Capt. Lucas told him that we were obliged to the nabob for his offers, but that we were all officers and gentlemen, and neither the most alluring inducements nor the severest torments would ever make us abandon our religion or our country. The brahmin went away the instant Capt. Lucas had finished his answer. At this we were overjoyed, congratulating ourselves on our escape; but when our first transports of joy had subsided, our apprehensions returned, lest we should have another visit, which might terminate less favourably. In other respects we had by this time accommodated our ideas to our situation, and although our allowance was hardly sufficient to procure us the common necessaries of life, yet we all acknowledged that, if our circumstances had enabled us to indulge our appetites, it would have been very prejudicial to our health, in our confined situation, without fresh air or the means of taking any exercise. Indeed, the manner of our treatment and the mode of our living were now become so regular, that the occurrences of one week were the same as those of the preceding. I will give a sketch of how I passed my time, and it will serve for my companions as well as for myself. A diary of seven days will suffice for the routine of nearly four years.

“Monday. Mobit Khan comes into the yard at six in the morning, with half of the guard, and after abusing us all for some minutes, desires us to turn out immediately for muster, which we do, grumbling very much, on getting out of our cots, at being obliged to stand in a row, twice a day, to be mustered, for half an hour, like a herd of cattle. Mobit Khan, on whom we had bestowed the name of ‘Bruin,’ called us a parcel of mutinous rascals, tells us that the nabob is too good for us, and that our posteriors are grown fat from the excess of his bounty and our laziness. The rivets of our irons are now examined to be sure they are fast; after which, the knives and forks are delivered to us. Then the purveyor of sour milk comes to the door of the prison; he takes every possible advantage of us, and sells it very dear; those who eat rice for

breakfast, buy a small portion from him, and tell him that he mixes water with the milk; he gives them the lie in the most direct terms, and appeals to Bruin, who declares the milk as good as ever was tasted. Next the baker makes his appearance; he has not many customers, but those who have delicate stomachs, and look more to quality than quantity, buy some of the bread. Our boys are now desired to prepare themselves, and go to the bazaar with the guard; we give them particular instructions to pick up all the news they can. Then we play at cards, or catch rats and mice, during the forenoon, till the servants come back. My man Mootoo tells me there is no news to-day, and that every thing is dear at the bazaar; I am obliged to dine on rice and ghee; suspect Mootoo of having cheated me of some of my rice; am obliged to eat very moderately at present, as my shirts are now worn out, and I am saving money to buy a piece of cloth: it will be more than six weeks before I can save enough to buy others.

"Tuesday. I got up in the morning at the usual hour; went through the usual ceremonies. Looked out of my peep-hole; saw a vast number of brahmin girls going down to the river to wash; four or five hundred horsemen pass by, guarding a multitude of Carnatic prisoners; a Moorman of high family moves on in great state, in celebration of his marriage, his wife being carried in a covered palanquin; two old Moorwomen under the house scolding; a crowd of people about them, to whom they are telling their story. Close my tile, for fear some of them may look up and observe me. To-day have curry and rice for my dinner, and plenty of it, as my messmate is unwell, and I demolish his allowance.

"Wednesday. I finish a pack of cards to-day; the workmanship is much admired. Baird likewise finishes a backgammon table; I sell my cards for a fanam; have a cutaneous eruption, which shall be nameless, owing to the badness of the water; a dog eats up half a fanam's worth of brimstone and butter; threaten to kill him if I catch him in my berth. A very rainy disagreeable day; a most unwholesome smell in the prison, arising from stagnant water and a heap of rubbish; the rain comes through the roof and wets every thing.

"Thursday. To-day, have some stewed mutton and bread for my dinner. It is very good, but not enough of it. This is a very expensive dinner. Sheik Hussein, of the guard, tells us that our army has beaten Hyder, and that peace was about to be concluded. In the evening, another sepoy declares that the English had been signally defeated, and that Hyder was besieging Madras. Greater numbers of people are at exercise upon the parade than usual; the Europeans make signs to us, when we observe a Moorman beating them; our men look in the direction of Colonel Baillie's prison, and make signs to one another. I wrestle with Baird; his foot catches in the links of my irons, and he is thrown down, receiving a scratch on the face. Bruin threatens to thrash me for fighting, saying that I am the property of his sovereign, and that I must neither lame myself nor any of my companions.

"Friday. Am much surprised to-day at hearing a salute of twenty-one guns; am told by Bruin that our army is totally destroyed, and that the prisoners would arrive in a few days; am most melancholy at this intelligence, but afterwards ascertain that the cause of the rejoicing was the narrow escape of Hyder from being killed by a shot from the ramparts of Trichinopoly. A large palace is now being built at the end of our prison, as a present from Hyder to Tippoo Saib, for his gallant behaviour against the English. The killadar comes to our prison to-day, to know if any of us are blacksmiths or

carpenters, and that he would give us great pay if we would work for him. We are much mortified at this request. I lose my dinner to-day, a rice pudding, for the pot was burnt through at the bottom, and the contents fell into the fire. Standing up on my bed to look out at my peep-hole, it tumbles down, and I am obliged to sleep on the ground till I can repair it, and pass the remainder of the day in a very bad humour.

"Saturday. Have curry and rice for dinner. The sepoy's tell us that our king's son had arrived at Madras with a quantity of wooden houses, and that numbers of our men are landing out of their *bellies* (that was their expression); they said that our prince was resolved to take Seringapatam, and make Hyder carry his palanquin, for his usage of us. It was my turn to-day to buy oil for the use of our prison, a severe expense. A great commotion in our prison. Mootoo brings me a letter from a sergeant of my company, who also sent me a duck and a handkerchief. I sent him a note thanking him for his present, but desired him not to repeat his bounty, as I was determined to live upon my own allowance.

"Sunday. The washerman brings our clean clothes, for which we pay him a fanam a month each; a severe deduction from our allowance. My leather spatterdashes are worn out by the friction of my irons; it costs me half a fanam to buy others. Am tormented every day by a parcel of gentlemen collecting at the end of my berth to talk politics and smoke cheroots; advise them to spend their time in mending the holes in their old shirts, as I do, rather than trouble themselves about settling the balance of power in India and Europe, as they will not get out of prison the sooner for their speculations. They are much offended, and tell me I deserve to be a prisoner all my life, for want of curiosity. Have six eggs for my dinner; find five of them rotten, and am about to throw them away; but having a voracious appetite, I pause, and eat them, excusing my want of taste by reflecting that a prisoner upon one fanam a day ought not to be scrupulously nice in his dietary."

October 10th. We were this day in great spirits upon finding that our present guard was to be relieved, and another appointed. Mobit Khan had, some days before, insulted one of the gentlemen, and, contrary to our usual submissive conduct, we surrounded him and threatened to take his life, after having roundly abused him; he was extremely frightened, and after he had disengaged himself, swore that he would have our noses and ears cut off for our behaviour. He went off in a great rage to the killadar, complaining that we had beaten him, and intended to attack the fort. The killadar soon made his appearance, and although we were all extremely alarmed, we told him that there could not be a more peaceable set of prisoners than we were, but that we had been so long and so cruelly insulted by this villain, that we would rather lose our lives than submit to it any longer, and therefore desired that he would send us a new commander. The killadar abused us in the severest manner, and said he would order us to be chained to the ground. However, we heard no more of the matter, and on this day a guard of Rajpoots came and relieved the one that was on duty, when we hissed and abused Mobit Khan out of the prison. We soon found that we had made a most happy exchange, for though the Rajpoots were extremely passionate, and apt to do violent acts while their rage lasted, yet they never failed, when they were cool, to express sorrow for their conduct, and even ask us to forgive them; they were, indeed, in every respect much better than the Moormen, and more acquainted with the habits of Europeans:

November 6th. There were great rejoicings on the parade, which was en-

closed. Wrestling matches, dancing girls, and combats of wild beasts were exhibited in front of the palace of the rajah, who is permitted by Hyder to shew himself once a year to the people from a balcony, as the old Gentoo government is still held in great veneration, and Hyder finds it politic to call himself the rajah's prime minister and general. During all the rest of the year, he is kept a close prisoner in his palace, and Hyder, out of the revenues of the country, allows him a lac of rupees a year for the support of his family.

November 15th. We were this day much concerned to hear that three hundred privates in the other prison were removed to another fort, called Chittalderry, in a distant part of the country. The reason of this, we were told, was that the number of Carnatic prisoners and of new Mussulmans in the fort, together with the European prisoners, had alarmed the authorities, lest they should rise and overpower the guards. The feasibility of this had often struck us, and a set of men in our situation, rendered desperate by the certainty of death if we miscarried, would have been a very formidable enemy.

November 29th. This day Colonel Baillie died in irons in his prison. He had long been in a very bad state of health, and, for many months, had solicited the killadar to allow a surgeon to give him some assistance; but he refused, saying that he had no such orders from the nabob, and therefore dare not send him one. Had Hyder commanded him to be put to death, the sentence would not have been so cruel as this infamous treatment.

January 1st, 1782. This day ushered in a new year, and though we had been prisoners upwards of sixteen months, the prospect of deliverance from our present miserable situation seemed as far distant as ever. Most of us had now got swellings on our legs from the weight of our irons and the confined state of our limbs.

February 5th. The present killadar of Seringapatam is appointed collector of the nabob's revenues, and another has arrived from the camp to hold his appointment. His name is Seedy Behy; he was taken prisoner, when a boy, and Hyder made him a Mussulman, since which he became one of the chief favourites. He this day came to our prison to muster us, and behaved in a much kinder manner than his predecessor ever did.

March 9th. We had for some time past entertained hopes that Hyder would be content with the men whom he had already forced to embrace the Mahometan religion, as he had not molested any of the prisoners for a considerable time in that respect. We were, however, greatly deceived in these expectations, as we this day observed on the parade nearly one hundred white men in the Moorish dress, which was so large a numerical augmentation, that we justly suspected him of having made additional unwilling proselytes to his religion, and of this we were more persuaded by the frequent and earnest signs they made to us. It was some days before we could send them a letter, but we at last succeeded, and by the same opportunity we received two letters from them, the contents of which filled us with grief and astonishment. The following are copies :—

"Gentlemen : We were yesterday agreeably surprised to receive a letter from you, which has been our constant wish since we came here, and are extremely obliged to you for the trouble you must have been at in forwarding it to us, having made many attempts ourselves, but we never could succeed. We are particularly thankful for the concern you feel upon our account; and the promises you make us of representing our situation to those in whose power it will be to rescue us from our miserable condition. You have requested us to relate to you the particulars of our ill fortune, and also to answer some ques-

tions which you have put down, with both of which we will readily comply so far as it lies in our power, and are sorry we cannot give you so satisfactory an account as you probably expect, we having been surrounded by the grand army in January last, and left in Vellore. The news we send we obtained from Ensign Byrn, who came to Vellore in June with one company of sepoys and a number of polygars, with provisions for the garrison, and we being anxious to rejoin the army, and return with him, left Vellore; but we had not quitted the place eighteen hours, when Tippoo's whole force appeared and came down upon us. We fought them for some time, when the polygars fled, and were cut to pieces by the horse. Thus deserted, most of the sepoys killed, and our ammunition expended, we hoisted a white handkerchief for quarter, which was immediately granted, and we were made prisoners by a French officer, and Byrn by a black commander. While we remained in Tippoo Saib's camp, we were very well used, but when we arrived at his father's, we had reason to repent the exchange, receiving only a measure of rice per day. We remained with him five days, on the last of which we were sent for by Kistnarow, who ordered only Mr. Rutledge into irons, but both of us to be put with a parcel of small boys. Next morning, we were marched off to Seringapatam, and after five days we were overtaken by Byrn, and Lieut. Cruitzén, of the cavalry, who, with a single troop, and not with a whole regiment, as has been represented to you, was cut off near Arnee. We were much surprised to find that we were bound for different places, but we never had the least suspicion of their horrid intentions with regard to us, till we reached Seringapatam, when, instead of being put amongst you, we were marched with the boys into a large square building, a mile from the fort, where we found nine Europeans, and were almost rendered speechless when they told us that they had all been made Mussulmans against their inclinations, and that it was most probable we should share the same fate. We were soon reduced to a most miserable state, as different parties of our guard came to our quarters every hour of the day, sometimes making great promises if we would consent to embrace their religion, and at others with drawn swords, chanbacks, and ropes ready to tie us, with barbers in their rear to shave us. This plan they continued for seven or eight days; but finding both their threats and promises ineffectual, they adopted another method of compassing their vile ends, by separating us from one another, and allowing no one to speak to us. This mode of treatment producing no more influence on our determination than the former, the jemadar took compassion on us, and wrote to Hyder on our behalf. During the time we waited for an answer, we imagined they had dropt their infamous intentions, and daily expected to be sent to your quarters. This, however, proved but a dream, which was completely dispelled on the 17th by the appearance of ten or twelve stout fellows, with chanbacks in their hands, and as many Cafferies, with ropes to tie us. They made no ceremony, but seized and bound us at once, and cut off our hair; then they walked away, like villains who had been trained up to their business, leaving us to lament our hard fate. In three days, the same scoundrels came back, seized and bound us as before, and stood over us while they obliged us to eat some stuff that nearly deprived us of our senses; on the same evening, they accomplished their infamous design. During the time we were with them, we would take nothing but rice, nor would we permit them to take off our irons, which they offered to do, lest they might imagine we were contented with our situation. We now receive a fanam a day, and are obliged to drill a number of boys, sent from the Carnatic, and who are kept in these squares. Thank God, what they know will never do the Company any harm.

"The French, although driven effectually off the coast, have unfortunately fallen in with two or three transports bound to the fleet, out of which, together with the crew of the *Hannibal*, taken off the Cape, they collected about five hundred men and officers, all of whom they scandalously delivered up to Hyder. He has since picked out from amongst them fifty-one young men and boys, who are now in the fort, and have been made Mussulmans; among them are five midshipmen. It is not, however, we hope, to be doubted, that the French will suffer greatly in the eyes of Europe for such unchristianlike behaviour. Wishing you all a speedy release, we remain, gentlemen, your unfortunate brother-officers and friends, James Speediman and Richard Rutledge, lieutenants of artillery."

The following letter was from the prisoners surrendered by the French to Hyder:—

"Gentlemen: On the 30th of June, the French sent all their prisoners on shore at Cuddalore, and scandalously delivered them into the hands of Hyder, and he marched us to Chillambrum. On the 12th of August, after suffering the most cruel hardships, we were marched to Bangalore, and on the 22nd of October, they picked out fifty-one of the smallest of the men and officers, and sent them to Seringapatam. On the 7th of November, they by force shaved our heads, and on the 10th they made us Mussulmans. Since we have been here, they have given us nothing to sleep upon but old mats. On the 17th, the town major came to see us just before they shaved us, and told us that we should never be released, but kept here and be considered as the nabob's sons, which makes us very unhappy, thinking that we shall never again see our native country. But when you are exchanged, we hope that you will make known our case to our fellow-subjects. Mr. Anslin would be glad to hear from you if agreeable to you; we have here amongst the sufferers Masters Le Sage, Anslin, and Drake, midshipmen of the *Hannibal*, of fifty guns; none of the officers of the *Chaser*, of eighteen guns, are here; Mr. Wilkinson, of the *Brother*, transport, midshipman; Mr. Hardiman, master's mate, of the *Resolution*, transport; none of the officers of the Company's ships *Yarmont* and *Fortitude*; the number of men here of the above ships is forty-four; the rest are officers."

These two letters once more rendered our minds perfectly miserable, and we could only lament the hard fate of these unfortunate men, without being able to mitigate their sufferings. Indeed, we all of us now expected in a short time to suffer the same treatment, and all our past miseries we now considered trifling compared with the thoughts of being compelled to embrace the Mahometan religion, as if it was a moral certainty, if that event took place, we should never be permitted to return to our own country.

March 9th. This day we received accounts from an European prisoner that Sirdar Khan, Hyder's nephew, who commanded the Mysore army before Telli-cherry, was entirely defeated, and himself taken prisoner. The sepoys at the same time informed us, that the nabob was about to make peace, and that it would soon be concluded.

March 20th. We had for some time past made the remark, that whenever our hopes were in some measure raised by good intelligence, it was generally followed by some alarming occurrence which soon dashed our expectations to the ground; and on this day the remark was fully verified. Early in the morning, a very strong guard came into our prison, followed by twenty-two officers, in as deplorable a situation as dirt and wounds could reduce them to, and to crown our misfortunes, they informed us they belonged to the army of

Colonel Braithwaite, who had advanced too far from the Tanjore capital, in order to protect the inhabitants while they were collecting grain. Tippoo Saib, who lay with his army upon the red hills of Pondicherry, made two astonishingly rapid marches, and attacked their camp before the spies could give them the least intelligence of their approach; however, for the space of two days, they sustained the repeated attacks of the enemy with greatly inferior forces, but having during that time lost above half their numbers, and seeing no hope of relief, they were under the necessity of asking quarter, which Tippoo immediately granted, and treated them with the greatest humanity while they remained with him; but when they were sent to Hyder, he behaved towards them with the greatest cruelty. They further told us, that there was now no army remaining to keep the field in the southern countries, and that it was generally supposed all the garrisons, in the course of a month, must fall into the hands of the enemy. To complete our misfortunes, the French fleet at this time had arrived upon the coast, with a body of troops for the assistance of Hyder, who was now fully bent upon expelling the English, at least out of the Carnatic.

To a set of men, like us, who had been two years prisoners, and who knew that our deliverance totally depended on the success of our arms, nothing could have been more dreadful than the news of these complicated misfortunes. But our mental sufferings were soon to be aggravated by physical evils, which came more immediately home to us, and absorbed all other thoughts. Our prison, which was before too small for our numbers, now became suffocatingly crowded, for though we were permitted to occupy the outer square since the arrival of Colonel Braithwaite's officers, yet their addition, and the bad quality of the air, caused almost all of us to fall sick. To complete our misfortunes, the monsoon set in in a much severer manner than usual, and what with the quantity of rain that overflowed our prison, the badness of the water we were compelled to drink, and our want of clothes to shelter us against the inclemency of the weather, a kind of disorder, like the gaol distemper, crept in amongst us. Myself and four others were attacked more severely than the rest with violent bloody fluxes, and as we were in a very dangerous state, we made repeated application for the European surgeon; but the killadar refused our request, though he offered to send us some black doctors, if we would accept their services. I positively declined placing myself under their charge, and said that I would rather let my disorder take its chance; but the others, who were rather worse than I was, consented. The native surgeons, therefore, came, and without giving them any previous medicines, in order to remove the cause of their complaint, they administered large quantities of opium, which immediately stopped the flux; but the consequence was that they died in twenty-four hours of mortification of the bowels. The guards made some pariahs, the lowest race of men, drag them out and throw them on the bank of the river, to be devoured by jackals. From what I had seen, I determined to adhere to my resolution, although my disorder gained ground. In the course of the month, three others died of the same malady; but the monsoon finished without its effects proving fatal to any more of the prisoners.

January 1st, 1783. Notwithstanding our long confinement, and the frequent frustrations of our hopes of release, we began this year in better spirits than the last, having received information that our arms were still successful on the Malabar coast, and that our troops were advancing into the inland country, whilst the Nairs and Polygars, who occupy the mountains and jungles

near Seringapatam, thinking this a favourable time to recover their ancient independence, whilst Hyder's whole force was engaged against the English, moved out of their stronghold, destroyed the open country, and committed as many acts of barbarity as Hyder's army had done in the Carnatic. The garrison of Seringapatam was thrown into the greatest consternation, and as few of the nabob's regular troops were in the place, the killadar sent two battalions against them, composed of the Carnatic prisoners who had been embodied, and part of the new Mussulmans attached to their corps. These, supported by some regular sepoys, were attacked by the Polygars and totally cut to pieces, together with the unfortunate Europeans, who had expected that they would have been able, with the aid of the insurgents, who were in part fighting the English cause, to have made their escape. We, to our very great satisfaction, were informed that Mobit Khan was slain on this occasion. Seringapatam became the scene of great alarm on this defeat, it being reported that the Polygars were advancing on the place; but their fears were soon quieted, and our hopes crushed. It appeared that the indefatigable Tippoo Saib, even in the middle of the monsoon, had left the Carnatic with a strong army, assisted by a body of French, and was in hot pursuit of our troops, who were retreating before him back to the Malabar coast. The capital resounded with rejoicings, and all said that in a few days Tippoo would compel them to capitulate, as he had Colonel Braithwaite in the year preceding.

February 5th. We this day observed an unusual commotion in the fort, and the inhabitants and sepoys crowding to the darbar, as if something very extraordinary was going forward, whilst at the same time the looks of the guard exhibited the most remarkable astonishment. This appearance was so uncommon, that we endeavoured all in our power to induce the guard to give us an explanation of what had occurred, but without effect, for they said it was as much as their lives were worth if they told us, but that we would soon know. We, therefore, were obliged to wait patiently, until we could gain the desired intelligence. On the next day, a sepoy, on our solemn promise of secrecy, told us that Hyder was dead, and that the killadar and all the great people were in utter consternation. This news gave us the greatest joy, but we were afraid to indulge in it, as we had been so often disappointed by flattering reports, though none had been of so strong a character as this; however, in the afternoon we were certain of its truth, as a body of infantry arrived from Tippoo's army on the Malabar coast, and, on entering the fort, proclaimed the death of Hyder Ally. This body of troops Tippoo Saib, on hearing of his father's demise, immediately sent off under one of his favourite officers, well knowing that it was of the greatest consequence to get possession of the capital before the people had recovered from their first alarms. He had reduced the English army on the Malabar coast to the last extremity, but was under the necessity of abandoning his success, and set off with the greatest expedition to the Carnatic, as he was well aware that, until he secured the allegiance and command of the grand army, his position as successor to the Mysore empire was very precarious. The Rajpoots, who had been so long over us, and whom we had always found most kind and considerate, were sent away and relieved by a guard of Moormen.

We were now happy beyond measure at this great event, and concluded that, as the new nabob had succeeded to the government of a country which the protracted war had thrown into embarrassment and confusion, with the probability of the inhabitants secretly plotting to re-establish the family of the deposed rajah, he would conclude peace with the English. Even if this did

not take place, we were convinced that Tippoo Saib, who had during the course of the war established as high a reputation for humanity to his prisoners as for the personal bravery which had endeared him to his troops, would certainly treat us in a more humane manner than we had hitherto experienced, and make the severity of our imprisonment much lighter than his father had done. The hopes that orders would soon come to this effect gave us the highest satisfaction.

February 20th. We were this day informed that Tippoo Saib had been universally proclaimed by the grand army as Hyder's successor, and that not the smallest disturbance or dissent had been manifested, which had been expected in some quarters. Tippoo had also publicly declared his determination to prosecute the war against the English.

February 25th. A new killadar arrived this day from the camp, with orders from the nabob to supersede the old one and put him in prison, which was done. We were much concerned at his disgrace, for he had always treated us kindly, and often lamented that the severity of his orders obliged him, against his inclination, to use harsh measures. The new killadar we found was a man of opposite character. He was Tippoo's greatest favourite, although originally he had been in the low capacity of his cook.

March 4th. Certain intelligence was received that the English army, upon the departure of Tippoo, had again moved out of the post they had occupied, and being reinforced with more troops, had retaken the greatest part of the Malabar coast, and that Izat Saib, the killadar of Bedanore, afraid of the resentment of Tippoo, who had always been his enemy, had delivered Bedanore, and all the strong holds under his command, into the hands of the British, who, thus disentangled from enemies on the coast, were advancing towards Seringapatam. It was also ascertained that the Polygars, who had some time before retreated back to their fastnesses, had again commenced the plunder of the open country. This news made the people, who are very superstitious, conclude that the Nabob's power, so inauspiciously begun, would be but of short duration. However, we soon afterwards heard that Tippoo was collecting the greatest part of his army in the Carnatic, and being stung with rage at the loss of so valuable a part of his country, denounced vengeance against the English on the Malabar coast.

March 10th. About a month before this, I had found that my disorder was gaining upon me so fast, that I could with difficulty stand from extreme weakness, and had made repeated attempts to be taken out of irons, but without effect. I however fell upon another expedient to obtain relief, adopting, with rigid perseverance, the most economical mode of living, by which I accumulated ten fanams; these I offered to the commandant of our guard, if he would take me out of irons, and he accepted the bribe. I was overjoyed at my good fortune, but it lasted only for a few days, for on his first visit, the killadar, seeing my chains removed, abused the guard most severely, and ordered them to be instantly replaced, although he was told that I had been taken out of irons by the order of his predecessor. As I was extremely ill, this temporary release was rather hurtful than beneficial, for I was so unfortunate as to have a heavier set of manacles than those I had put off. This circumstance made us change our ideas as to relaxation of punishment under the sovereignty of Tippoo.

[The conclusion next month.]

ORIENTAL CLASS-BOOKS.*

CONSIDERING that the classical languages of Greece and Rome have been assiduously cultivated by learned and industrious men in all parts of Europe for some four or five centuries, it might be supposed that they have long since been amply provided with all sorts of appliances to lighten early labour and accelerate profound acquirement; that elementary books, grammars, and dictionaries, would have been prepared in vast numbers and of the highest merit; that all standard compositions would have been printed with stereotype accuracy, so that an erroneous reading would have become an impossibility, and that all kinds of comments, interpretations, translations, and illustrations, would have been accumulated, until not a particle of uncertainty, not a speck of dimness or obscurity, should be discernible. The inference would be only partially correct. All such helps have been provided with most unsparing profusion, and libraries of almost unlimited extent might be formed out of the subsidiary toils of classical scholars, intended to facilitate acquaintance with the gods of their idolatry. The task, however, appears to be even yet imperfectly performed, and no monthly list of printed books is published but we have new Latin and Greek grammars and dictionaries, and the thousandth reprint of a Greek or Latin author, with notes and illustrations. It is evident that nothing but the most wilful blindness, the most unwise avoidance of the railroads to classical erudition, prevents the rising generation from becoming a race of Scaligers and Porsons.

But to treat the matter seriously; if classical literature still stands in need of such assistance, how much more must there be a necessity for it in the case of the literature of the East, the cultivation of which is of recent origin, of limited extent, and, considering its total want of affinity to European literature, of much greater difficulty? Few of the standard works are yet in print, and of those which have been printed, few are furnished with the auxiliaries which remove half the perplexity of the text; not only are they destitute of illustration of a higher class, but they want the many minor aids, the utility of which can be estimated only by those who have experienced their absence—they want heads of chapters and pages, glossaries, indices, tables of contents; they have no division of sentences, no such nice convenient dissections as paragraphs; they have none of those most significant expounders of meaning, stops—no commas, no colons, no periods; they have sometimes even no separation of words, and the luckless student stumbles on as he best may through an entangled and seemingly interminable labyrinth of words and sentences, without discovering a beginning, a middle, or an end. Sancho Panza exclaims, "Blessings on the man who invented sleep!" The classical student, if he knew his own good, would perpetually cry out, "Blessings on the typographer who invented stops!" The Oriental student has yet to meet with a benevolent editor who shall deserve such a benediction.

* Selections from the *Mahābhārata*. Edited by FRANCIS JOHNSON, Professor of Sanscrit in the East-India College. London, 1842. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

The charge of neglecting to provide such indispensable assistances to the early study of the Oriental languages is in an especial degree applicable to this country. They manage these things better on the Continent, and the Oriental books there printed are accompanied by attempts to make them more easily read and understood; but our countrymen, whether in England or in India, have been usually content with transforming manuscript into type, just as they found it, and, as Schlegel long ago remarked, without even the addition of a title-page. No doubt, even this was a boon; the printed book was more correct—in general, not always—than a manuscript, and, with all its faults, was more legible. Where so much was effected, however, more might easily have been achieved, and the advance of Oriental study has been much retarded by the disregard of matters which, however small, are “great to little men.”

We dwell with less compunction on the errors of the past, because we trust that we behold the dawn of better days. The society that has been instituted for the publication of Oriental text-books, will no doubt engraft upon Oriental MSS., more or less, the conveniences and facilities of European typography, and will not neglect those subsidiary accompaniments which promote the beauty and the utility of the original. We shall have good books to read made readable, and that we may be qualified to read them, there is hope that we shall also have good introductions to the study—elementary works, that will afford an accessible as well as a stable foundation, and intermediate compilations, which will serve as easy flights of steps to lead the aspiring student agreeably and almost insensibly to the summit.

Books of the description to which we have last adverted—grammars and dictionaries, and their sequences, class-books, selections, anthologies, and the like—ought at once to have started up, it might have been anticipated, in numbers, upon the establishment of an institution especially appropriated to qualify young men for duties of the highest national importance in India. Before the removal of the East-India College from Hertford to Haileybury, there should have been a sufficiency of elementary Oriental books to have paved the road from one place to the other. The founders of the college thought more of bricks and mortar than of the other constituent portions of the edifice, and although they did not think to much good purpose *quoad* the exterior, yet they left the students to shift for themselves in matters of greater importance.

As years passed on, a few meritorious attempts were made to supply the deficiency, but they were mostly of tardy growth. The late Captain Michael's Selections, Persian and Hindoostanee, and Professor Schaleh's Arabic Selections, the only books prepared expressly for the college upon sound principles, have no very high antiquity. Their publications are compilations judiciously selected, carefully printed, and accompanied by that indispensable attendant upon class-books, useful glossaries: they are unfortunately few in number, of limited extent, and too luxuriously printed; but as their editors, of all the successive generations of Oriental professors who have done penance at Haileybury, were until lately the only persons who chose

the right method of ministering to the wants of the students in their respective departments, it were ungrateful to depreciate the merits of their labours by wishing that they had been more laborious.

Within a brief period, however, new and well-directed activity has manifested itself amongst the Orientalists of the Company's College. The talented professor of Persian, Mirza Mohammed Ibrahim, has published a grammar which has the combined merits of simplicity, correctness, and originality; and which exhibits Persian, not as a piece of statuary, wrought out by the art of mere European scholars, but in its actual vitality, as the language not of books only but of men. By its side we have a new Sanscrit grammar, the work of the Oriental visitor, which has the merit of arranging in a portable form all that it is essential for the student to know. The same language has supplied the theme which has suggested our reflections, and in the newly-published work of Professor Johnson, referred to in the first page of this article, we have another instance of that emergence from a state of comfortable repose which we scarcely hoped even the sunshine of public encouragement could have dissipated.

It is not long since the publication of the First Book of the *Hitopadesa*, by Professor Johnson, placed within the reach of English students the first book that was capable of introducing them to a knowledge of the Sanscrit language. The book had been a class-book ever since the formation of a Sanscrit class—that is, ever since the foundation of the college; but, besides being quite barren of any means to facilitate its perusal, it is full of what Schlegel truly terms "*portentosæ lectiones*." That such a work should have been so long a class-book, sufficiently accounts for the slow advancement of the study. It is needless to say that Professor Johnson's edition is executed with the most scrupulous correctness, and that it is furnished with a copious glossary, in which not only the sense, but the grammatical construction of the words, alphabetically arranged, is given.

To the First Book of the *Hitopadesa* now succeeds the Selections from the *Mahābhārata*, printed in the same careful and accurate style, and with an equally copious glossary upon a similar plan. The extent of the latter will be conceived from the statement that, whilst the text, in large letter, occupies but about a hundred pages, the glossary, in small type, extends through a hundred and fifty. Besides the explanation of each word, its grammatical definition is specified: to most of the nouns, their characteristic inflexions are added, and short paradigms are inserted of the verbs. The glossary is, therefore, both a translation and a grammatical analysis of the text.

The *Mahābhārata* is an enormous composition, and, as might be expected, abounds with inequalities. The whole of the text has been printed in Calcutta in small though distinct type, and extends to four quarto volumes of about 800 pages each. An epic poem of 3,000 quarto pages reduces Blackmore into insignificance, and even the *Book of Kings*, the poetical chronicle of Persia, hides its diminished head by the side of such a literary Leviathan. Where there is so much, all cannot be good, and there is

accordingly a sufficient proportion of the tedious and absurd—but there is very much that is beautiful, and an infinity that is curious, as the poem is replete with genuine pictures of Hindu customs and manners, of the feelings and principles of individuals, and of the movements and institutions of society in India at a remote period, before the iron scourge of foreign conquest had denationalised the people. To all those who take an interest in India and her numerous population—and who that is charged with the momentous duty of promoting their good can fail to take an interest in them?—the *Mahābhārata* offers an unfailing supply of subjects for inquiry and contemplation.

The portion that is now printed is necessarily very limited—much cannot be expected from a term or two, during which a class-book is read. The passages selected are the following: 1. The arrival of Drona at Hastinapura. 2. The military education of the princes of the two great families of Pandu and Kuru. 3. The victory of Drona. 4. The marriage of Draupadī. 5. The rape of Draupadī. 6. The liberation of Jayadratha.* A brief notice of their purport will convey a notion of the interesting character of these Selections as pictures of manners, and will afford a specimen of the general subjects of the work from which they are extracted.

In the first, or the arrival of Drona at Hastinapura, or ancient Dehli, we have in the person of Drona one of the many instances exhibited in the ancient traditions of the Hindus of “saints militant;” personages who unite the apparently incompatible characteristics of pure piety and martial fierceness; skill in tactics with knowledge of scripture. Brought up in early life with Prince Drupada, the Brahman Drona pays his friend a visit upon his accession to the throne, and is treated with contemptuous coldness. He is exceedingly indignant at the affront, and, to be able to avenge it, becomes the pupil of another warrior Brahman of great celebrity, Parasu-Rāma. With the same view, in order to form a corps of confederates, he next proceeds to Hastinapura, to communicate what he has learned to the five sons of Pandu, who are of great renown in Hindu story, Yudhishtīra, Bhīma, Arjuna, Nakula, and Sahadeva, and to the hundred sons of Dhritarāshtra, with Duryodhana at their head.

In the second Selection, we have the results of Drona's lessons described, and the princes exhibit their proficiency in arms in public. This is a curious and interesting scene. The population of Hastinapura, the king and his nobles, the queens, and their female attendants, are all assembled, and scaffolds and pavilions surround the arena, for the accommodation of various orders and persons. The arrangement is exactly that of a joust or tournament. The great ambition of the early Hindu warrior seems to have been the command of the bow, and the feats of archery performed are somewhat marvellous, and to the uninitiated, not always intelligible. The youthful warriors, however, display their skill in the management of the horse, the elephant, and chariot, and engage in sham combats with swords and maces, until jest is about to become earnest, when the preceptor com-

* Or, in the original: 1. *Dronāgamanam*. 2. *Astra-sikshā*. 3. *Dronavijaya*. 4. *Draupadī-swayambara*. 5. *Draupadī-haranam*. 6. *Jayadratha-vimokshanam*.

mands the sport to cease. Some episodical matter is introduced which it is not necessary here to notice.

The third Selection makes us acquainted with the execution of Drona's vengeance; with the aid of such champions as his pupils, he easily defeats the armies of Drupada, and despoils him of his kingdom. When the monarch is sufficiently humbled, he gives him back one-half of his territory, and appropriates the other to himself. Drona, however, continued to reside at Hastinapura, and in the war between the Kurus and Pandus, acted as one of the generals of the former until he was killed in battle.

Draupadi is the daughter of Drupada, and in order to secure for his son-in-law the most accomplished warrior of his age, one who may be a match for Drona and recover his territory, the king proclaims a solemn trial of archery, in which the reward of victory shall be the hand of his daughter. This, therefore, although so denominated, is not exactly a *Swayambara*, or ceremony in which a princess had the power of selecting a husband from assembled suitors. A genuine instance of such a ceremony is given in another episode of the *Mahābhārata*—the story of Nala, which has been so admirably rendered into English metre by Mr. Milman. Arjuna, disguised in the garb of a Brahman, is the successful competitor; but the fair lady, in consequence of a verbal misunderstanding, becomes the common bride of himself and his brothers—a singular practice, but one which we know prevails amongst the Nairs of Malabar and the Bhotias of the Himalaya to the present day, and which of old existed in the steppes of Tartary and the forests of Britain.

Her five husbands, however, are found unable to protect the fair Draupadi from insult, and the prince of the Suviras, Jayadratha, attempts to carry her off from the cottage-dwelling in the woods, to which the Pandu princes had been compelled to withdraw by the temporary ascendancy of their cousins and rivals for fame and power. Here again we have an interesting delineation of manners, and a representation of that mixture of chivalrous gallantry and brutal violence, which at once adorned and disfigured the knights-errant of Romance.

The daring attempt of Jayadratha is punished, his followers are slain or dispersed, and Draupadi is recovered by the prowess of her lords. Jayadratha flies, is pursued, and taken prisoner by Bhima and Arjuna; but when brought before the elder of the Pandus, Yudhishtira, who is described as always calm, generous, and compassionate, he is reprimanded, and allowed to depart. He repairs to the Himalaya mountains, to worship and propitiate Siva, that through the favour of the deity he may obtain strength equal to that of the Pandus. The god announces to him that he shall be enabled to overthrow four of the princes, but he cannot be made a match for Arjuna, who is one with the author of creation, of which Siva, somewhat *à propos des bottes*, gives Jayadratha a summary description.

These are the subjects of the Selections which Professor Johnson has reprinted chiefly from the Calcutta edition, but corrected by reference to manuscripts at the college or at the India House. The *Draupadī-haranam* has been also printed by Professor Bopp.

To the text of the Selections is prefixed a preface by Professor Wilson, giving a brief account of the subjects of the different books of the *Mahá-bhárata*, and the same hand has furnished a number of annotations, chiefly explanatory of the mythology, history, and geography of the original—accompaniments of indispensable necessity to beginners.

With these subsidiary aids, then—with preface, notes, and glossary—the Selections are well calculated to fulfil the objects for which they have been published, and to form a class-book which every student may encounter with confidence, with interest, and with advantage. It will be only necessary to provide a sufficient number of such publications to remove from the Sanscrit language the terrific character of extreme difficulty which has been hitherto ascribed to it, and to render its attainment quite as easy to diligence and comprehension as any language that possesses a systematic construction and an extensive and diversified literature.

SKETCHES OF THE GOOMSUR CAMPAIGN.

No. III.

MAJOR BUTLER, of the 21st regiment of Native Infantry, commanding the forces above the Ghauts, now received instructions to advance upon Huzzerguddah, breaking up his camp, and moving with his detachment, in the middle of the night, in a north-westerly direction from Woodagherry. On reaching Huzzerguddah, a detachment of thirty men was to be left there, under an officer; from thence, the force was to continue its route towards Moondagham, where the commissioner had strong grounds for suspecting the members of the late rajah's family would be discovered. If this attempt to surprise them did not prove successful, Sam Besoi, Wootun Sing, or any other authority in the country, was to be called upon to surrender them. The possession of the person of Brundawun Bhunj was first to be demanded: with him, it was conjectured, the females of the royal family were living. It was strictly enjoined that no attempt should be made to seize any of the native chiefs unless success was certain. There was no reason to suppose they would not attend Mr. Russell's summons to wait upon him at Huzzerguddah, after his arrival there. The guide attached to the party was stated to be thoroughly acquainted with the country between Woodagherry and Moondagham, a disputed property between Wootun Sing, of Zentilguddah, and the Boad rajah; and he had promised, in the event of our search after the royal family in the first instance proving fruitless, to ascertain from his acquaintances in the neighbourhood of Moondagham, whither they had fled, and where they were concealed. In fine, the districts belonging to the Rajah of Boad were not to be entered.

Such is an outline of the instructions delivered to our commanding officer; and accordingly, the ensuing night, the detachment set out on its march to Huzzerguddah. The important post of Woodagherry, at which the commissioner remained, was not left without protection: a party that had arrived a day or two before our departure defended it.

For several hours, the progress of the detachment was uninterrupted; no enemy appeared, and the country offered very few impediments to the march of an army: towards morning, however, in consequence of its leading ranks

outstripping the artillery, baggage, and rear guard, they became separated, whilst the country grew more difficult of access. Clumps of rocks, patches of jungle, and tortuous water-courses frequently occurred, and prevented the rear ranks from overtaking those in advance. At last, they became fairly lost, and were beginning to surrender all hope of joining their comrades, when a sepoy, chancing to stray a few yards to the right hand, discovered, fastened upon the trunk of a tree, a sheet of foolscap paper; several trees were marked in like manner, and thus was a clue afforded for the extrication of the rear guard from the labyrinth they had become involved in. Aware that no enemy was near to molest the rear guard, and anxious to advance with as much celerity as possible upon Huzzerguddah, a few miles in front, the officer commanding the party had pushed on his men without the rear guard, marking the trees, to point out the proper road. In the course of the night, the latter overtook the main body at the village alluded to, where no persons of any eminence had been discovered, notwithstanding the troops had literally turned the houses inside out, and examined every nook and corner by the light of a fire kindled in the main street with bundles of straw, leaves, and rubbish. Around this blazing pile the sepoys were congregated, for the night was cold and cheerless.

The march was resumed over rice fields, only passable along the narrow and uneven banks that separated one field from another. Before long, on the opposite side of the range of rice fields, a village appeared, swarming with women and children, who flocked to the doors of their dwellings and the outlets of the village. Half unclad, they presented a singular sight, as, waving the torches they held, they examined our numbers and appearance, whilst their voices were raised, either to menace or welcome: the guide declared they were our friends. At daylight, the troops found they were descending a rugged defile, through which they had been toiling for some time. The loose stones scattered upon the ground formed great obstacles to the passage of the artillery and camp equipage: indeed, the use of ordnance in these nightly enterprises was much to be deprecated, inasmuch as the guns being suspended between long bamboo poles, borne upon the shoulders of coolies, to pass a zig-zag defile was almost impossible, there being no room for the poles to traverse: a detachment of artillerymen, equipped with rockets armed with spherical case, would be more efficacious. The defile opened upon a landscape of forest and hills. The guide exclaimed that a space where the lofty damner trees had been cleared was Moondagham, and before long the village was visible. In an open space, at no great distance from it, we encamped.

As usual, the officers of the detachment were indebted to the commanding officer for their breakfast. Major Butler's hospitality was renowned; throughout the period I was attached to his party, he kept open house, or rather open tent. But this is faint praise to bestow upon a man whose active exertions repeatedly merited the commendations of his superiors. Breakfast over, a few of the inhabitants of Moondagham made their appearance, and in reply to our interrogatories, pretended they knew nothing whatever of the rajah's family or the proscribed chiefs. In the evening, in conformity to instructions, Major Butler left us on his return to Huzzerguddah.

Our force was now diminished to two officers and forty-nine men. We were surrounded by warlike races. The matchlock-men of Wootun Sing were reputed to be a formidable body, and of the valour of the Boads I have already spoken. It was, therefore, expedient to be on the alert, to obviate a surprise by night.

No sooner had our small encampment fallen into deep silence, than there arose from the forest behind our position an uproar which caused every man of the detachment to start to his feet and, seizing his arms, to hurry in the direction of the strange sounds. The next moment, two huge elephants burst through the trees, followed by the party who, under Major Butler, had separated from us a few hours before. We gathered from them that, on their way back to Huzzerguddah, the party had intercepted these beasts, which had belonged to the late rajah, and were on their way, under the care of their mahouts, to a village in possession of the rebel chiefs. The mahouts had also communicated to them, that the rajah's family had been conveyed to Calingia, in the Khond country behind us, having quitted Woodagherry the very evening we arrived there. Transferring the charge of the prize to us, the captors resumed their route to Huzzerguddah.

The forenoon of the next day was occupied in examining a deserted village, some distance from the camp; nothing within it was worthy of observation, except the musical instruments used by the inhabitants, consisting of large kettle-drums, cymbals, tomtoms, a kind of clarionet, conch-shells, and a small guitar made of bamboo sticks. The large drums called the inhabitants from the forest which skirted the cultivated track furnishing this village with rice. They stood about a mile off, gesticulating most violently, and manifested no disposition to approach us, as we waved the branch of a tree in token of amity.

As soon as we got back to the camp, a messenger brought a letter from Huzzerguddah, directing the detachment to move at dark that evening to a lawn, in the neighbourhood of Poosarah, on the frontier of the Chickapaud zemindary, where it was supposed the Mahadavy and two sons of the late rajah, together with Brundawun Bhunj, and some females of importance, had taken shelter. The force at Huzzerguddah was to move at the same time, for the same purpose; but, in case of our reaching the place of destination first, we were to commence operations immediately. A guide was sent with the messenger, who had engaged to conduct us to the precise spot where the individuals were concealed. The detachment accordingly started at sunset, following the guide, who told us we should not effect our object without much bloodshed, as the party we were proceeding against were very determined, and, he thought, would sell their liberty dearly. Along the margin of a ravine, through which a small runnel of water was heard to trickle, and was occasionally seen where an opening in the trees suffered the moonbeams to fall upon it, lay our road for several miles, till we entered the thickest part of the forest. The track, which was at no time very distinct, now seemed to be obliterated altogether, and the guide only by dint of parting the branches of the trees and the high lemon grass, was enabled to distinguish it. By this time it was past midnight, and we ought to have arrived at the town. The guide was asked whether he was certain he had not missed the road; he replied, he had not. At the expiration of another hour, his movements were obviously becoming confused and uncertain. Murmurs broke from the sepoys, and some went so far as to threaten the guide with summary punishment for playing false. He protested his acquaintance with the road, but at last, on pushing aside a mass of tangled underwood, a profound chasm appeared, excavated by the hand of nature in the rocky soil. At this sight, the guide fairly acknowledged himself lost, and began to weep. He was immediately secured and bound with ropes: the sepoys, satisfied of his treachery, could scarcely restrain themselves from carrying their threats into execution. Advancing to

the brink of the precipice, I could see by the moonlight a vast fissure of great depth, and quite impassable; along the channel of it rushed a foaming torrent. A few steps more, and the whole party would have met with certain destruction.

A council of war was held, and it was determined, since nothing more could be elicited from the guide, who maintained a sulky silence, and being quite at a loss to conjecture the direction of Huzzerguddah, to retrace our steps towards our encamping ground at Moondagham, where we arrived about day-break, quite exhausted with our fruitless adventure.

The next morning, a messenger was sent to Huzzerguddah, with tidings of our misadventure. While waiting for his re-appearance, we were surprised, in the forenoon of the same day, with a visit from Wootun Sing, who had been prevailed upon by his friends to wait upon us. He came in full procession, attended by a band of his matchlockmen, and marching to the sound of such instruments as I have described. He was ushered into the officers' tent, a common baggage one, for want of a better, and seated on a bullock trunk, chairs being at a discount amongst our camp-equipage. We strove to inculcate upon him the propriety of assisting us in capturing those we were in search of, and told him he would gain more by being on friendly terms than in endeavouring to thwart and embarrass our measures. He acquiesced, and, after making the fairest promises, departed.

This party was crossing the limits of our camp when a despatch was received from Pooserah, conveying the commissioner's orders to adopt every means to gain possession of the person of our late guest Wootun Sing; if he refused to come in by fair means, coercion was to be used. We hurried after the chief, and endeavoured to persuade him that his best policy would be to confide in our honour, and attend upon the commissioner, promising that no harm should befall him. Reluctantly, he consented, seeing that his small party was not a match for our force, and that resistance would be hopeless. With the exception of five, his dependents disappeared.

The letter last received contained our recall to Pooserah, and, as usual, we started on our march in the evening, arriving at that place the next morning by seven. The country between Moondagham and Pooserah was uneven and hilly, and many defiles were passed through. It was during this night's march that I had an opportunity of beholding one of the grandest sights witnessed in a tropical climate. In the course of our night's journey, we had repeatedly observed lights issuing from the hills over our heads; occasionally they would grow more vivid, and then suddenly die away, appearing in another quarter. That these were the lights of the mountaineers, preparing to resist our progress, was our first impression; but as none shewed themselves, we ascribed the appearance to the right cause; in short, the jungle on the sides of the hills had ignited spontaneously. In India, during the prevalence of the hot season, the bamboo trees oscillating under the influence of the winds, rub against each other, and combustion ensues; the fire rapidly diffuses itself, and in the course of a short time, envelopes the forest in one sheet of flame. As we pursued our journey, the fires grew more frequent, and at length, rounding a hill, we beheld the whole side of a mountain presenting the appearance of a red-hot forest. From their excessive state of dryness, the trees ignited, as it were, at once, and became incandescent. In other places, vast trees, of primeval growth, in the same state, upon the summit of the mountain, stood boldly forward in relief against the dark sky beyond. We passed close under the foot of the eminence, and had some difficulty in avoiding the burning embers,

particularly where the wood projected along the banks of a ravine upon the country below. In crossing this ravine lower down, where the jungle grew less thickly, we could look up and see that the bamboo trees on both banks met, and even run their branches into each other over the middle of the chasm. The flames had caught all these trees, and there seemed an avenue of fire extending the whole way up the mountain-side. No words can express the effect of this scene.

Pooserah, in the zemindary of Chickapaud, is a village of huts, surrounded by hills and jungles, which are full of game. Mornings and evenings, the screams of the pea-fowl, the crowing of the jungle-cocks, and the singular noise that indicates the presence of elk, were audible. After a two days' stay at this place, during which I heard that, in some of the nightly *dours*, a few of the fugitives had been apprehended, I was again detached to Juggernautporam. On my way thither, for the first and only time in this country, I observed some stone ruins and pieces of sculpture. While quartered here, I learned many particulars respecting the means used by the chiefs of these wild countries to extort information from prisoners, or their own people. In some cases, they insert quills charged with gunpowder into the ears and noses of the poor wretches, and then explode them. Occasionally, to the flaps of their ears they suspend a musket by the hammer and cock. Spies when caught are deprived of their noses and ears, and sometimes made shorter by a head if an endorsement with bamboos fail to elicit the required intelligence.

About this time, finding the commissioner was resolved to leave no means untried in order to carry his plans into execution, the chief of Huzzerguddah, Sam Besoi, and he of Poorannugger, came in; notwithstanding which, there was much reason to doubt the sincerity of their professions, and to conjecture that the fair promises made by the different chiefs were only to gain time; moreover, accounts were daily received of small detachments of our men being destroyed while conveying supplies and carrying despatches.

In consequence of the vicissitudes of this climate, within the short space of four-and-twenty hours, the nights being remarkably cold and the heat during the day excessive, sickness began to appear among the troops, in the shape of the worst description of jungle-fever: the frightful ravages committed by it amongst the Goomsur force, I may venture to say, had no parallel in the history of war. What contributed greatly to promote sickness were, the arduous duties of the campaign, night being invariably, though necessarily, chosen as the time for operations; the want of comfort and accommodation, sustained alike by officers and men; and the pernicious quality of the water, which was usually obtained from pools formed by runnels which, in their descent from the mountains, brought down rotten leaves, sticks, and other decayed vegetable matter. At Juggernautporam, the few tents which comprised our camp stood upon a piece of ground that had been cleared from the forest, and which in any direction did not measure more than two hundred yards across; the lofty forest-trees on every hand confined the view, and the people of the country, had they possessed sufficient tact, might have smoked us out by setting fire to the surrounding forest. Our time hung very heavily. An officer of the infantry, named Stewart, and myself, occupied a small baggage-tent not more than six feet high between the poles. We found the heat insufferable, as no wind could reach our circumscribed position. Fever attacked us simultaneously, though we did not yield to it. Supplies were abundant, in consequence of our having found a herd of goodly cattle in a penfold, near the huts adjoining our camp, as well as a magazine of grain,

which I discovered in a *wolsa* in the neighbouring forest, when searching for game. The only circumstance which broke the monotony of our camp was, that, at sunset, a strain of distant music would be heard in the direction of the great Mahanuddy river. Whence this proceeded, and what it foreboded, we were at a loss to conjecture.

One day, Stewart and I, seated in our tent, were wondering how long we were to remain doing nothing, when an armed party issued from the jungle. They brought despatches, informing us that the Khond tribes had risen against the English, and occupied in some force a hill that commanded the approach to Woodagherry from this side, whence they had made several descents upon our people, and cut up some of them; moreover, that the small force at Woodagherry was in great jeopardy, being surrounded by hordes of savages, who seemed only to be awaiting an opportunity, when fatigue and a relaxed vigilance had thrown it off its guard, to fall upon them. They added, that rumours were afloat respecting the massacre of a body of troops in one of the passes connecting the Khond country with Lower Goomsur.

It will be seen, in the sequel, that these reports were too well founded. A letter addressed to me, contained the following expressions, which threw some light on my future movements:—"The people (meaning Brundawun Bhunj and the family we had been all this time in pursuit of) are not yet brought in, but hourly expected; my detachment, combined with yours, will form the escort to take them to Gullery. Letters from Campbell last evening mentioned that no decided accounts have been received respecting the fate of the officers and men who were attacked in the Dugerpersaud pass. The troops now in advance will fall back immediately upon Woodagherry, to repel the threatening attitude of the enemy." The purport of the despatches was to recal us to Chickapaud. Accordingly, we soon struck our camp, and were rejoiced to find ourselves leaving the unhealthy post of Juggernautporam. On arriving at Chickapaud, we found that Brundawun Bhunj had been delivered into the custody of the commissioner by Sam Besoi.

A day or two afterwards, Major Butler took the command of a strong escort, to which I was attached, and, bidding farewell to these highlands, made his way to Gullery with the prisoners. A barricade of felled trees crossing a mountain pass—which, however, were speedily cut through—and a few straggling shots directed at us from the hills, was the only opposition we encountered in the course of the march. At Gullery, I collected the following particulars of the Dugerpersaud massacre.

At the period in question, although some parties of our troops, as I have already related, had been attacked in Khondistan, yet there was no ground for supposing that any thing like a combined and formidable opposition would be made against us by the tribes. The disposition of the troops in March, 1836, was as follows:—At Nowgaum, the head-quarters of the first brigade were established, and was regarded as the centre upon which the chain of posts in East Goomsur and Chamondee rested, and held connection with Aska, the nearest military depôt in the Company's territory, by the high road on the right bank of the river, which was protected by armed parties stationed at the fort of Goomsur, the villages of Nuttingee and Vislnoo Chutram. At this latter place, the late rajah had a palace. To the northward, there lay, in the space between the head-quarters of this brigade and of the second at Gullery, the military posts of Koladah and Toomooroo, both furnished from the second division, which also supplied the details in advance at posts situated at the foot of the Daserpersaud pass and at Charlee. It has already

been seen that Oodagherry, Pooranugger, Chickapaud, and one or two other minor posts, were in occupation over the mountains. A body of troops, under the command of Ensign Gibbon and Second-Lieutenant Bromley, of the artillery, left Oodagherry for the low country, escorting some state prisoners. This party was much increased in numbers by palanquin-bearers, coolies, and camp-followers, who sought this opportunity to return to the plains below. By the statements of the few survivors, as well as from what I was able to collect from one of my own servants, who, accompanying the party, escaped into Daserpersaud, after receiving a severe wound in the back of his head from the hand of a Khond, it appeared that the detachment, utterly unaware of danger, traversed the plain between Oodagherry and the crest of the mountain in the most straggling manner, though some of the men noticed that, whenever a Khond was seen, he appeared to be hurrying towards a point of rendezvous somewhere in front of the column. At length, as they approached the gorge of the ravine, down which lay the road to Daserpersaud, the attention of the officers was attracted to a formidable array of armed men lining the sides of the hills which flanked the first step to the declivity. Still, an idea that this foreboded no hostility, induced them to procrastinate making any disposition for defence. On attaining the top of the pass, the bearers carrying the palanquins of some females of the royal family were suddenly struck with a panic, and, throwing down their conveyances, took to flight, some down the channel of the ravine, and others along the narrow foot-path which hung over it, prompted thus to behave, perhaps, in consequence of the dead bodies of two sepoy and a cooly belonging to a former party being observed lying in the road, as well as by the yells which suddenly arose from the Khonds, who had begun to vibrate their spears and brandish their battle-axes. At this juncture, a havildar received an arrow in his side. No doubt could now be entertained that the Khonds were enemies, and the sepoy delivered their fire, some say, against the wishes of the officers; it was, at any rate, too late, for the panic had also extended to the men; it appeared that every one was resolved to hurry on as fast as possible in front of his fellows. The officers now became fully sensible of the danger which menaced the party, and exerted themselves to the utmost to frustrate the intention the sepoy manifested of seeking safety in flight. However, neither their orders nor their expostulations were attended to, and presently a general flight took place. Very little beyond this, relating to the officers, deserving of any regard, is known, though I must not omit to mention that Lieutenant Bromley's servant, when he perceived how affairs stood, implored his master to save himself by effecting a retreat along the ravine to the post below. To all his entreaties, Bromley turned a deaf ear, and recommended the servant himself to escape, adding, that his resolution was fixed to remain. By this time, the whole party had swept in an undisciplined and broken column into the ravine, where they fell an easy prey to the Khonds, who rushed upon them from the jungle. Ensign Gibbon first fell, it is supposed, as Bromley was heard calling to him without receiving any reply. The latter defended himself with a musket he had snatched from a sepoy's hand (not having taken the precaution of bringing his sword with him) for a long time, against great odds, till at length, on stepping aside to avoid a blow, unable to recover himself, he fell before his sanguinary opponents. The bodies of the officers were not mutilated, though when found they were frightfully cut about the head, face, and upper part of the frame, implying that they sold their lives dearly. Simultaneously with this, were the attacks made upon Oodagherry and the post at Dugerpersaud;

to the former I have already alluded. The force there, greatly diminished in its number of fighting men by sickness and the party it had detached through the pass under Ensign Gibbon, was reduced to extremity, and had it not been for the deep water-course, which nearly encircled the camp, might have met the same fate as the party in the pass.

I could never understand why the Oodagherry detachment hesitated to throw itself into the adjoining fortalice, and there defend itself until succour arrived, seeing that it might have been made impregnable against any amount of Khonds, who could make no impression with their arrows, the only missiles they possessed.

At Dugerpersaud, Serjeant James Barrett, of the artillery, in the absence of an officer, undismayed by the persevering attacks of the enemy, defended his camp with the most praiseworthy judgment and coolness, loading his six-pounder and firing it without any aid, and thereby frustrating all the attempts of the Khonds to dislodge him. This brave man refused to listen to the repeated entreaties of the native troops to fly, as the position was no longer tenable, owing to the high grass and surrounding jungle having been fired close to the tents; threatening to shoot the first man through the head who made an attempt to abandon his post. He subsequently fell a victim to the fever of the country, before his meritorious conduct could be rewarded. Both detachments were eventually relieved, and reprisals were made upon the treacherous Khonds.

It will be recollected that, in the first of these papers, an anecdote is told respecting a Khond who was anxious to disclose the contemplated insurrection of his countrymen against the English. The Khonds were instigated by their chiefs and priests, as well as infuriated by the intoxicating liquor they partake of at the time of seed-sowing, to commit these acts of atrocity.

When the news of the discomfiture and massacre of our troops reached Gullery, no time was lost in despatching a strong party to the Dugerpersaud pass, in order to save any survivors who might be concealed in the rocks and woods, to bring in the bodies of the officers, if they could be found, and to relieve the detachment at Dugerpersaud. Ascending the ghaut, a sight the most revolting presented itself to this party. The bodies of the slain in many cases had been frightfully disfigured, and were now bloated and bursting from having lain in the sun. The men could scarcely believe the evidence of their own senses when, proceeding a few paces further, they discovered that not only had our own people fallen, but that the carnage had extended to their own countrywomen. Many beautiful girls, formerly inmates of the rajah's harem, were lying dead: and this was not all; the most brutal indignities had been perpetrated upon their persons, some being impaled, and others sawn in half. Is it to be wondered at that, in subsequent operations, our people made every occasion subservient to the purpose of vengeance? The bodies of the officers were brought into Gullery, and interred. These two young men died, as they had lived, together; for at college, so great was their intimacy, and one bore so striking a resemblance to the other in all respects, that they had been called "the twins;" and in India, fate had thrown them together.

The night of my arrival at Gullery, I was attacked by the worst kind of jungle-fever. Throughout the journey I had suffered excessive lassitude, which almost took away from me the power of sitting on horseback, headache and a burning thirst. At the termination of our march, on entering my tent, I staggered across it, and fell upon the ground. I can hardly tell what followed for several days. I have never completely recovered this attack,

and such, I apprehend, is the case with every person who has had the misfortune to contract the jungle-fever at Goomsur.

Perceiving there was no chance of recovery, I was sent to Nowgaum, where I found my old friend Brundawun Bhunj had arrived before me, and was to be tried by a court-martial for his crimes and misdemeanours.

By the first week in April, the fever was raging throughout the force. The death of Capt. Kenney, of the 10th regiment of Native Infantry, was one of the first reported in the roll of casualties. In that regiment, according to report, the men were dying at the rate of six and seven daily. The next demise reported was that of Ensign Worsley, of the 3rd. The deaths of Colonel Muriel and Ensign Gompertz speedily followed. In a word, in every day's orders, if there was not the announcement of the death of an officer, some one had leave to quit the country on sick certificate. By immense doses of quinine, the disease was subdued, yet, in most instances, the constitution of the invalid was left permanently impaired, this violent tonic deranging the viscera.

Being confined to my tent at Nowgaum, I experienced some difficulty in obtaining information respecting the military movements, though an occasional visitor would communicate to me what had transpired. Amongst other items of intelligence, I learnt that Chusan Sing, one of the proscribed chiefs, upon whom a reward had been set, had been brought in by a party of our Sebundeepeons. They had captured him, Judda Sing, and a third person of importance, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Sooradah. I also learnt that Dorabesoi, the most conspicuous insurgent at large, and for whose apprehension Rs. 5,000 were offered, pressed very hard by our people, had fled into the Dusapully zemindary. Dorabesoi, flying from Dusapully zemindary, the chief of which had engaged to seize and deliver him to us, was next heard of at a place at no considerable distance beyond Gullery. Instant pursuit was made after him by a force from Gullery. One night they started at eight o'clock, under the guidance of an old woman, who had promised to shew the place where the insurgent was concealed. With the exception of about three-quarters of an hour, the troops did not halt from the moment of starting until twelve o'clock the subsequent day. The guide, who on a former occasion had deceived Colonel Anderson, certainly conducted the force to the place where Dorabesoi had been, but it was strongly suspected that she had taken measures to intimate to him our approach. At the moment the troops came in sight of the village where Dorabesoi had been, a heavy fire was opened upon them from both sides of the road, which killed two men and wounded seven. A ball passed through the hat of Capt. Grimes, and Capt. Macauley was touched by a ball in the leg. The village was burnt, and the party returned, having effected nothing.

“COROMANDEL.”

THIS name is entirely unknown to the natives of India. There is a fishing village, about twenty-five miles north of Madras, which the natives call *Karimanal*, or, *Kurry Munnal*: this was called “Coromandel” by the Dutch, and the name is now used by the English for that hamlet. The name *Coromandel* is unknown to learned Mahomedans at Madras, and, therefore, cannot be one of their corruptions. Some learned Englishmen think it corrupted from *Chola Mandalam*; but this name is as entirely unknown, even to learned Brahmins, as Coromandel. The name is written *Chormondel* in Hamilton's *India*, dated two centuries ago; but this word (borrowed from *Choru*) is equally unknown.

C. P. B.

PAPERS OF SIR ALEXANDER BURNES.

(Concluded from p. 131.)

"I have spoken of the duties assigned to Oosman Khan connected with the revenue, and this brings me to that very important subject, and the system on which his majesty conducts it, if system it can be called, and which calls loudly for reform. The collectors of the revenue are the soldiers; they receive assignments on certain districts for their pay, and they proceed there, living at free quarters on the community, till the peasant pays the amount of the assignment; causing thus a more fruitful harvest of dispute than any other human invention could have devised. Distant from the capital, the subject refuses to submit to such oppression; and before the snow falls, expeditions are sent forth to levy his majesty's rights: if the snow does fall, the people defy the officers of the crown, and escape for the year. By one of these expeditions the system will be explained.

"Khan Shereen Khan, the head of the Persian faction, was despatched, in the fall of the year, to the countries of Koorum and Koost, south of Suffaid Koh; he levied his majesty's dues, and lived for five months, with 1,800 men, at free quarters in the country! As he is a good man, he did his duty with more mildness than an Affghan; but to continue such a system must clearly alienate all the people of this country from Shah Shooja and from us; for the force we give him ensures what, if left to himself, he could not otherwise command. It is therefore incumbent on us, by sending religious men, or by demanding hostages to live at the capital, as security, to see that some other revenue arrangements be adopted; by the present we can rely neither on the Affghan nor our own, for the former implied that if a subject paid his duties one year, he was to be called out to plunder the Punjab or Hindoostan the next."

[*Remark by Sir W. H. M.*—"One would have supposed that the system of collection here alluded to was new, instead of having been practised from time immemorial in this country. A better system will, I trust, be gradually introduced, but it is too much to expect that H. M. should cleanse the Augean stable he found here, in the brief space of one twelvemonth. If left to himself, H. M. could not have recourse to any other system. I fear the religious men would be found defaulting collectors, and the capital would not be large enough to contain hostages for all the revenue-payers in the country."]

"But if these sentiments apply to such troops, what is to be said to a body of Sikhs, in the costume of their country, as the king's guard in this Mahomedan capital? A few evenings ago I was saluted by several of them with the *Wajerojee ka Futteh* in the very streets of Cabool. I assert, without fear of contradiction, that no Sikh (Khulsa) ever durst, in the time of the Affghan monarchy, appear thus in this city; and I further assert, that their presence here is odious to the people, and to the last degree injurious. We all know that panic and mutiny are very infectious among soldiers. If Hindoostances successfully demand their pay with arms in their hands, what will prevent Affghan horse and foot acting likewise?—and where men are so irregularly paid, what so probable? and if it occurs, are we to bayonet and slay his majesty's subjects, because it pleased his majesty to live beyond his means? Place these facts before any soldier, and I shall retract all these opinions, if he deems them unsound or unprofessional."

[*Remark by Sir W. H. M.*—"Surely it is not desirable to perpetuate this exclusive spirit? Nor does there appear to be any thing very objectionable in a Sikh making a respectful salutation, after the custom of his own country, to an English gentleman in the street of Cabool."]

P. S. to the above Paper, by Sir A. Burnes, dated 22nd August, 1840.

"The above paper was written on the 7th August, or fifteen days ago: it has been deemed too gloomy. The following events have occurred since, and if the facts enumerated were insufficient, they may serve to indicate where the truth lies. Capt. Hay, beyond Bamecan, where all was deemed quiet, was invited to occupy some forts ahead of his position; he accepted the offer: 26 of his hundred men were

wounded, and 9 killed, and the party only saved from destruction by Lieut. Hart leading two companies to the rescue!—2. Capt. Macgregor sent 1,500 Affghans against a place north of Jellalabad: they were defeated, lost their gun, and 100 men—200 went over to the enemy!!—3. The Shah was going to Koh-i-Duman, thirty miles from his capital; the chiefs objected to it; he is obliged to give up his trip, and returns his tents into store!!!—4. Kelat has no sooner fallen, than Beloochees have moved against Shawl again, and troops have gone down from Candahar to the rescue!!!!—5. The chiefs of Kholoom and Khoondooz have joined in a confederacy against us, and prevented Dost Mahomed coming in!!!!—6. A conspiracy has been discovered by myself, and believed by the king and the envoy, implicating almost all the first men in Cabool and the surrounding countries in a plan to subvert the country!!!!—7. Letters from the Sikhs to Dost Mahomed have been intercepted, sending money!!!!—With seven points of wonder I close the result of twice seven days."

Notes on consolidating Affghanistan; dated April 19th, 1841.

"With Cabool and Candahar, however, as a nucleus, is it possible to raise up a strong kingdom, i.e. to get the tribes in and around it, who are Affghans or Tajiks, to combine together so as to form a principality ruled by one man? It seems to me that years of distraction can alone accomplish this: and yet if we do not effect it, we shall have done nothing for Shah Shooja or ourselves; in fact, we shall have done worse than nothing—we shall have alienated a people who were neutral and indifferent, and have to meet them as enemies."

[*Remark by Sir W. H. M.*—"I shall hope that a few years of tact and patience would make this a very respectable kingdom. The people will naturally appreciate the comfort of justice and quiet after a little experience."]

"I fear the religion of Mahomed is fatal to any great advance in civilization; yet Mahomedan nations have held together, and become celebrated without any high standard of merit, though only when in the career of victory or conquest. No nation has as yet advanced without a freedom from priestcraft: in Affghanistan the combat will be fierce, for the creed of the supporters of the king on his throne is at variance with that of the people; and though the Affghans are a tolerant nation for Mahomedans, this furnishes a weapon which is sure to be used by their priests against us for the purpose of disturbing the harmony that should subsist between the king and the English. A counteracting influence will therefore be necessary on the part of the king, by a severe and studied attention to the religion of the country as established—by regular attendance at the mosque—and by an even-handed justice between the foreigners he has brought to support himself and the people generally. If to this the king adds a prominent interference in affairs, there is a hope that the people may believe he is a king, and that the English are only his advisers; if the king neglects these obvious rules, and the British officers each seek to make a Barataria around their respective agencies, neither are the Affghans to be regenerated, nor formed into a kingdom."

[*Remark by Sir W. H. M.*—"I believe that the instrument has lost its edge—and that it will never be turned against us without some extreme persecution on our part; at the same time I fully admit that the cure of fanaticism must be very gradual, and not by violent remedies. The king is a devout, without being a bigotted, Mahomedan."]

"Without radical reform here, therefore, it will be far better to be prepared for the enmity of these people (supposing it to follow on their dismissal) than on their service. It is a proposition not to be gainsaid, that the military must be given to some party, either to the king or the English; and at present, as I have said, it belongs to neither. After it has been brought together, it may be handed over to the king; but it can only be formed by Englishmen: and while, therefore, the revenues are collected by his majesty's officers, and the internal power of the king wielded by himself, the military force should be transferred to our hands in reality, but carefully keeping up the power of the king, as in the Janibaz at present. If this power be not conceded to us, we are actually in a little better light than paying tribute for our

footing in Afghanistan; for if all our expenditure only avails us at the moment, what provision do we make for the future, which was the principal cause of our coming here at all?

"The regulation of the interests of the public is at present as much let out to hire as the custom house."

[*Remark by Sir W. H. M.*—"It is being conceded to us as largely and as speedily as is consistent with prudence."]

"The king's 'rukum,' or deeds, give to a governor the fines leviable from those 'who break heads and teeth, and otherwise disturb the public peace:' they go further indeed; they dispose of all causes involving murder, homicide, and offences great and small, so that though it is not stated that a man may kill another, and pay the blood-money, the practice is precisely as if it did so in plain words."

[*Remark by Sir W. H. M.*—"The minister informed me he was about to put a stop to the practice."]

"The army should be paid from the royal treasury in cash; or if it is necessary to give a portion in kind, the order should be in the governor of the district for the quantity of grain claimable; but all such arrangements as at present existing in the revenue collections of Afghanistan, not only injure the people, and the *morale* of the soldier, but also seriously affect the public tranquillity and the public purse; for it is spoken advisedly, that if another system were to replace it, vast quantities of land, now waste, would be brought under cultivation, to the manifest advantage of the country, in securing cheap food, and the equally satisfactory result of increased revenues. Grain is at present imported to meet the wants of the people and the large British force: it might then be grown in Afghanistan, and the dearness of provisions, one great cause of unpopularity, both to the king and ourselves, be thus removed. But to return to the very important question of the practical working of the government, and bringing to maturity those alterations now so much required.

"Are we not standing in our own light by the great spread of our political officers throughout the country? That there must be an envoy at all times in attendance on the king is clear, as also that the large cities require the residence of our political officers; but shall we gain any thing by their presence in the Ghilzie country, or in fact in any of the districts, except as a temporary measure? Last year, in Bameean, we were in a constant fever of excitement; and this year, an invasion and rebellion have been quelled by a native governor without scarcely any thing being heard about them: why not fix the various Janbaz regiments in different localities, and if it is simply information which we require of the tone of feeling in the different districts, we shall thus procure it from the European officers with these regiments: but if our agents all over the country interfere in the politics and government of it, collision must constantly ensue; and the oftener it does, the further shall we be from settling and consolidating this country, which is certainly not to be done by force of arms, or using arms on every occasion, however the show of such may be necessary. It seems to me that, wherever our political officers are, collision forthwith follows. A native temporizes—an European officer fights. We are thus on the high road to denationalizing Afghanistan, instead of contributing to its stability as a kingdom; we shall subvert all its institutions, and not succeed in fixing our own in their stead, for we are not labouring to do so."

[*Remark by Sir W. H. M.*—"I do not think that, in the infancy of our connection with this country, we can dispense with the services of any political officer now employed in it. They are the only persons upon whom we can depend for correct information as to what is going on, and the government require us henceforward to furnish minute details regarding the actual administration. They should not ostensibly interfere."]

"If, however, recourse to arms is a harsh line of procedure, ever to be deprecated where it can possibly be avoided, there is an error equally fatal in an over leniency to the guilty after force has been used; and in this I am clear the principal error of Shah Shooja's government lies."

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Translation of the Saṁhitā of the Śāma Veda. By the REV. J. STEVENSON, D.D.
London. Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

THE *Śāma Veda* is one of the four sacred books of the Hindus which are collectively denominated *The Vedas*. The *Śāma* is the second in order (the *Rig* being the first), though said to take precedence of all in excellence. The *Sanhitā* of the *Śāma Veda* consists of a collection of hymns directed to be sung at the *Somayāga*, or moon-plant sacrifice. The principal subjects of these verses are the praises of the different deities who are supposed to be present at the ceremony, and prayers for the prosperity of the worshippers. The juice of the plant (the *sarcostema viminalis*), expressed from the stalks, is mixed with certain ingredients, and being allowed to ferment, a spirit is obtained of such power that it is said in this *Veda* to have intoxicated Sukra, the Guru of the Daityas, and made the face of Indra, the god of the firmament, turn awry while he was drinking it. It is offered as an oblation to the deities, and, it would appear, is imbibed (reverentially, no doubt) by the officiating brahmans. The hymns are very ancient compositions, antecedent to the time of Ramachandra, which would carry their date so far back as 1,000 years B.C. The theology of this *Veda* differs considerably in its details from the modern systems of Hinduism, though the basis is the same. There is such a confusion, however, in the system, that we can extract no particular scheme of doctrine or opinions from it. From the *Śāma Veda* Ram Mohun Roy (who translated one of the chapters into English) extracted some of his proofs that the doctrine originally taught in the Hindu scriptures was the unity and omnipotence of the Supreme Being, and that he alone is the object of worship. We agree with Dr. Stevenson (whose labour in translating this curious work must have been great) that, "till all the records of Brahmanism have been brought to light, we shall not be able to take a comprehensive view of the system as a whole."

Hints to Cadets, with a few Observations on the Military Service of the Hon. East-India Company. By LIEUT. T. POSTANS, Bombay Army. London, 1842. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

THIS is a sensibly written, judicious, and very useful little work, the fruit of close observation and careful reflection. The hints are directed principally to the improvement of the cadet's intellectual capabilities, and to the inculcating of a proper behaviour on his part towards the native army, officers and men. With these views, much stress is rightly laid upon the acquisition of the languages of India, and excellent suggestions are offered for this purpose, and which Lieut. Postans is very competent to give. He considers "much labour and valuable time is wasted at home in the study of Oriental languages, as a means of qualification for India," and that "a few months in the country, with association and the necessity of circumstances, will place the cadet in possession of all he requires for his immediate purposes; and for prosecuting his attainments further, due time and attention are alone required."

How did England become an Oligarchy? Addressed to Parliamentary Reformers. To which is added a short Treatise on the First Principles of Political Government. By JONATHAN DUNCAN, Esq. London, 1842. Madden and Co.

THE author of this little book, an advocate for further Parliamentary reform, looking to the agency of moral influence alone, is desirous to aid the popular movement towards freedom from legislative and commercial monopolies, by this "rapid summary of those more memorable events in history which have rendered the Government of England a pure and unmixed oligarchy."

Friendship's Offering and Winter's Wreath, a Christmas and New Year's Present, for 1843. Smith, Elder, and Co.

WE do not miss in this *Offering* any of the talent, variety, amusement, and graphic embellishment, which have recommended former volumes of the work to public favour, although it appears that, through the default of the engraver, a first-rate specimen of the art was not completed in time.

LONDON GAZETTE.

October 18.

Downing Street, Oct. 18.

A despatch and its enclosures, of which the following are copies, have been received from Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Gough, G.C.B.:—

“Head-Quarters, Chapo, May 20.

“My Lord: My despatch to your lordship of the 18th of April will have led your lordship to expect my present communication, announcing the attack on, and capture of Chapo, by H.M.’s military and naval forces.

“The fleet could, notwithstanding the unceasing exertions of Sir William Parker, only leave the anchorage of Just in the Way on the 13th inst., when he had assembled the ships from Chusan, Chinhac, and Ningpo, and in consequence of the extraordinary strength of the tides in the Tseentang river, we only reached the anchorage off this city on the evening of the 17th; Sir William Parker and myself, however, had an opportunity the preceding day to make a most satisfactory reconnoissance, in the two small steamers, of the defences of this place, when we decided on the points of disembarkation, and the line of conjoint operations we deemed advisable for the different arms under our respective commands. Having had but imperfect information, we could not exactly ascertain the position and defences of the city of Chapo; but we had a very satisfactory examination of the defences of the heights which command it, and which extend from three to four miles to the eastward, as well as of the batteries which defend the suburbs, and apparently a branch of the Imperial canal, which runs almost round the walls; these heights were strengthened by several breastworks, both in their gorges and along their sides, and small enclosed joss-houses crowned their summits. On the extreme right appeared two batteries, commanding the anchorage. On these heights, and within the breastworks and batteries, some thousands of Chinese soldiers shewed themselves, but not a shot was fired at the steamers, although they passed and repassed within very short range. From all I could see of the defences on the heights, and from all I could learn of the position of the city, I felt assured that I could turn the whole of the former, and, if rapidly executed, cut off all the troops left to defend these heights, but if I should fail in that object, I had hopes of being able to enter the city with the fugitives. A bay about four miles to the eastward presented a good point of debarkation, whatever might be the force of the opposing enemy; and on consultation with Sir W. Parker, we decided on this point, covering the operations by the steamers and small vessels of war, while the *Cornwallis*, *Blonde*, and *Modeste*, were to take up their positions in front of the western batteries, and of the suburb batteries on the extreme right.

“The troops named in the margin* were directed to be prepared to go on board the steamers at daylight on the morning of the 18th, and the whole force, including the light field train, was successfully landed by eight o’clock, under the able superintendence of Commander Richards, of H.M.’s ship *Cornwallis*, to whom I feel much indebted for his judicious and effective arrangements and zealous exertions. The right column, which I accompanied, landed first, and occupied a commanding height, without opposition, covering the disembarkation of the remainder of the forces: when the whole were landed and formed, I directed Col. Schoedde, supported by the artillery, under Lieut. Col. Montgomerie, in furtherance of the views I have already announced, to move as rapidly as possible round the base of the heights, so as to get

* Right Column, under Lieut. Col. Morris: 18th Royal Irish, 22 officers, 470 other ranks; 49th regiment, 25 officers, 426 other ranks; sappers, 1 officer, 25 other ranks. Total, 48 officers, 221 other ranks.—Centre Column, under Lieut. Col. Montgomerie: Detachment Royal Artillery, 2 officers, 25 other ranks; Madras Artillery, 8 officers, 161 other ranks; Sappers, 2 officers, 74 other ranks; Rifle Company, 36th Madras N.I., 3 officers, 100 other ranks. Total, 5 officers, 363 other ranks.—Left Column, under Col. Schoedde: 26th regiment, 27 officers, 521 other ranks; 55th regiment, 15 officers, 274 other ranks; Sappers, 1 officer, 25 other ranks. Total, 43 officers, 820 other ranks.

in the rear of the enemy, and cut off his communication with the city, which now appeared within the range of heights already described, while the right column was directed to mount the summit, successively attacking the several works and joss-houses as they proceeded. The combined attack on both flanks commenced at the same moment, the steamers shelling the breastworks in the centre. It afforded me the greatest satisfaction, as I crowned each succeeding height, to find my most sanguine hopes realized by the rapid but collected movement of the left column, under Col. Schoedde, passing between the heights and the city, and obliging the enemy, instead of retreating on it, to move along the heights, which were now, one after the other, carried by the right column with the usual spirit displayed by the corps composing it. The whole of the enemy's troops soon became a mass of fugitives, throwing away their arms, and flying in every direction, with the exception of 300, who, finding themselves surrounded, took possession of a house and enclosure, which they defended with wonderful obstinacy, and would not surrender till the house was in flames from our rockets, and breached by powder-bags, judiciously placed by Capt. Pears, when not above fifty, and those mostly wounded, could be induced to submit as prisoners. During these operations, I witnessed with much satisfaction the alacrity with which Capt. Simpson, of the rifle company 36th Madras N.I., brought up his company, and the spirited manner in which the sepoys pressed the enemy, keeping up the communication between the two columns. Perceiving that the enemy had destroyed the bridge leading to the east gate, I directed the left column to occupy a height close to and commanding the south-east angle of the city wall, and Lieut. Col. Montgomerie, with his usual good judgment and alacrity, soon brought his guns into action, effectually covering our advance on this point. I directed the rifles to occupy the houses close to the wall, to cover the grenadiers of the 55th, and the sappers, who were directed to ascertain the depth of a canal that intervened. Lieut. Gordon, attached to the sappers, fortunately found a small boat, with which he crossed (finding the canal not fordable), and secured two others, of considerable size, at the opposite side, with which we crossed over the grenadiers, 55th, under Brevet Major M'Lean, and a body of sappers with scaling ladders, and the walls were soon in possession of the left column. I deem it right here to observe, that I was much assisted in crossing this canal by Capt. Watson, of H.M.'s ship *Modeste*, who joined me at the moment, with a few seamen from that ship. Having collected the force on the wall, Sir W. Parker, with the seamen and marines, soon joined me, and we moved round the city, when I had the several gates occupied. Perceiving a body of the enemy in retreat towards Hong-choo, I directed the 55th to pursue and bring them to action if possible; but having had to make the circle of the walls (three miles), as I did not wish to move the force into the city until the gates were occupied, the Chinese had got so far in advance that Major Fawcett could only come up with the stragglers; but it had the good effect of obliging most of this body to throw away their arms and disperse. It is so easy for a Chinaman to divest himself of the appearance of a soldier, that I have no doubt many escaped by throwing off the outward uniform, by which alone they are distinguishable from the peasantry. I found the walls not so high or in such good order as I anticipated from the importance of the place. The Chinese had but few guns, or even ginjals, mounted on them. Notwithstanding, we have found several arsenals, with all kinds of arms and ammunition, together with a foundry, and a gunpowder manufactory, which of course I have ordered to be destroyed, merely taking off the few (eleven) brass guns. The Chinese appear to have placed all their reliance on the positions on the heights, and possibly on the supposition of the impracticability of landing a large force within the influence of such extraordinary currents. Chapo has this peculiarity, that about a fourth of the city is separated from the rest by a wall, within which alone the Tatars reside. This has much the appearance and arrangement of our native cantonments, but that the houses are infinitely superior. Every male adult would appear to be a soldier, as in every house two or three matchlocks, with a quantity of swords, bows, and arrows were found. This would appear to be a Mantchoo privilege, as the

Chinese troops have theirs collected in arsenals. The strength of the Chinese force it is difficult to estimate. From the best sources of information, I would say they had about 8,000 men in the city and on the heights, 1,700 of whom were Mantchoo Tatars. I calculate their loss to be about from 1,200 to 1,500 men.

"I regret to feel obliged to remark that my loss is greater than I had anticipated, though small when the strength of the position and, for a time, the obstinate defence of the Chinese, are taken into consideration. I beg to enclose a list of the killed and wounded; and here I may be permitted to express my deep regret at the loss to the service and to his country of Lieut. Col. Tomlinson, of the Royal Irish, who fell at the head of his corps, in the full career of renown, honoured by that corps, lamented by all. I have also been deprived of the valuable services of Lieut. Col. Mountain, who has received three severe, but I trust not dangerous wounds. The uniform zealous conduct of this meritorious staff officer I have had frequent opportunities of witnessing and pleasure in recording. I fear also I shall for a considerable time be deprived of the services of Capt. Campbell, of the 55th, who is dangerously wounded, and whose spirited conduct at Chusan I felt called on to notice. Every possible attention has been paid to alleviate the sufferings of my other wounded officers and soldiers by Dr. French, superintending surgeon, whose zealous exertions are unceasing, and I am most thankful to find all are doing well.

"The conduct of the whole force calls for my marked approbation. To Col. Schoedde, and Lieut. Cols. Morris and Montgomerie, commanding columns, my best thanks are due; they well executed every order they received, and were as well supported by the several commanding officers of corps and detachments; Lieut. Col. Pratt, 26th regiment; Lieut. Col. Stephens, 49th; Lieut. Col. Knowles, Royal Artillery; Major Fawcett, 55th; Brevet Major Grattan, 18th Royal Irish, subsequent to the lamented fall of Lieut. Col. Tomlinson; Major Anstruther, Madras Artillery; and Capt. Simpson, rifle company 36th Madras N.I.; all of whom merit my warmest thanks, as do likewise the general and my personal staff, from whom I received the most effective assistance and support—all having accompanied me throughout the operations, in a country where every order has to be conveyed by an officer on foot over most difficult ground, and frequently to a considerable distance. I have particularly to express my sense of obligation to Major Gough, who had, combined with his duties as deputy quarter-master-general, to act for Lieut. Col. Mountain, for the (I trust temporary) loss of whose services I have already expressed my regret. My best thanks are due to Capt. Pears, field engineer, who afforded me every assistance; and I beg to bring to your lordship's notice my senior aide-de-camp, Capt. Whittingham. I shall now, my lord, conclude with the assurance, although I am aware as a British soldier it is superfluous, that the force entrusted to my command has but one common object in the bright career which I anticipate for it—an anxious wish to do their duty to the sovereign, and to meet the expectations of their country.

I have, &c.

II. Gough, Lieut. General, commanding Expeditionary Land Force.
The Right Hon. Lord Stanley, &c.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Force under the Command of Lieut. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., at the Attack of the Fortified Heights and City of Chapo, on the 18th of May, 1842.

Staff: 1 officer wounded.—H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish Regiment: 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 3 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 27 rank and file, wounded.—H.M.'s 26th Cameronians: 2 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.—H.M.'s 49th regiment: 2 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 11 rank and file, wounded.—H.M.'s 55th regiment: 1 officer wounded.—Madras Sappers and Miners: 1 officer wounded.—Rifle Company, 36th Madras N.I.: 1 rank and file wounded.—Total: 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 7 rank and file, killed; 7 officers, 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, 42 rank and file, wounded.—Grand total: 9 killed, 51 wounded.—60.

Names of Officers killed and wounded: Lieut. Col. N. R. Tomlinson, 18th Royal Irish, killed; Lieut. Col. A. S. H. Mountain, C.B., dep. adj. general, severely wounded; Capt. Colin Campbell, 55th regt., dangerously wounded; Lieut. A. E. Jodrell, 18th Royal Irish, slightly wounded; Lieut. A. Murray, 18th Royal Irish, slightly wounded; Capt. T. S. Reynolds, 49th regt., slightly wounded; Lieut. and Adj. W. P. R. Brown, 49th regt., slightly wounded; Lieut. J. G. Johnstone, Madras Sappers and Miners, slightly wounded.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Governor-General left Allahabad on the 20th August, and travelled by carriage dāk to Cawnpore, where he was fêted, and made himself very popular, and raised great hopes and expectations amongst the military in general. It is reported that his lordship, at a dinner, on his health being given, said that, ere this time next year, he thought there would be occasion to drink his health with much more *éclat*; this was addressed more particularly to the military around him. He arrived at Meerut on the 30th. A large party, consisting of the heads of departments, were invited to meet him at dinner that evening. On the 1st September, his lordship held a *levée*, at which all the European and native officers attended. His lordship spent his second evening there at a dinner given to him by the lancers, and afterwards retired to Mr. Franco's, to a quadrille party, at which all the beauty of the station were to be seen. He left the station on the 2nd, for Kurnaul, which he reached on the 4th, and quitted on the 7th. A party was attempted at Kurnaul, but in consequence of the Governor-General's anxiety to push on, he declined the offer. He left Kurnaul on elephants, and reached Simla on the 10th.

The *Agra Ukhbar*, August 11, publishes the following letter from Allahabad:—“Zoolfikar Khan, nuwab of Banda, and Bancea Rao, have arrived to pay their respects to the Governor-General. The nuwab called on Lord Ellenborough on the afternoon of the 4th August, and in the course of the evening his lordship received despatches from Col. Sleeman, saying that both those great gentlemen were deeply implicated in the late disturbances, which appear to have been regularly organized all over India, the first intimation of which was the Kurnool affair; they have, therefore, both received orders not to leave Allahabad till further information arrives from Major S. Clark. The Rajah of Boondee crossed the river, in progress to Benares, last evening. The common talk here is, that he also is in disgrace for the way he has been going on; in both visits he paid to the Governor-General, he kept his lordship waiting upwards of an hour. His muzzur too, it is said, was composed of rotten old cloths and patched shawls, a broken down tattoo and miserable elephant, all of which were returned, and he was made to pay in cash for what he had received from Government—somewhere about Rs. 5,000.

The up-country papers complain of the care with which the Governor-General conceals his intentions: “We have been told by many,” says the *Ukhbar*, “who have seen and listened to his lordship's conversation, that he rattles on with great fluency, apparently divulging every thought that passes through his mind, and that one is astonished afterwards, on trying to recal to memory the subjects touched upon, to find that all was mere verbiage, and that there was not a single particular point on which any information had been given.”

BUNDLEKHUND.

A letter of the 30th ult., from Saugor, mentions the return to that place of the detachment, which had been out against the Bundelas. It had dispersed Luchman Sing, and all his people, and plundered and burnt the village of Buretta—without any loss on our side. A party of the Sepree contingent had met with a slight reverse, in which Lieut. Herbert, of the 46th, assistant to the commissioner, had been wounded. No official account had yet been received. Gen. Toombs reached Saugor on the 30th.

“We were out exactly a week, and in that time took, plundered, and burnt the village of Buretta, eight miles from Buneka, and say thirty from here. Luchman Sing and all his followers were also dispersed and made to cut and run. Nothing worthy of note occurred during the march there, except the wonder that we got

there at all—the roads being so bad owing to the rains, and all of us being regularly done up for want of sleep. Even when we did halt, the mud was so heavy, that when one tried to take a snooze, in five minutes his cloak was soaked through. During the whole time I was out, I had not more than three hours' sleep at the most, at one time, and that only once. On the morning of the 23rd, we arrived opposite Buretta, when the blackguards had the impertinence to fire on us first. The rebels had taken up their position on two hills, with breastworks on top, one flanking the other, in rear of the village. At first the guns played shrapnell on one breastwork, after which the 3rd regt. was ordered to take the village and the other breastwork at the point of the bayonet, the hill being surrounded with the horse. We carried every thing before us, and, extraordinary to say, without one man being wounded. The rebels the whole time fired too high. Fletcher Hayes again volunteered and joined us. He was with the colonel the whole time. I saw not his actions, which I have no doubt were good, as I heard the colonel thank him. We afterwards ascended the first breastwork, which the enemy had evacuated. The fight was over, and the fun began. Not a house was left standing at four o'clock the same day, and what grain, &c., we could not take away with us was destroyed. That night we commenced our march back again. During the time we were so successful, I am sorry to say that a detachment of the Sipree contingent met a slight reverse under Raikes, of the 67th. Poor Herbert, of the 46th, had a jingle-ball through his arm, which broke the bone. Altogether, I hear, we had four killed and eight wounded, and the enemy near forty killed, who still retained possession of Small Goomtre, which our men could not take just then. Gen. Toombs arrived here this morning. Report, yesterday, said, that the Hossingabad district had risen up in arms. I wish they would come down on us in the plain and not give us the trouble of hunting for them in the jungle."—*Hurkaru*, Aug. 10.

The state of affairs in Bundelkhand appears to be getting worse and worse, and there is every chance of our troops having some sharp work in that quarter during the ensuing cold weather. We hear that nearly all the Bundelkhand chiefs are disaffected, and were in some measure concerned with the late Chirgong Rajah. The Duttera, the Ooreha, the Jeytpore, and the Samptee Rajahs are now the ostensible principal recusants, and are all possessed of strong forts, which we understand are to be levelled with the ground, and for which purpose a force, composed of the 11th, 13th, 40th, and 48th regts. N. I., 8th Light Cavalry, and Bundelkhand Legion, and a battering train, are to take the field about the middle of November.—*Ibid.*, Sept. 12.

THE SHROFFS AND GOLD MOHUR CASE.

The gold mohur case, as it is popularly called, has presented us, in all its ramifications, with as pleasant an illustration of the anomalies of British law and the practice of the profession, as an Englishman could desire to see. Some shroffs, or bankers, are persuaded out of nearly two lacs of rupees by a native officer of the Government, upon the pretence that they are to receive an equivalent in gold mohurs from the treasury. After dancing attendance for some time at the treasury and the government house, they learn that the native officer has made himself scarce and that the Government does not recognise their claim to be reimbursed the money they allege to have been taken from them. They are advised to seek the restitution of their property in the Supreme Court. They do so and obtain verdicts. Hence it is to be presumed that they had been swindled, and that the Government treasury received the proceeds of the fraud. Well, a few weeks elapse, and the native officer, who was alleged to have received the monies from the shroffs on false pretences, is apprehended and committed for trial. He is tried and—acquitted! Consequently he did not rob the shroffs, and as nobody else is alleged to have done so, they of course have not been robbed at all, and the Government have been condemned to pay back monies which, for all that the proceedings in the criminal court established, do not belong to the successful plaintiffs!—So much for the confusion and inconsistency of the "perfection of reason." On the point of practice we have some

still more entertaining anomalies. Messrs. Leith and Morton are employed by the bankers, who state themselves to have been defrauded, to advocate, in the Supreme Court, their claims to a restitution of their property. They demonstrate that one Doyalchund Bysack, the son of the Kuzanchee of the treasury, received the money of the bankers, paid it into the treasury, and engaged to give the bankers its value in gold mohurs; but that instead of doing this he disappeared. As we said above, the Supreme Court condemns Government to a refund, on the ground of its responsibility for the acts of its agent, and Messrs. Leith and Morton are glorified exceedingly and deservedly by the happy bankers, and pieces of plate are prepared as extra offerings to their zeal and skill in advocating the cause of justice. By-and-by, Doyalchund is brought into the Supreme Court upon the criminal side for the delinquency charged against him, and Messrs. Leith and Morton now appear as his defenders, and prove his innocence, or prevent the establishment of his guilt, to the wonder and amazement of all who are not acquainted with the beauties of our system of jurisprudence, and the particular diversion of those who are!—*Englishman*, Aug. 19.

LA MARTINIÈRE.

The annual distribution of prizes of this institution took place on the 13th September, at the premises, in presence of the deputy-governor and suite, the Archdeacon, Dr. Grant, and a very crowded attendance of ladies and gentlemen, the friends and parents of the children. Before the dispensation of the prizes, the usual anniversary sermon was on this occasion delivered by the Rev. Dr. Charles. At the conclusion of the sermon, the distribution of prizes took place, by the Hon. Mr. Bird, who observed that the institution bids fair to fulfil the most sanguine expectations that were entertained at its establishment; and, no doubt, would continue to improve till it assumes a character of national importance, by sending out persons trained and qualified to take an active part in the education and civilization of India, and others fitted to acquit themselves with honesty, respectability, and diligence, in whatever stations in life it may be their destiny to be placed.

ACCIDENT TO DETACHMENT OF 62ND FOOT.

A serious disaster has occurred to the advance detachment of the 62nd foot which left Calcutta to proceed to Dinapore. It appears that the *Burhampooteer* steamer, which arrived at Calcutta on the 9th September, when near Suckree-Gullee, picked up seven men of the regiment clinging to the wrecks of their boats; when saved, they had been in the water several hours, and had been drifted by the stream a long way from the locality of the accident. They reported that a violent squall had come on about two on the morning of the 5th, and destroyed the whole, or nearly the whole, of the fleet of boats; they saw a number of men drowned, but they also saw a considerable number saved, amongst the latter Col. and Mrs. Reid. The detachment, which comprised nearly a wing of the regiment, consisted of several officers and upwards of four hundred men.

The *Hurkaru*, September 19th, states that the actual loss seems, from the last received accounts, to be, officers two, sergeants five, corporals four, privates thirty-five, women six, children twelve; making a total of sixty-four, and these out of one hundred and twenty-five, which on the morning after the storm were afloat on rafts and wrecks. Most unfortunately, Lieuts. Scobell and Gason quitted their hold on their boat, when opposite the Singhy Dullan, at Rajmahal, and tried to make for shore, but were swept down by the current. Ten minutes afterwards, the budgerow was washed ashore, and the mangy and the crew were all saved. Lieut. Evatt's budgerow went down at her moorings. Capt. Clarke's was blown from the weather to the lee shore, and there stranded on a shoal, by which means only he and Mrs. Clarke were saved. The main body of the fleet was at anchor at Sahargunge, with the loss of almost all the baggage and cook-boats. The survivors were left with the fleet, the colonel exchanging them for fifty others, as from having been long in the water, and exposed afterwards to a strong sun on the dyarah opposite to Rajmahal, they

were suffering severely from blisters and rash-sores. The band of the regiment is safe. The only man belonging to it that was swamped was the drum-major, and from previous sickness, and the want of medicine (the medical stores having gone down), he died soon after rejoining the fleet. Col. and Mrs. Reid were upwards of three hours on the outside of their pinnace, which floated down a distance of eighteen miles before the dinghy, which saved them, was discovered. Mr. Collins (a hospital steward) and his wife were separated as their boat sank. Mr. Collins was picked up at Rajmahal, his wife about twenty miles lower down, at Neemtollah, and for two days each supposed the other to be lost. One old woman (Mrs. Evatt's ayah) was most miraculously saved. She was pitched into the river as the boat swamped, and seizing hold of a large bamboo, was being floated down, when some natives, seeing it, made for it, and most cruelly pushed the old woman off. Rising, she was again able to catch hold of it; but the brutes again pushed her off. It was the same a third time—and a third time they pushed her off—and then swam the bamboo away so as to rid themselves of her. What became of them is not known; but in the third struggle for life, and thinking herself lost, a large pillow disengaged itself from a wreck, just as it was passing close to her, took her right across the chest, and so buoyed her up until she was picked up by a dinghy the next morning. Nothing (the survivors say) could exceed the kindness and attention shewn to them by the Messrs. Rice, indigo planters at Rajmahal, through whose exertions it is hoped a good deal of the property, particularly Col. Reid's, whose pinnace was sunk on a sand opposite to Oodwat Nullah, may yet be saved.

A letter from Col. Reid is quoted, in which the number of men lost is stated to be 97, with two officers, Lieuts. Seobell and Gason, who, it is supposed, would have been saved, if they had not trusted to their swimming, instead of clinging to the boats.

DISCONTENTS.

Lord Ellenborough's advisers, if he has any, must have informed him that more discontent against our Government has been generated within the last few years, than is fully known; that the seeds have been sown by the Moslems, and have partially found root amongst Hindoos, is more than conjecture; let him therefore keep his eye "yet awhile" on the Moslem population, and beware of leaving Rohilcund and its neighbourhood denuded of troops. All out-stations with only treasures to look after could be retained by the police corps, and the corps thus uselessly separated be concentrated or added to the forces assembling. This would give a great addition to our available resources.—*Delhi Gaz., Sept. 3.*

Reports which many credit have reached Agra that a general rise will ere long take place in the Dukhun. There have already been several allusions made to a very extensive organization among the native states against the British power, the resources of which will, there is little doubt, be stretched to the utmost during the ensuing cold season. Disaffection is wide and prevalent, and when our withdrawal from Affghanistan becomes known, it will ripen into open insurrection. With rebellion in Central India, and famine in Northern, Government have little time to lose in collecting all their energies to meet the crisis.—*Agra Ukhbar.*

NATIVE STATES.

Affghanistan.—The following official notification has been published:—

"To H. Maddock, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

"Camp, near Killa Abdoolah, August 19.

"Sir: I have the honour to report, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, that the British force at Candahar having evacuated that city on the 7th and 8th, I moved from my encampment near its walls on the 10th, pursuant to instructions, with 1 troop of the late Shah's Horse Artillery, 7 guns drawn by bullocks, 2 Resselahs Irregular Horse, 1 Resselah Poonah Horse, 25th Bombay N.I., late light battalion of N.I., and 1st, 2nd, and 5th regiments of

the late Shah's Infantry, *en route* to Quetta, and that I arrived on this ground yesterday.

"It was communicated to me on the 9th and subsequently, that the insurgents were preparing to attack the column and convoy under my charge in its passage, and especially that they would make efforts to intercept it in the strong country of the Kojuck range, at the northern extremity of which I arrived, with little molestation, on the morning of the 16th. Whatever might have been the intentions of the enemy, it was ascertained by reconnoitering, that the highest points of the mountain were not yet occupied by them, and I thought it right, therefore, notwithstanding that the troops had just completed a night march of twenty-four miles, to push forward a light column to seize the summit at once. This operation was perfected by three battalions, and the most important ridge and all the peaks commanding the principal passes were gained by the troops before dark. On the following morning, the insurgents began to appear in small bodies on different hills, but the route being flanked, they did little mischief, and the baggage, artillery, and immense retinue under the protection of this camp, including 9,000 or 10,000 beasts of burden, began the ascent covered by a rear-guard of two battalions and the cavalry; and I was soon made aware of our good fortune in having seized the heights on the previous evening, for the number of the enemy gradually increased, but all their efforts to capture the baggage, or indeed to intercept us to any serious extent, were frustrated, and the passage across the Kojuck mountains may be said to have been perfected by noon on the 18th.

"I have had the highest reason to be gratified with the exertions of all the officers and troops on this occasion, and it is entirely owing to their incessant efforts in duties of great fatigue, under a privation of water, both in climbing up the extreme points of the range to drive off the enemy whenever they appeared, and in dragging thirteen pieces of artillery over the ridge, that this service has been accomplished with so little loss on our side of life or of convoy. I beg to enclose a list of the casualties in killed and wounded of this column which have occurred since I left the immediate vicinity of Candahar.

"My last accounts of Major-Gen. Nott were of the 13th, three marches north of Candahar. His Highness Prince Timoor and his family are in my camp, and every possible attention is paid to his comfort and safety.

"The Right Hon. the Governor-General will have been informed that the chief Saloo Khan, who had taken service with us after the affair with the enemy of the 29th of April, near Hykulzie, suddenly absconded from the military post held by us at this place on hearing of our abandonment of Candahar; and it was presumed, therefore, that he was at the head of the insurgents in the Kojuck hills; but I am not inclined to believe that he was thus employed, and I think it more probable that he may have proceeded to join Prince Saftur Jung, who had placed himself at the head of affairs at Candahar.

"I have no information to warrant the expectation of any serious opposition between this and Quetta, especially as the Brahooc connexion with the Affghans seems severed for the present, and I hope to be enabled to report my arrival at Quetta to his lordship on the 27th or 28th instant.

"Pursuant to the instructions of Government of the 19th of March, I have assumed the political responsibility as well as military command, vacated by the casualty therein contemplated in the departure from these countries of Major Gen. Nott.

"I have, &c.

"R. ENGLAND, Major General, commanding the Scinde Force."

Return of Casualties among the Troops under the command of Major-Gen. England, K.H., since leaving Candahar.

1st Irregular Cavalry, 1 private killed; 1 private wounded. Poonah Horse, 1 bheestie wounded. Detachment of the 12th N.I., 1 private killed. 25th N.I., 1 private wounded. Light Company, 1 havildar wounded; 1 private missing. 1st Irregular Infantry, 1 havildar and one private wounded. 5th Ditto ditto, 1 havildar and 1 private wounded. Total, 2 killed; 8 wounded; 1 missing.

“ To Major-Gen. Lumley, Adj.-General.

“ Camp Mammoo Khail, Aug. 25.

“ Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, that I reached Gundamuck on the morning of the 23rd inst. with the following troops, viz. :—1 squadron 5th Light Cavalry; head-quarters and 1 squadron 10th Light Cavalry; No. 6, Light Field Battery; 5th company of Sappers and Miners; H.M.'s 9th Foot; 26th N.I.; 60th N.I. On approaching the ground a few horsemen appeared, but retired as we advanced. I soon learned that the enemy, under the chiefs Hadji Ali and Khyroollah Khan, occupied the village and fort of Mammoo Khail, about two miles from Gundamuck, and I determined upon attacking them the following morning. I ordered up a squadron of the 3rd Dragoons and Capt. Broadfoot's corps of Sappers and Miners from Gen. Sale's camp, and they joined before daylight the following morning. At four o'clock a.m. yesterday morning, I moved towards the enemy with the following troops, viz., 1st squadron 5th Light Cavalry, 1st squadron 10th ditto; No. 6 Light Field Battery, 5th company's Sappers and Miners, H.M.'s 9th Foot, 26th N.I., 60th N.I., and Broadfoot's Sappers. On clearing the broken ground in front, I divided the infantry into two columns, with a wing of H.M.'s 9th Foot at the head of each, and skirmishers in front. I directed Capt. Broadfoot with his corps to go to the right. The cavalry also advanced on the right to cut off the retreat of the enemy. Capt. Abbott's battery accompanied the columns, and as we advanced occasionally opened on the enemy, who continued in position so long we hoped they would oppose us with their whole force, but they retired on our approach, and we entered the village.

“ The fields in front of the village were purposely flooded to prevent our advance. The left column then went towards the fort of Mammoo Khail, and the right column proceeded to Kookhi Khail; the ground was impracticable for cavalry nearly the whole of the distance, but on one or two occasions an opportunity did offer, and the enemy suffered accordingly. Lieut.-Col. Taylor, with some companies of the 9th Foot and the 26th N.I. occupied a part of the heights in front of the village of Kookhi Khail, while Capt. Broadfoot and some of the 26th N.I. cleared the hills to the left of Lieut.-Col. Taylor's position. As Kookhi Khail is about two miles from Mammoo Khail, and as a position there might have been attended with risk unless very strongly supported, I directed Major-Gen. M'Caskill to retire on Mammoo Khail. As I considered it of importance to hold Mammoo Khail, which was the enemy's position, I wrote for the whole camp to be brought here, and it arrived in safety yesterday afternoon.

“ I left the camp standing, and selected Major Davis, of H.M.'s 9th Foot, to command three companies of the 26th N.I., three companies of the 60th N.I., and 50 sowars of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, for its protection. The duty was one of considerable importance, as it was by no means improbable that the enemy would take advantage of our advance to send a party to the camp. The squadron of dragoons having arrived just as I was starting, their horses would not have been equal to a day's hard work, which induced me to leave them in camp. The overthrow of this party of the enemy must, I conclude, have been very unexpected, as the whole of their camp equipage, with its carriage cattle, was captured by Capt. Broadfoot's corps and the 3rd Irregular Cavalry.

“ I have much gratification in reporting that the troops, both European and native, of each branch and department, well supported the character of British soldiers. Where all are equally zealous in the cause, and devoted to their duty, my thanks are equally due to all; but I may be permitted to mention the names of corps and departments employed. Major-Gen. M'Caskill, k.n., commanding the right column; Brigadier Tulloch, commanding the left column; Capt. Abbott, commanding light field battery; Lieut.-Col. Taylor, k.n., commanding H.M.'s 9th foot; Major Huish, commanding the 26th N.I.; Capt. Napleton, commanding the 60th N.I.; Major Blair, commanding the 10th light cavalry; Capt. Oldfield, commanding a squadron of the 5th light cavalry; Capt. Tait, commanding the 3rd irregular cavalry; Capt.

Abbott, field engineer; Lieut. Becher, commanding sappers and miners; and Superintending-Surgeon Stiven, and Capt. Nugent, officiating sub-assist. commissary-general. The officers of the staff who conveyed my orders to the different columns, and otherwise aided in the movements of the day, were Capt. Havelock, dep. assist. adj.-general; Capt. Smith, major of brigade; Capt. Ponsonby, assist. adj.-general; Capt. Macadam, dep. judge advocate-general; Capt. Lane, commissary of ordnance; Lieut. Sir R. Shakespear, military secretary; Capt. Codrington, assistant quarter-master-general; Lieut. Mayne, officiating dep. assist. qu.-master-general, who was most active throughout the day; Lieut. Tytler, baggage-master; Lieut. Pollock, aide-de-camp, and Capt. Macgregor, aide-de-camp; to the last-mentioned officer I am not only indebted for services in the field, but for valuable information, and for constant exertions to obtain supplies for the force, which his local knowledge and personal acquaintance with the Mullicks enabled him to do.

"I have this morning heard from several quarters that the two chiefs, Hadji Ali and Khyroollah Khan, have gone to Cabul, attended by about sixty men. If I had removed to camp at Gundamuck yesterday, there can be little doubt that the enemy would have reoccupied this place, and he would have announced to the Cabul authorities he had beaten us back. Kookhi Khail has been destroyed by fire; the fort and village of Mammoo Khail have been also destroyed by fire, and before I quit this place the trees, to which much value and importance are attached, will be cut down.

"I have the honour to enclose a return of casualties. I regret I shall be deprived of the services of Major Huish, 26th N.I., and Capt. Edmonds, H.M.'s 9th Foot, for some time, though I hope not long. Lieut. Robertson, of the 37th regiment N.I., doing duty with the 26th Native Infantry, is slightly wounded, and will, I trust, soon return to his duty.

"I have the pleasure to enclose reports from Major-Gen. M'Caskill, K.H., and Capt. Broadfoot.

"I have, &c.

"G. POLLOCK, Major-General, commanding in Affghanistan."

"From Major-Gen. M'Caskill, K.H., commanding Infantry Division, to Capt. Ponsonby, Assist. Adj.-Gen.

"Camp, Mammoo Khail, August 25.

"Sir,—I beg to detail to you, for the information of Major-Gen. Pollock, C.B., the operations of the right column in the affair of yesterday, after it had become separated from that of the left, on the complete success of the combined attack on the evening's position in advance of Mammoo Khail.

"You are aware that this force consisted of four companies of H.M.'s 9th Foot, and six of the 26th regt. N.I., under the immediate command of Lieut.-Col. Taylor, K.H., of the former corps. The enemy had fled before our troops, and abandoned the village of Kookhi Khail, but reinforced strongly by the fugitives driven back by Brigadier Tulloch's column, he assumed a menacing attitude, and occupied in force a range of heights and detached summits in the Soofaid Koh. The most salient of these was a spur of the mountain within long musket range of the buildings of Kookhi Khail. From this and from other eminences of the most precipitous character, the Ooloos were dislodged with the utmost spirit and gallantry by the details under Lieut.-Col. Taylor, aided in the most effective manner by a party of Capt. Broadfoot's corps of Sappers and Miners. The enemy were reinforced from time to time, and made many bold attacks, and kept up a sharp fire of Jezails from the loftiest peaks of the mountain, but our troops, though so much pressed as to be compelled to recede from ground which they had gained in one direction, maintained an advanced position among the hills until withdrawn by order of Major-Gen. Pollock, first into the plateau in front of the village of Kookhi Khail, which they burnt down, and then back upon the present side encampment. In retiring over the plain between the two principal villages, the movement was covered by a squadron of the 5th and

another of the 10th Cavalry, but the attempts of the Ooloos to annoy were timid and feeble in the extreme, and our troops did not sustain a single casualty from their efforts. Lieut.-Col. Taylor speaks in high terms of the support which he received from Major Huish commanding 26th regt. N.I., who was wounded, and afterwards from Capt. Handscomb of the same corps, and from Capt. Ogle commanding H.M.'s 9th Foot, and I beg to be permitted to bear my testimony to the merits of the Lieut.-Col.'s own exertions on this occasion, as well as to express my sense of the gallantry of all the troops engaged, and to acknowledge the able assistance which I received from Capt. Havelock, H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry, Dep.-Assist. Adj.-General; Lieut.-Mayne, 37th regt. N.I., Officiating Dep.-Assist. Qu.-Master-General, and Lieut. Bethune, H.M.'s 9th Foot, my aide-de-camp. The intrepidity also with which Capt. Broadfoot's Sappers and Miners aided in the attack on one of the advanced heights, deserves my marked commendation.

"I have, &c.,

"JOHN M'CASKILL, Major-General, commanding Infantry Division."

"From Capt. J. Broadfoot, to Capt. G. Ponsonby, Assist. Adj.-General.

"Camp Mammoo Khail, 25th August.

"Sir,—Agreeably to orders, I have the honour to report the proceedings of the column intrusted to me by the Major-General commanding in the action of yesterday.

"I moved as directed, with the sappers (about 220 men) and the 3rd Irregular Cavalry (250 men), across the ravine on the right of the force. We found the enemy strongly posted in an orchard, with some enclosures, and the usual field-works of loose stones in their front were also occupied. This position flanked the approach of the main body. Having formed an attacking party in front, I sent the rest of the sappers in column, under Lieut. Orr, to turn the enemy's left flank, and Capt. Tait's horse still more to the right, and in advance to cut off their retreat. While we waited in this order the advance of the force, the enemy reinforced the orchard, and moved out to attack us. I was therefore obliged to advance before the force arrived. The enemy's positions were quickly carried in succession. One party was driven towards the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, who pursued, and the remainder fled to the village of Mammoo Khail, in which the main body of the enemy were at this moment driven by the fire of our artillery; they opened a fire upon us, ill-directed, but so heavy that we were obliged to attack the village. They fled when we reached it, and the sappers pursued to the fort, but were so exhausted by the march from Futteabad and the previous operations, that the enemy was able to enter and barricade the gate. Their fire was kept down by our party of the sappers, while the rest climbed on each other's shoulders over a half-repaired bastion about eight feet high, and covered with thorns. The enemy fled over the walls on the other side, leaving the rear gate barricaded. This, and descending from the walls, lost so much time that pursuit was nearly hopeless, as far as our exhausted men were concerned. We pressed on with the least fatigue, however, and, keeping to the hills, forced the enemy into ground. Our cavalry were approaching, and we had the satisfaction of seeing the cavalry overtake and attack them. Parties were directed to destroy the fort abandoned on the cavalry approaching, while with a few men I pushed on to the last village near the hills; there we surprised the enemy, whose head-quarters were there, driving them out of the village and adjoining camp, and obtaining their tents, cattle, and ammunition, and a good quantity of provisions. The enemy (who were evidently the Jezailchees from Cabul) fled to the hills, the fire of which swept the village.

"I was now directed to take a party of H.M.'s 9th Foot, the sappers being now worn out, except about six men, and attack the hills; the first and second heights were carried at the point of the bayonet, and flanking parties having turned the shoulders of the high range, we were advancing up to it when the main force arrived, and our further progress was stayed. My separate command now ceased, and I was soon after ordered with the sappers to head-quarters.

"The conduct of the troops, officers and men, European and natives, was admirable,

and it is due to the 26th N.I. to mention, that in storming the second height with a party of H. M.'s 9th Foot, a party of the former corps joined us, and behaved with the same spirit as the rest.

"I have, &c.,

"G. BROADFOOT, Captain, Commanding Right Column."

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of troops under the personal command of Major-Gen. Pollock, C.B., commanding in Afghanistan on the 24th of August, 1842:—

Killed:—3rd Irregular Cavalry, 1 native trooper; H. M.'s 9th Foot, 2 privates; 26th N.I., 1 sepoy; Sappers and Miners, 2 sepoys; Camp Followers, 1 sepoy. **Total killed**:—7. **Wounded**:—3rd Irregular Cavalry, 1 European officer; H.M.'s 9th Foot, 1 European officer, one sergeant, and 7 privates; 26th N.I. 2 European officers; Sappers and Miners, 1 sergeant; native commissioned, and non-commissioned, rank and file, and camp followers wounded; Sappers and Miners, 1 officer, 1 drummer, and 4 sepoys; detachment of 5th Cavalry, 1 trooper; 3rd Irregular Cavalry, 1 trooper; 26th N.I. 4 havildars, 4 naicks, and 17 sepoys; 60th N.I., 1 sepoy; Head-quarters and 1st squadron 10th Cavalry, 1 camp follower; No. 6, Light Field Battalion, 1 camp follower. **Grand Total**: 7 Europeans and natives killed; 49 Europeans and natives wounded.

Names of the Officers Wounded.—Capt. Tait, commanding 3rd Irregular Cavalry, slightly; Capt. R. S. Edmunds, H.M.'s 9th Foot, severely; Major G. Huish, 26th regt. N.I., severely; and Ensign G. Robertson, 37th regt. N.I., slightly.

The preceding official documents shew that the British armies in Western and Northern Afghanistan had commenced their respective marches.

From the Candahar side we learn from Gen. England's despatch, that the city was evacuated by Gen. Nott on the 7th, and by himself on the 8th, of August; both divisions appear to have encamped outside the walls until the 10th, when they started on their respective lines. The latest authentic news from Gen. Nott, who has about 7,000 men, is up to the 15th. A report is published in the *Delli Gazette*, that he had gained a victory over Shumsh-odeen Khan, who is stated to have moved out of Ghuzni to meet him. This report is founded on a letter from Jellalabad, dated the 23rd August, whereas much more recent communications, direct from Gen. Pollock's camp, distinctly state, that no news had been received from Gen. Nott later than the 15th, when the letter stated that he was moving upon Cabul, and expected to reach it by the 15th September. The steamer *Semiramis*, however, brought a report from Kurachee to Bombay, that Nott had taken Ghuzni and arrived at Cabul. It is known that he had passed Khelat-i-Ghilzie. Gen. England's despatch contains the agreeable intelligence that he had got through the Kojuck Pass, on his way to Quetta, where he was expected on the 28th or 29th August. The Shahzadah Timour is with this officer.

At Candahar, Suftur Jung appears to have assumed the chief authority, which is not vested in Mahomed Koolie Khan, as was supposed would be the case.

On the 20th of August, General Pollock advanced from Jellalabad, after more than four months' sojourn there. Prior to this, however, General Sale had moved forward towards Futteabad with H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry, the 35th N.I., Delafosse's troop of horse artillery, a party of sappers, and irregular horse; these were followed by the 3rd Dragoons, Alexander's troop of horse artillery, and the remainder of the 4th Irregular Cavalry. The original object of this move was to insure a better supply of forage for the cattle, a change of climate for the Europeans, who had suffered much at Jellalabad, and, by being in the vicinity of Akhbar Khan's and Mahomed Shah's forts, and in an advance position, to establish a wholesome alarm in their minds and bring them more readily to terms. One of the first measures undertaken on the arrival of the brigade at Futteabad was the destruction of one of Akhbar Khan's principal forts, which had been recently much strengthened and improved; the party charged with this office was under Capt. Broadfoot, and so well were matters managed, that the place was taken and razed to the ground without opposition or bloodshed.

The force from Jellalabad moved in the following order:—

Under Col. Tulloch, on the 20th: the 9th Foot, 26th N.I., 60th ditto, No. 6 Light Field Battery, squad. 5th Cavalry, Hd.-Qrs. and 1 squad. 10th Cavalry, and 2 cos. Sappers. On the 23rd, under Brig. Monteath: the 31st Foot, 1st Cavalry, 33rd N.I., Mountain Train, Mackeson's Bilders, and Jezailchee Corps. There were

left at Jellalabad, under Brig. Eckford : 53rd N. I., 6th ditto, 4 troops 10th Cavalry ; 300 Europeans of corps in General Field Hospital, 2nd co. 2nd batt. Foot Artillery and Battery. And at Dhakka, under Brig. Wild : 30th N. I., 64th ditto, and Anderson's Horse.

Previous to the advance, Gen. Pollock, it is said, issued a manifesto to the chiefs at Cabul, stating the intention of the British commander to march upon the city, and promising the chiefs, if they restore the prisoners, that property will be protected and the city will be spared ; but that if they allow Akhbar Khan to remove them, as he has threatened to do, they must all be held responsible for the consequences, and that one house shall not be left standing in Cabul.

The first conflict with the enemy is detailed in the foregoing despatches. All the enemy's camp equipage, carriage cattle, ammunition, and stores were captured ; a large quantity of grain and forage was also seized, and an immense quantity of plunder, taken from the unfortunate Cabul force during the retreat, was also discovered ; the people in this quarter having evidently had a principal share in the destruction and plunder of that ill-fated force. Two Hindustanee women were found there, and the names of three European soldiers (two of the 44th and one of the 13th foot) were found written on some of the buildings, clearly shewing that they had been there in captivity. The villages were destroyed, the trees cut down, which is a serious loss to the people, and the place devastated. The men who opposed Gen. Pollock are said to have been 1,200 in number, and to have been sent from Cabul by Akhbar Khan ; they fought well. The Sirdars who commanded, with their followers, returned to Cabul, and the Ooloos soon after flocked towards camp, bringing in supplies.

Whilst the general was at Futtanabad, he was surprised on the 1st September by the appearance of Futtah Jung, the new Shah of Cabul, reported to have been put to death. He came in a dirty dress on a miserable tattoo, with only three followers, having made his escape from the Bala Hissar, by cutting a hole with a penknife through the roof of his cell, and (extraordinary to relate) was assisted in his escape by Ameenoola Khan, best known as our most inveterate enemy throughout. He was concealed by the Kuzzilbashes for five days in their portion of the city, and though Akhbar Khan was aware of his being among them, he had not power enough to attempt regaining possession of him. They put him on an unfrequented road in the neighbourhood of Cabul, with a single follower, and told him to make the best of his way to our camp, which he did, running the gauntlet of Akhbar's troops posted along the Passes, who fired on him several times. He was received in camp with a salute of 19 guns, and was immediately provided with a tent and other accessories to comfort. He speaks in the greatest confidence of our getting possession of the prisoners, as Akhbar will never be allowed to take them with him, and says there is some chance of our getting possession of Akhbar himself.

The general reached Gundamuck on the 2nd September. The country in the neighbourhood is described as delightful, elevated, and abounding in orchards and gardens full of the most delicious fruits, whilst snow is abundant from the neighbouring Sufed Koh. A writer says : " We are now luxuriating quietly in the most delicious fruits, and supplies of all kinds." He adds : " All the villages and forts were burnt to the ground ; vineyards cut down from the root ; mulberry-trees and all trees of any value destroyed ; twenty-five years would not restore the place to its former beauty, and five years at least will be requisite to make it habitable. This is the way to do business, for it was here the wretched remains of the 44th were cruelly massacred : their accoutrements were found, and an immense deal of other European property. The chiefs are coming in, in every direction, and all are crying out for mercy ; and well may they do so, for the killing a few hundreds of them is a mere trifle indeed, to the destroying those beautiful oases, which reduces thousands to starvation, and nothing but years of incessant labour can restore." Another writer says : " Some thousands of the enemy are assembled at Hazaruk, where they are strongly posted. They intend, on our getting involved in the passes, to attack us ; so the general intends to anticipate them, by giving them a taste of British steel on

their own ground ere we advance. Sale's brigade joins us on the 3rd, and Monteath's on the 4th. Akhbar Khan, report says, is assembling an army at Boodkhak, and Mahomed Shah, Khan's brother, is to occupy some of the passes."

The force, when united at Gundamuck, would muster about 7,000 strong; they were to march on the 6th, but do not expect to reach Cabul before the middle of the month. The whole force is to march as lightly equipped as possible; all non-effectives and the camp followers to be left behind. The Sikh troops were to occupy Gundamuck when ours advanced.

Letters from camp say, that not more than 4,000 of the enemy were in the passes betwixt Gundamuck and Cabul.

Gen. Sale had been suffering from a severe attack of inflammation in the kidneys.

At Cabul, all was anarchy. The departure of Futteh Jung left Akhbar Khan supreme; but his authority is restrained by the other chiefs and the people, especially the Kuzzilbashes, who are reported to have taken up arms against him. Nevertheless, it is said that he is striving every nerve to get up some resistance, but it is with difficulty, and only with compulsion, that he can induce any to join his standard. His resistance must therefore be feeble. His great object had evidently been to amuse by negotiation, and gain time, until the favourable season for operations was passed; and it is stated, that he became furious at finding himself baffled, and to have held out threats as regards the prisoners. The report of our advance, and the evident danger and difficulty of his position, had, in the mean time, tended considerably to weaken his influence and authority, and his want of pecuniary resources, and the necessity for adopting obnoxious measures to replenish his exhausted treasury, had raised up a host of enemies and caused great general discontent: he is said to have assembled a force of about 6,000 men, with the avowed intention of marching to oppose Gen. Pollock's advance; but the troops refused to march without pay, which he had not the means or power to afford them. He had extorted several sums from Khan Shereen Khan and some of the Kuzzilbash and other chiefs, and had levied taxes on the people generally, which he had endeavoured to enforce with much severity: the consequence is, that a strong feeling and a powerful party are now arrayed against him, and so greatly is his authority on the decline, that it is believed he is meditating his escape. Shumssoodeen is supposed to have made pressing application for reinforcements and money; and Jubbar Khan and Ameen Oollah have been particularly entreated for this aid, but no help could be afforded. Several of the chiefs have, it is said, voluntarily pledged themselves to General Pollock that not a single one of the captives shall be removed.

Since the departure of Gen. Pollock from Jellalabad, the place has been again beset. A letter from thence, dated 31st August, states:—"As was to be expected, the rascals have been collecting again in our immediate neighbourhood, and they have commenced attacking our detached parties and kafilas. An officer bringing in one, within a few miles of this, was attacked in a pass just beyond Ally Baghan; he beat the scoundrels off, with the loss of one man killed, and some few wounded. The work in the fort is increasing daily, by all the sick being sent back from the force in advance; besides forty men that were wounded the other day, forty more have come in."

Letters from Peshawur to the 6th September report that a large force had left Teera, for the purpose of attacking the garrison of Ali Musjid. The regulars at that fort have been more sickly than usual, there now being some 130 in the hospital, and as there is no carriage at Dhakka, there is very little prospect of being relieved; the officers suffer from fever but not seriously.

A little affair had taken place at Huftchai, half-way between Lundeeekhana and Dhakka. Lieut. Christie was escorting a kafila from Peshawur, accompanied by Capt. Shaw, H. M.'s 31st, and about eighteen Europeans; when they were attacked by a large body of Afreedis (from 200 to 600), who succeeded in carrying off thirty

camels and twelve bullocks and mules, throwing all the loads on the ground, on discovering what they supposed to be treasure was only rum. Capt. Thomas, of the 64th N.I., who was at Lundekhana, hearing of the affair, gave chase with a party of his Jezailchees, and followed the enemy to near Pesh Bolak. The conduct of Lieut. Christie is spoken of as most gallant; he was surrounded, but shot two of the enemy dead with his double-barrelled gun, and then cut his way through. The loss on the enemy's side was considerable; on ours, 1 killed and 2 wounded.—*Delhi Gaz. Sept. 7.*

It is satisfactory to find that the Khyberries remain quiet at present; but our correspondents do not anticipate this tranquillity will last very long, and some outbreaks, against which every precaution will, of course, be taken, are feared about the middle or end of the present month.—*Ibid.*, Sept. 3.

Much anxiety is felt respecting the prisoners. Reports were circulated that Capt. Troup had been shot, or poisoned, or tortured to death, by Akhbar Khan's orders: but these reports are decidedly contradicted. Capt. John Conolly died very suddenly of brain-fever, at Cabul, on the 7th August. Capt. Mackenzie had in a great degree recovered, and the other prisoners were enjoying good health. They were all in the Bala Hissar, at Cabul, whither all the officers of the 27th N.I., that were at Ghuzni, have been sent. Much doubt prevails respecting the fate of Col. Palmer, who, according to the report of some of the refugees, expired under the tortures inflicted on him with a view to extort his treasures. This statement, however, is not confirmed by three or four sepoys, of the Ghuzni garrison, who escaped to Candahar. The special committee which is sitting to ascertain the fate of the officers missing since the outbreak of the insurrection, had before them a drummer of the 27th N.I., who deposed that, when Ghuzni capitulated, it was stipulated that the officers should surrender themselves prisoners of war, but that the sepoys should march out at the gates of the place and be conducted in safety to Peshawur. They were afterwards treacherously fired on, and nearly annihilated, a small remnant only escaping by rapid flight. But when the moment arrived for separating the officers from the sepoys, in preparation, as it turned out, for this scene of treachery, two of the younger officers, Ensigns Nicholson and Williams, indignantly refused to leave the sepoys, with whom they had shared the dangers and hardships of a four months' siege; and they yielded at length only to force.

Dr. Campbell, an assistant-surgeon, was supposed to have been killed in Cabul. He left the cantonments on the 25th of December, with another assistant surgeon, named Berwick, in charge of the sick, and was placed in Timour Shah's fort in that city. They had to pass through thousands of Affghans, who abused them, and plundered the whole of every thing they possessed; since that time he has shifted hands three times, and is now with the hostages. It is rather curious the way in which Campbell's life has been saved thus far: he was to have been marched out with the troops, and from some cause or other, lots were drawn by several medical men; it fell to a married man's lot to remain, and Campbell volunteered to remain in his stead; all the officers of his corps, when he shook hands with them at the gate of the cantonment, told him it was certain destruction, little thinking that they were so speedily to be massacred.

A Cabul letter, dated the 29th July, gives the following particulars of the fate of many of the officers who fell between the months of November and January inclusive. The name of the writer is sufficient guarantee for the accuracy of the details:—

Lieut. Col. Oliver—Killed at Cabul, on the 22nd November, 1841; his remains buried in cantonments. *Major Swayne*—No positive proof of his death; but believed to have been killed on the morning of the 10th January, 1842, in the Tunghee Turrekee, a small narrow pass on the high road, not far from Koord Cabul, in the direction of Tazeen. *Capt. Mackintosh*—Officiating Major of Brigade (to Shelton's Brigade), fell, covered with glory, at Cabul, on the 23rd Nov. 1841; his name

mentioned in a most handsome manner in division orders. Haig wrote full particulars to his brother in the 52nd N.I., and enclosed an extract of the order referred to, but his letter may not have reached its destination. Buried in cantonments. *Capt. Haig*—Sick during the troubles at Cabul, greatly reduced, supposed to have been carried from cantonments in a palkee or doolee. Did not see him on the road. Believed to have been killed on the night of the 12th, or morning of 13th January, 1842.* *Capt. Miles*—No positive proof of his death, but supposed to have been killed on the morning of the 10th January, 1842, in the Tungee Turreekee. *Lieut. and Adj. Birkingyoung*—Was dismounted at the barriers beyond Jugdulluck; saw him about 11½ p.m., 12 January, 1842. Supposed to have been killed during the night, or on the morning of the 13th January, but nothing certain. *Lieut. Deas*—Believed to have been killed on the morning of the 10th January, in Tungee Turreekee. *Lieut. Tombs*—Wounded in the night-march from Tazeen, on the 10th Jan. A ball entered his breast, but he remained on horseback, though weak. I told him to keep close to me, and made my *saces* walk by his side to catch him in the event of his fainting. He was wounded again on the 11th, before reaching Jugdulluck; believed to have been killed on the night on the 12th, or on the morning of the 13th January, 1842, between Jugdulluck and Gundamuck. *Lieut. Alexander*—Wounded first, and then killed immediately afterwards, it is believed, on the morning of the 10th January, 1842, in the Tungee Turreekee. *Lieut. Horsburgh*—Believed to have been killed during the night of the 12th, or on the morning of the 13th January, 1842, between Jugdulluck and Gundamuck. *Lieut. Warren*—Killed, it is believed, on the morning of the 10th January, 1842, in the Tungee Turreekee. *Ensign Pottinger*—Saw him about 11½ p.m., 12th January; supposed to have been killed on the morning of the 13th January, 1842, near Gundamuck. *Dr. T. R. Metcalfe*—Saw him about 11½ p.m., 12th January; supposed to have been killed on the morning of the 13th January, 1842, near Gundamuck.—*Hurk., Aug. 24.*

The eyes of the whole community of India, whether European or native, are turned with the deepest interest towards Afghanistan. Of the army's triumphant entry into Cabul, no one can entertain a doubt, but even on that entry may depend the lives of our unfortunate prisoners. By the last accounts, Akhbar Khan was fortifying the Bala Hissar, and had determined to make a stand against the invading army; but when the force advances he will most likely consider "discretion the better part of valour," and, like his braver father, betake himself to the mountains. He is too cunning and too wise not to know that his murder of our envoy, and the treacherous massacre of our troops in the Khoord Cabul Pass, would meet with unmitigated punishment, and once in our hands, that his head would be worth nothing. His object, doubtless, will be to flee to the hills, taking the poor prisoners with him, and our only hope is, that the energetic measures of General Pollock, so successfully begun, will cause a feeling in our favour—from personal security—and induce the Kuzzilbashes, always kindly disposed, to secure them, and thereby obtain better terms for themselves, and escape that work of devastation which Gen. Pollock has proclaimed will attend those who dare to oppose us. The late threshing they have received near Gundamuck, and the cutting of the trees about their houses and in their gardens, which the Affghans most value, lead us to hope that all at Cabul, who have any thing at stake will endeavour to rescue the prisoners from the Khan. But that urch-traitor, Mahomed Shah Khan, the Ghilzie chief, and Akhbar Khan, seem to pull well together, and it is much to be hoped a misunderstanding and a clashing of interests will arise between them, as their disunion would break up at present the most influential party at Cabul. But all surmise is vague and useless: we await the development of events with the utmost anxiety.—*Agra Ukhbar, Sept. 10.*

* Another account says: "Poor Haig was seated in a kujawa (camel basket), dreadfully laid up with disease, and suffering much agony from his head—his eyes and face having been affected—a ball struck him just over the groin. The camels were seized by the Affghans, himself dragged out of the kujawa, and cut to pieces."

The *Hills* mentions that Mr. George Clerk, the Lahore political agent, has been for some days at Mussooree. It is surmised by some persons that the object of his visit is to negotiate Dost Mahomed's restoration.

There appears to be some doubts entertained, as to whether the "Army of Reserve" will assemble at Ferozepore. We are informed that General Battine has written to say, that, as a famine is anticipated in that part of the country, the assembling there of a large body of troops would be attended with the worst results. As to the destination of the force, we believe that the Governor-General does not know much more on the subject than we do. A correspondent informs us that his lordship told the commissary-general that the army had been assembled merely as a precautionary measure, with the view of producing a grand moral effect. We think that this is very likely.—*Hurkaru*.

The Punjab.—Gen. Nott, we hear, will be employed in the Punjab, ere long, together with the army of reserve. Our information is from a very good source, and goes on to say, that Shere Singh is disgusted with the continual turmoil in which he is embroiled, and feeling his incapacity of ruling his turbulent chieftains, has called upon our Government to relieve him of the weight, is willing to cede his country to us, and will become a pensioner to the British. We are to keep an army of 30,000 regulars in the Punjab, and the Sikh army is to be reduced to a like number and to be officered by the Company as "corps of the line," with the due proportion of generals, brigadiers, &c., &c.—*Delhi Gaz.*

The following is a translation of a Lahore *Ukhbar*, dated from 11th August to 17th August, 1842:—"A purwannah was issued to the agent at Watalah, notifying the Maharajah's intention of visiting that place, and directing preparations to be made for his reception. An order was despatched to Rajah Dhyani Sing at Jellalabad to attend the Maharajah without delay. A messenger arrived from Rajah Goolab Sing at Jhummo, with a despatch, reporting that Noor Chan, zemendar, had assembled a force of 2,000 men, taken possession of a fort, thrown off his allegiance to his Highness, and was committing depredations. A purwannah was despatched in reply, directing him to seize the traitors and forward them to the seat of government. At the durbar, Rajah Soochet Sing intimated that Ram Sing Sookah, who had been deputed by him to conduct the affairs of his jageer, had embezzled 25,000 rupees, for which he had confined him, and entreated the Maharajah to pay no attention to the representations of the culprit. His Highness signified compliance. It is reported that the rajah has confined this wretch in a well, with irons on his legs, neck, and arms. Sirdar Lena Sing presented two horses and twenty-five golden images, and reported having proceeded to settle some differences in Radnuggur, which he had effected, and brought away five refractory zemindars. His Highness desired him to detain them in custody and produce them the next day, when sentence would be passed on them. Purwannahs were issued to the Nazims of Kashmere and Mooltan, desiring them, as the Dusserah was approaching, to permit no further delay in the transmission of the articles commissioned by the Maharajah, and to forward a pay statement of the troops quartered in those districts. A report was received from the vakeel at Ferozepore, stating that preparations were making for the assemblage of a large body of British troops, and ordnance stores were arriving daily from all quarters. His Highness directed him to report daily."

Rajpootana.—The fruits of the late non-interference order are beginning to exhibit themselves in more places than one. The Thakoor of Cochawun in Joudpore, and the Chief of Boodsoo, have commenced hostilities, and their rabble followers have, for the last twelve days, been fighting and plundering; numbers of the turbulent characters, who have hitherto been kept in awe by the British authorities, are flocking to the disturbed quarter from the neighbouring districts of Beekaner, Jeypoor, Odeypoor, Shekawatee, and Toonrwatee. The petty sirdars, who used chiefly to follow

the occupation of plunderers formerly, are once more brushing up their rusty tulwars, in order to re-commence operations. A large quantity of grain was carried off a few days since, on the road between Phawnee and Jhujjher, by a large body of men, who represented themselves as destitute of food, in consequence of the dearth now existing throughout the western provinces. Immediately round Nusseerabad, the dacoits have become so bold that a regular guard is sent out to protect the washermen and prevent the clothes from being carried off by the thieves, who are said to be organized in large gangs; in fact, the non-interference order should be revoked, if the peace of the country be desired, and the officers holding local charge of districts should be empowered to act with promptness and decision with the view to prevent as much as possible such outrages as seem to be so rife at the present time.—*Delhi Gaz.*

Oude.—Extract of a letter from Lucknow, dated 8th September:—"The cholera, which made such a havoc at Lucknow, has almost disappeared there; when at its greatest height, it carried off from one thousand to twelve hundred people daily, but its ravages are more plainly to be seen in the district. Several persons have died from the epidemic in the cantonments at Lucknow; four peons of the Dawk Office were attacked yesterday, three of whom expired shortly after."

Extract of another letter, dated 18th August:—"The dismissal of Sherf-oo-Dowla, the putwah, so long expected, happened yesterday; but the event, strange to say, was accelerated by the extraordinary fact, that the resident, Colonel Low, was refused a *sufee namah* (which he had asked for through the putwah) unless the request came through Imdad Hossein Khan Bahadoor. The colonel was also given to understand that the King intended to change the late ministry, which the resident, for his own sake, acceded to. Yesterday, a chobedar was sent to the putwah's to inform him, that he was no longer in the service; and desiring him at the same time, to make himself comfortable at home. Imdad Hossein Khan, under the title of Nawaub, and Meer Hussain Alee, were nominated his successors, the former as deputy minister, and the latter as vakeel; Maharaja Balkrishen as dewan, and Koondun Lall as secretary of state, in the room of Ruttunn Singh; who also, like Sherf-oo-Dowla, had two appointments:—Alee Reza Beg was also directed to take charge of the kutwalee, from Sadik Alee Khan, father-in-law of the putwah."

Tibet.—As the proceedings in the mountainous regions north of our territories, are acquiring increased importance, in consequence of our relations with the Sikhs and the war in China, we have naturally been anxious to obtain information from that quarter, but have not been so successful as we could have wished. We have, however, ascertained, through the kind offices of a friend to whom we are already under obligations, that Captain Cunningham is still in Upper Kunawur near Shealkur, which is on the frontier of Chinese Tartary, that he is watching the proceedings of the contending parties, and of course reporting from time to time the progress of events to his Government. In May last the Chinese expressed their determination to possess themselves of Ladakh, and ordered reinforcements from Yarkund, to swell the army brought from Lassa. Their threats alarmed the Sikh leader, who abandoned the city and took up several positions in the neighbourhood, which are reported to have been more than once attacked by the Chinese and Ludakhees, but unsuccessfully. The accounts of these attacks, however, require confirmation. The latest intelligence conveys the impression, that the belligerents are respectively anxious to secure the mediation of the British Government, but with what success we cannot yet determine.—*Agra Ukhbar, Aug. 21.*

EXCERPTA.

Sickness prevails to a considerable extent in the Southern ultra-Gangetic Provinces, and some of the villages along the coast between Tavoy and Mergui have been

almost depopulated. At Mergui the small-pox was prevalent, but not very virulent in its nature, as the cases of fatal termination had been few. No cause has yet been assigned for this continued sickness, which appears to have been in no way affected by the change from the hot dry weather of April, to the heavy rains of June and July.

Accounts from Futtehgurh state that the sepoy of the 63rd regiment of N.I. at that station were deserting in great numbers. Futtehgurh being on the confines of Oude accounts for the disaffection. Relations of men in the regiment flock into the station, dun into the sepoy's ears the horrors of Cabul, and drag off men who would have been, under other circumstances, faithful.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Fergusson, Brothers and Co. took place on the 23rd August. A full explanation of the state of affairs was given. The claims of constituents in India are not more than Rs. 104,000, and upon the whole there is reason to believe that a fair dividend will be paid. It was resolved to wind up the affairs of the house under a trust deed; to which end Messrs. Richards, D. Campbell, and J. P. Mackilligan were appointed trustees, with power to employ the partners of the house on a reasonable remuneration.

A curious case was brought to the notice of Mr. Blacquiére, the magistrate. It seems that some two hundred low caste Palkee bearers had presumed to ply for hire in the vicinity of the Scotch Kirk, a locality which has been hitherto supposed the exclusive run of the aristocracy of the craft, the mobocracy of bearers being confined to the St. Giles's of Boitakannah and Entally. The town bearers stated that, if the low caste bearers be allowed to monopolize their stations, and mingle with them, which is against their caste, they would be constrained to quit Calcutta for their country.

Our hopes and fears, on account of our good friends the indigo-planters, are at an end; our worst anticipations having been realized, in the almost inevitable ruin of several concerns, and the smallness of the entire crop; but a more general calamity is now impending. The grain crops, it is more than feared, will not be half so abundant this year, as they have been in any year for the last quarter of a century. From all quarters the accounts are most distressing. In the lower provinces, the general complaint of the ryots is, that their crops have been totally destroyed by an almost unprecedented inundation: and the cry of the cultivators in the upper provinces is, for a supply of that very element which has caused such destruction in Bengal, the drought there being dreadful. A famine is almost inevitable, and the Lord Bishop has directed the clergy to pray for rain in the north-west provinces, the lower provinces, we suppose, being past praying for. The government will be obliged to remit a great portion of the annual jumma, if they would not add to the distress that now seems unavoidably to be the portion of the ryots. If they distrain the zemindars for the revenue, the ryots must, as a consequence, be stripped of the little they may have left to procure sustenance, during the dearth, and, therefore, perish for want of food, as many did in the year 1837.—*Hurkaru*.

The whole of the missionary establishment at Jubbulpore, consisting of six persons from Germany, has been swept away by cholera.

A whale, ninety feet long, ran on Murkul Island, near Cox's Bazaar, and was killed by the Mugs.

Dr. Campbell, the superintendent of Darjeeling, has communicated the intelligence that he has succeeded in rearing a bed of fine healthy tea plants. He has also a fine crop of rhubarb, from Himalaya seed sent him by Dr. Wallich.

The *Hurkaru*, August 15, announces that there has been a mutiny at Loodiana; that during the night of the 31st July and 1st August, the brigade-major was fired at by some infantry soldiers: "Some of the troops of the station were immediately got under arms and proceeded to the brigade-major's house, and on arrival were saluted by several shots, by which Major Spens, 74th, was wounded in the thigh, and one trooper (native), of the horse artillery, was killed and another wounded. The two troops of horse artillery were ordered out (loaded with grape), and held in readiness till gunfire, when the troops at the station were paraded for muster, the

guns being posted on either flank of the infantry. A sepoy of the 59th was arrested on parade, his musket being loaded with ball, and three light infantry sepoys were also seized; but, it would appear, for some previous crime, as they were given up to the civil power. The artillery and two regiments of infantry were again under arms in the afternoon on account of the light infantry having attacked, or being about to attack, the artillery syces."

At the celebration of the Ruth Jattru, or festival of Juggernaut, this year, the second after the connexion of the government with it had ceased, the resort of the devotees appears to have been as great as usual. A spectator describes them as "one continual stream of people, filling the whole wide road without intermission."

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR.

A requisition was presented to the sheriff, requesting him to call a general meeting of the inhabitants of Madras at the College-hall, for the purpose of considering in what manner to testify their sentiments towards Lord Elphinstone upon his approaching departure. The sheriff appointed the 10th September, when there were just forty-three European gentlemen present; the rest of the company consisted of natives. It was expected that Sir Robert Dick would have taken the chair, but his official duties prevented his doing so; the judges were kept away by a like cause. The chair was taken by Mr. Dickenson, and, after a few remarks on the object of the meeting, the proposed address was read and moved by the chairman; "a circumstance which rather surprised us," observes the *Herald*, "as contrary to the general practice of public meetings. But the business of the day was transacted in the most unbusiness-like manner possible. There was all that was necessary and no more. Not one word passed beyond 'I move this resolution,' and 'I second this resolution.' The meeting was one of deep interest to our own feelings. We were assembled to record our deliberate sentiments on the character of one whom no man can fail to admire and regard. Scenes like these are not common events to many of us, and when we heard the address read (which we most highly approve of, except that we think it might have been justly far more laudatory, and have entered more precisely into the details of Lord Elphinstone's policy), we felt concerned that no one's heart yearned to utter a parting sentiment, which we did inwardly, though our lips moved not. We never attended a meeting whose proceedings appeared so frozen by icy formality."

The sheriff convened a meeting of the native inhabitants on the 29th August, at the Native Education Society's Rooms, for the purpose of proposing and adopting an address to Lord Elphinstone, consequent on his approaching departure; at which it was resolved that a farewell address be presented to Lord Elphinstone, on the occasion of his retirement from the governorship of Madras, and that a subscription be opened to found an endowment in the Madras University in the name of his lordship.

The new governor of Madras and suite were coming round from Bombay in the *Siren* sloop of war, and were expected by the 25th September.

RETURNED COOLIES.

The *Lord Elphinstone*, from the Mauritius, has brought seventy coolies, who have returned after a period of five years' servitude in the island, bringing with them the almost incredible sum of Rs. 34,000, being the amount of their savings during that period. What will the opponents of cooly emigration say to this? We feel quite assured that in any climate which did not preclude exertion, thousands of English

labourers would be willing to emigrate on similarly favourable terms.—*Spectator*, Aug. 10.

An affidavit (information) of Jyahsawmy Naik, native of Cornadoo, in zillah Coombaconum, confirmed by six others, taken before Mr. Elliot, the police magistrate, 19th July, 1842, states that he and others (including the deponents), in 1837, voluntarily offered their services to Appoo Pillay, of Tranquebar, who was engaging labourers for the Mauritius; that they were taken with 150 or 200 more to Pondicherry, where they engaged to serve as labourers at the Mauritius for five years, at Rs. 5 and 6 per month and batta (provisions); that they embarked and reached the island in sixty days, and were registered at the police office; that they were employed in sugar-cane gardens, and, at the expiration of five years, some were allowed, at their own request, to remain for a longer period, but the deponents wished to return to India, when their employer procured a passage at his own expense on board a ship bound to Madras. "During the time we were at Mauritius," he says, "none of us were maltreated by our employers or by any other person, nor were we ever threatened. Our batta, consisting of one and a half measures of raw rice, salt fish, doll, spices, &c., was issued regularly every day, and our pay was given to us on the first or second day of every month. We used to work moderately from six to eight o'clock in the morning, and again from ten in the forenoon to four in the afternoon, after which we were not made or asked to work. We did no work on Sundays and other holidays. Our employers never complained of us to any authority, nor had we any cause to complain of them. During my stay at Mauritius, I was once attacked with fever and cold, when medical aid was immediately rendered and care taken of me by my employers. The climate is very good; it agreed with my constitution. I like the place very much. If I had not been anxious to see my family, from whom I had been separated for five years and a half, I would not have left the place. I and the labourers under me were not punished, yet I know that labourers, working under French gentlemen, neglecting their duty or refusing to work, or committing any crime, are taken to the police by their employers, where such labourers are tried, and sentenced to work on the roads."

Another set of coolies deposed to the same effect. They were hired for Rs. 5 per month, with batta and clothes; they received their salary, food, and clothes regularly; they were never flogged or ill-treated; they were supplied with medical aid and medicines when necessary; the climate agreed with their constitution; some of their party remained, at their own desire, a year longer on the island; the deponents were provided by their employer with a passage to Madras.

CHOLERA.

The cholera has been committing sad havoc at Nellore; 400 persons are supposed to have fallen a sacrifice to it in the short space of about three weeks. It would appear that a most unaccountable feeling of fatalism impressed the sufferers, from a conviction that their time was come, and that it was not in the power of medicine, no matter under whose direction prepared and administered, to check the progress of the disease or afford them any relief; many refused all medical aid, and to this is attributed the great mortality, for the exertions of Mr. Stonehouse, the principal collector and magistrate, were particularly successful in cases where he could prevail on the suffering parties to follow his advice. Out of upwards of a hundred such cases, only seventeen terminated fatally.

The unaccountable feeling above referred to is very common with natives throughout India, during the prevalence of the cholera, and it may be assumed a very large majority of the fatal cases is caused by the prevalence of that impression, and the rejection of all medicine by the sufferers.—*Examiner*, Sept. 8.

EXCERPTA.

The ceremony of the installation of the Nawab of the Carnatic, at Chépauk Palace, was performed on the 25th August, with great splendour, in the presence of the

Governor, Commander-in-chief, members of council, judges of the Supreme Court, with the various heads of departments. The young Nawab was conducted to the musnud by Lord Elphinstone, who was supported on his left by the Naib-i-Mooktar, the late Regent. The installation was announced to the multitude outside by a salute from the battery, and an incessant fire of musketry. The presentation of the *nuzzers* occupied about half an hour, during which the same *feu de joie* was continued. The ceremony was performed in a spacious hall decorated with full length portraits of the present Nawab, his uncle and grandfather. The quadrangle outside presented a very pleasing and animated appearance; the Nawab's elephants, twelve in number and gaily caparisoned, several mounted with different coloured howdahs, formed no inconsiderable feature in the scene. The ceremony being ended, his highness conducted the governor to the inner palace, where a collation was prepared for nearly two hundred persons, laid out in three long adjoining apartments, separated merely by pillars, supplementary tables being spread in a long verandah at one end of them. The style and peculiar features of the ceremony possessed much interest; it passed off without disorder, notwithstanding the immense assemblage of various creeds and colours whom the spectacle had brought together. Some little inconvenience was experienced from the density of the crowd, which, however, itself formed a picturesque adjunct to the military and oriental display.

A charge of bribery and corruption, to the extent of two lakhs of Rupees, has been brought clearly home to a head Sheristadar, by the exertions of a European gentlemen, not in the service. The victim is a zemindar of consequence to the southward.

A correspondent at Sholapore informs us that a gang of mendicants have been for some days past levying contributions from the charitable at that station. These people are said to represent themselves as subjects of the Joudpore rajah, and headmen of villages, who, having been unable to pay their kists to his highness, in consequence of a failure of their crops, were expelled from their situations, and sentenced to beg about the country, until by the assistance of the compassionate they shall have raised the amount deficient, Rs. 13,000, of which, they say, that 7,000 have been made good to the rajah during the last three years, all which time they have been employed in this manner. These beggars are accompanied by four men, stated to be some of the Joudpore rajah's peons and sepoys, who take charge of the money, and are entrusted with the duty of chaining these poor creatures, one hand being constantly fastened either to the neck or foot, and the mendicants, moreover, have to support their escort from their daily collections.—*U. S. Gaz., Aug. 16.*

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AFFRAY AT LOODEEANA.

The *Bombay U. S. Gaz.* publishes a letter from Loodecana, giving the following particulars of the affray at that place, referred to in p. 284:—"About one o'clock A.M. on the 1st inst., a sepoy of Capt. Hyslop's company entered by the window of his sleeping room. Hyslop immediately awoke, and on perceiving a figure, asked who it was. No answer was, however, returned, and Hyslop, on seeing the fellow raising his musket through the window from the outside wall against which it was leaning, rushed out, and reached the wall of the compound before the rascal fired and missed him. Hyslop then went over to Major Spens for his guard, and the major did accompany it over. During this time, the alarm had been given, and the native troop of horse artillery, headed by the staff serjeant, had arrived and surrounded the compound, to prevent the rascal escaping; on entering the compound, the staff serjeant and some few native troopers were a little in advance of Major Spens's party, and the villain fired; three balls passed the staff serjeant and entered the body of one of the native troopers, two passing clean through him, and one of these it was that

struck Major Spens; it went through his thigh, and the other wounded a trooper in the hand; the murderer then made his escape. The artillery, 50th and 74th, were ordered out at two A.M., and were under arms until muster parade at sun-rise, when all were drawn up, and the officers were standing opposite their regiments talking, until Brigadier Rich made his appearance. Capt. Hyslop was relating his escape to the officers of his own corps, when suddenly, on looking up, he exclaimed, 'There's the man that shot at me, and ran off!' Sure enough, there was the sepoy, with musket in hand, coming towards them, at eighty yards distance, and some of the officers retired. Two, however, remained, and he came up to them; one of them advanced towards him, but the sepoy stopped him by bringing his musket ready, and saying, 'I don't wish to shoot you, sahib,' and, on the adjutant coming up, he presented, and said the same; he then retreated behind his regiment, but in doing so, a fat havildar jumped on his back, and brought him to the ground. He was secured instantly, and his musket taken from him; it was loaded with three balls, and the villain had a cartridge in his hand for fresh priming. He is now a prisoner in the European guard. He is quite safe, but was under the influence of bhāng at the time he attempted Hyslop's life. The Court of Inquiry that was sitting to investigate the cause of the late disturbances between the 2nd light infantry battalion and the horse artillery finished their proceedings on the 15th, and the papers are to be forwarded to Government immediately. The feud still continues, and two companies of the 74th are posted between the lines of the belligerents; there are two Europeans and three natives of the artillery in hospital from wounds inflicted in these rows. It is, indeed, time that something was done to put a stop to such doings, which have been going on for twenty days."

SCINDE.

We have been favoured with an extract of a letter from Quettaḥ of the 13th ult., which describes the surrounding tribes as little better than in a state of insurrection. Several chiefs are moving about with armed bands, endeavouring to enlist followers, and committing any chance plunder that may come in their way.—*U. S. Gaz.*, Sept. 6.

We understand that the whole of the 28th foot proceed to Scinde: 150 started, with Sir C. Napier, on Saturday last. More will proceed on the return of the steamer. We have not learnt whether this corps goes to replace another, or whether it goes as a reinforcement.—*Ibid.*

We mentioned that Upper Scinde seemed to be in an insurrectionary state; and another letter of the same date as our last confirms this account, but shews that nothing of importance need be apprehended. The rogues have begun to split on one another already. With regard to the Ameers of Scinde, we think there will be ample ground for sending them to Benares.—*Ibid.*, Sept. 9.

The force under Gen. England, now on its way from Candahar, amounts to about 3,500; and these will be increased by 1,000 men from Killa Abdoolah, and nearly 2,000 from Quettaḥ,—making above 5,000, which will move down the Bolan Pass before winter. It is understood that H.M.'s 86th will speedily be under orders for Kurrachee, probably 1,000 strong: so that by November we shall have a field force in Scinde of at least 11,000 men, of which 3,000 will be more than sufficient to maintain the posts betwixt Kurrachee and Dadur; leaving 7,000, including two splendid European regiments, to move on any service that may be required. Kelat is now finally quieted, and in strict alliance with us: the retirement from Candahar is an evidence that nothing is intended with Gen. Napier's army above the Bolan Pass; in Scinde and Cutchee we have no enemy; so that Hyderabad and the Punjaub are the only quarters in this direction where the active operations, manifestly intended somewhere, can be undertaken.—*B. Times.*

The following is an extract from our latest Scinde letter, dated 21st August:—"Saloo Khan, who is equally known as the opponent of our troops at Iykulzie, and as the friend who, for a consideration, has obligingly kept open our communication with Candahar, has suddenly left Quettaḥ for Killa Abdoola, and the communication

is again stopped. Whether the movement is simply for the purpose of attending to his own interests, or with the object of concocting mischief, is not known at present; but the 12th N.I., now isolated at Killa Abdoola, may be placed in a precarious position. A steamer, with one or two officers on political deputation, is to proceed immediately to Dera-Ismael and Dera-Ghazee-Khan, the points from which General Nott's force is to debouch, after what we conclude to be his march from Ghuzni with the prisoners. The object is stated to be, to keep open the communication on the river with Scinde, and to make preparations for the reception of the troops."—*Ibid.*

EXCERPTA.

The steamer *Zenobia* returned from Kurrachee on 14th. The great number of deaths that occurred on her passage up is almost incredible. An eye-witness informs us that the scene was most afflicting. No less than 64 dead bodies were, in a few hours, consigned to the deep. The sick, the dead, and dying, made the ship appear as if infected with some plague. It was a perfect lazaret-house. The only cause, and apparently sound one, that we have heard assigned for this sudden and violent mortality, is the hardship that the men of the 28th had been subjected to, previous to embarking. They had been exposed to sudden transitions from wet to heat; and were all drenched when they got on board. A Court of Enquiry, of which Major Gen. Valiant is President, has been appointed to investigate the subject.—*U.S. Gaz. Sept. 16.*

The Marquess of Tweeddale and suite embarked for Madras in the *Siren* sloop. His lordship made the best use of his time while in Bombay; it is to be regretted that a man of his observation should not have made his way to the seat of his Government overland, traversing from side to side the presidency over whose destinies he is about to preside.

Ceylon.

It was long known that cotton in considerable quantity was grown by the natives on the island of Jaffnapatam, but one of the English gentlemen engaged there in the cultivation of tobacco has succeeded in raising a very superior description of cotton from Pernambuco seed, and which has been valued by brokers in England at one shilling a pound. We have also before us a sample of the ordinary Jaffna cotton, which has been valued by the same authorities at 7d.; and the staple is certainly much longer and finer than any other East Indian we have ever seen. The planters above alluded to are now engaging more extensively in the cultivation, and if they succeed, of which there cannot be a doubt, the northern province, which hitherto lay waste, will become the scene of even more extensive industry than the Kandian country. The island of Jaffna itself is in the highest state of cultivation of various products, so that the small quantity of waste land has probably ere this been taken up or applied for by the two or three capitalists already located there; but on the main land, thousands of square miles of jungle land, admirably adapted for cotton, invite the enterprising planter. In olden time, extensive tracts of this country were cultivated by means of irrigation from immense tanks, the ruins of which attest the existence once of a dense and intelligent population, where now nothing but jungle grows, without the sound of a human voice. But the mode of former cultivation indicates the very soil and climate adapted to cotton—a flat, rich country, where rain falls with the greatest regularity. As Government is the sole proprietor, the land may be purchased at 5s. an acre. Labour, too, may be had in greater abundance than in any other part of the island, because this is the inlet for all the coolies from the continent of India.—*Col. Obs. Aug. 22.*

Ultra-Gangetic Provinces.

We have, on more than one occasion, advocated the appointment of an officer to reside as British agent in the neighbouring Shan states, and we are of opinion that

such a measure is called for more and more every day, as our intercourse with them becomes more intimate, and our mutual interests become more involved. Our timber-cutters are now flocking into the Shan forests, whence many hundred tons of superior teak have lately been brought; and we conceive that the presence of a judicious government agent on the spot would prove eminently useful to both parties, in facilitating the operations of our own people, and in ensuring to the Shan chiefs the recovery of their just demands; as, from all we can learn, we fear that many of our people are not very scrupulous about the discharge of their debts beyond the territories of their own government. This is one important duty that would devolve upon an officer resident in the country, while another would be that of fostering and bringing to maturity a commercial intercourse with the Chinese. We think there would be no difficulty in this, and there appears every reason to believe that these Chinese have both the means and the will of carrying on extensive interchange of merchandize. At present, their caravans are extremely limited. They come down in search of raw cotton only, and the quantity they can procure and carry away is too small to admit of their bringing any large investment of their own wares; but an intercourse once established, and a certainty held out to them of being able to procure what they require of European and Indian goods, it has been asserted that the demand on their part will be almost unlimited, and that such a mart would attract to itself all the traders who now annually spread themselves over the country of Burmah, Laos, and Cambodia. Such an intercourse, however, can only be brought about, we conceive, by government agency. The Shan chiefs, incapable of appreciating its advantages to themselves, must be delicately managed. The Chinese traders must be ensured just and honourable treatment, and our own people be restrained by the knowledge that there is an officer of their own government at hand, ready to take cognizance of all complaints against them, and to assist the native authorities in granting redress. Were an annual mart or fair established at Zimmay itself, or at some convenient place within the Zimmay jurisdiction, we feel confident that in the course of a few years it would become one of very great importance. At all events, the experiment is well worth trying. These are the two chief objects in establishing a resident agent in the Shan states, though there are others of much importance; such as keeping up a friendly feeling towards us on the part of the chiefs, and discovering and laying open the resources of a country as yet almost unknown to us. Few Europeans have ever penetrated much beyond Zimmay. Capt. M'Leod, some years ago, succeeded in making his way N.E., to near the frontiers of China; and Dr. Richardson, during the same year, reached Ava through the intervening Shan states; but beyond these, we are not aware that any one has visited any of the states north of Zimmay, while those lying east of that state are altogether unknown to us. The whole of this immense expanse of territory lies open to mercantile enterprise; and though thinly peopled and poorly cultivated, there is reason to believe it can boast of riches equal to the most sanguine expectation, and requiring only a little prudent and judicious management to be obtained in exchange for our own manufactures.—*Maulmain Chron.*, June 22.

Burmah.

The latest intelligence from Burmah is altogether unimportant. So far as people trouble their heads on the subject, there would seem to be no doubt that the King will visit Rangoon again about October next, for the ostensible purpose of superintending the casting of a bell, a work that was either deferred, or attempted and failed, during his last visit. Preparations for his reception, however, were much more in advance this time last year; and as no commencement appears to have been made for erecting a new palace, this may be taken as an argument against his coming down this year. The country appears to be perfectly quiet throughout, and every thing in the shape of opposition to the present government to have been successfully put down.—*Maulmain Chron.*, July 30.

No authentic intelligence has yet reached us of the movements of the King and court of Ava, but judging from the various reports, there seems no doubt that he will be at Rangoon some time in October. It is said that timber and other materials are in course of collection to erect a palace for him at Pegu; and as nothing is said about any similar building at Rangoon, we presume his stay at this latter place will be but short. Of the object of his visit nothing more has been heard than what we formerly mentioned, that he will superintend the casting of a large bell for the Rangoon pagoda. It is not unlikely, however, that his Majesty's movements may be impeded by the presence of cholera on the banks of the Irrawaddy, which is said to be committing frightful havoc in many of the towns and villages. Some cases have occurred at Rangoon.—*Ibid.*, Aug. 24.

Australasia.

The *Hunter's River Gazette* gives some information respecting Moreton Bay, from a person who resided there some time.

The river Brisbane is described to be about double the size of the Hunter, and the entrance to it, over the bar at its mouth, to contain a depth of water of twelve feet at full tide. The river is navigable about fifty miles from Brisbane Town. The course of the Brisbane is winding, and the scenery on its banks described as beautiful, the land retiring from the river in smooth, lightly-timbered, grassy knolls. Cedar abounds on the alluvial flats formed by the various creeks, as also iron bark. The country through which the Brisbane flows is, however, greatly exceeded in beauty and richness by that watered by the Bremer. The present township occupies a beautiful situation on the banks of the river, but at a point where the water is so brackish as to be quite unfit for human use. This necessary article is accordingly supplied from wells that had been dug when the place was occupied as a Government station, and from this source a supply can always be obtained. The country is open, undulating forest land, with a soil of sandy nature, except towards the ranges, where it becomes of a richer and heavier quality. The whole surface is covered with close rich grass, and has a most verdant appearance. A range of considerable elevation and of very rugged character, but over which, nevertheless, a tolerable road has been formed, divides what is properly called the Moreton Bay country from the rich grazing district of Darling Downs, situated at a distance of seventy miles from the town of Brisbane. This district is said to be unequalled by any in New South Wales; the closeness and succulent nature of the herbage which it affords, reminding the traveller of the finest English lawns. It is, however, fully occupied, lying directly in the way of stock from Liverpool Plains and Hunter River. The blacks have been exceedingly troublesome to the settlers in the Moreton Bay district. They have already committed various depredations upon stock, and not a few murders. They are described as treacherous beyond all other tribes, and as keeping the settlers in a constant state of apprehension. The climate is somewhat hot, but not more so than is frequently experienced on the Hunter. It would also seem, from the appearance of the country, that severe droughts are rare in the district. The bones of an animal, apparently amphibious and of a large size, have been found buried in the alluvial soil on the banks of the river, but at no great depth. They are much larger than those of an alligator, and evidently not of fossil origin; but whether an animal of a similar species exists in the river, or they are the remains of an extinct order, has not been yet ascertained. The blacks say that living animals of a similar formation sometimes leave the river to feed on the herbage growing on its banks; but their statement is not much to be relied upon.

New Zealand.

Accounts from Wellington (Port Nicholson) state that a party of natives had refused to allow a saw-mill to be erected, a short distance from Port Nicholson, and

had assembled to the number of fifty armed men, and pulled down a house which had been built. This is the most serious act of oppression on the part of the natives that has yet occurred, as some of those concerned were actual parties to the sale of the land, on which the mill was to have been erected, to the New Zealand Company.

The colonists at Nelson* were busy in erecting houses, constructing roads, and looking out for land. They are unable yet to form a decisive opinion of the capabilities or advantages of the place. The harbour is not first-rate. The accounts received through Sydney state that the settlers are much disappointed with the land in the neighbourhood of the township; though over a range of mountains, on the Waimura Plains, there are 50,000 acres of good land.

The opinion of many persons who have visited New Zealand is, that the Southern Island, or New Munster, is by far more eligible for settlers than the Northern, or New Ulster.

Cape of Good Hope.

The following "Government Notice," dated August 1st, appears in the papers:—

"Lieut.-Col. Cloete left Port Natal on the 21st ult., on board H.M.'s ship *Isis*, and arrived in Simon's Bay yesterday afternoon, accompanied by a portion of the troops sent to reinforce the detachment under Capt. Smith, and has reported to his Exc. the Governor the final cessation of hostilities between H.M.'s troops and the insurgent boers, no further hostile demonstration having been shewn by them after the troops under Lieut.-Col. Cloete's orders were landed. The emigrant farmers having made a solemn declaration of their submission to the Queen; having released the prisoners, whether soldiers or civilians; having given up the cannon captured, as well as those belonging to themselves, and having restored all public as well as private property seized by them, the lieut.-colonel, acting under the powers vested in him by the Governor, granted a general amnesty or free pardon to all persons who might have been engaged in resistance to H.M.'s troops and authority, with the exception of Joachim Prinslo, A. W. Pretorius, J. J. Burger, Mich. van Breda, and Servaas van Breda. He further declared, that all private property would be respected; that the emigrant farmers should be allowed to return to their farms, with their guns and horses; that they should be defended from any attack by the Zoolahs; that the tenure of their lands should not be interfered with, pending the determination and settlement of H.M.'s Government; that beyond the limits fixed for the military occupation, their existing administration and civil institutions should not be interfered with, till the pleasure of her Majesty should be made known; that the Caffers should not be molested in the occupation of the lands on which they were settled at the date of the arrival of H.M.'s troops, subject to such future arrangements as may be made for general security by her Majesty; and, by a subsequent article appended to the conditions of this surrender, the lieut.-colonel, in consideration of Mr. A. W. Pretorius having co-operated in the final adjustment of the articles of surrender, and of his personal humane conduct to the prisoners, and his general moderation, included him in the amnesty which he had extended to all, with the exceptions above named. Major D'Urban, and a second detachment of the 25th, were to leave Port Natal on or about the 25th ult., leaving Capt. Smith in command of the post, with a force of 350 men."

The account from Graham's Town, as to the treatment of the farmers' wives by the Zoolahs, is untrue; three farmers have been murdered by certain Zoolahs, but their wives and children have escaped.

The 25th regiment was to embark for India on the 11th August.

* Nelson is the third of the New Zealand Company's settlements, Wellington or Port Nicholson being the first, and New Plymouth the second. It is situated about 120 miles (across Cook's Strait) from Port Nicholson. Auckland, the capital of the New Zealand colonies, and seat of government, is situated on the east side of an isthmus between two inlets on the east and west coast of the Northern Island, about lat. 37°.

The Governor has announced that he had received a despatch from Lord Stanley, with reference to the petition to the Queen praying that the government of this colony may be assimilated in principle and form to that of Great Britain, by an executive council appointed by the crown and a legislative assembly composed of representatives elected by the people, in which his lordship admits the abstract justice of the principles upon which the recommendation of the petition by the Governor was founded, and enters at length into a consideration of a number of obstacles which appear to him to hinder the practical application of those principles to the circumstances of this colony. His lordship does not meet the petition by any irrevocable or fixed opinion against the prayer of it, but states that the scheme is presented in a form too incomplete to enable the confidential advisers of the crown to advise her Majesty as to the acceptance or rejection of it, and he suggests a great variety of points, as to the constitution and election of the proposed assembly and the qualifications of the electors, on which he desires information.

China.

Sir Henry Pottinger has issued the following "Circular," dated on board the steam-frigate *Queen*, in the Yang-tze-Kiang river (off Woosung), 24th of June:—

"The gratifying duty of announcing further highly important successes of H.M.'s combined forces again devolves on H.M.'s plenipotentiary in China.

"After the necessary delay in destroying the batteries, magazines, foundries, barracks, and other public buildings, as well as the ordnance, arms, and ammunition, captured at Chapoo, the troops were re-embarked, and the expedition finally quitted that port on the 23rd of May, and arrived on the 29th off the Rugged Islands, where it remained until the 13th of June, on which day it crossed the bar, which had been previously surveyed and buoyed off, into the Yang-tze-Kiang river to the point where the river is joined by the Woosung. At this point the Chinese authorities had erected immense lines of works to defend the entrances of both rivers, and seem to have been so confident of their ability to repel us, that they permitted a very close *reconnaissance* to be made, in two of the small steamers, by their Excs. the Naval and Military Commanders-in-Chief on the 14th inst.; and even cheered and encouraged the boats which were sent in the same night to lay down buoys to guide the ships of war to their allotted positions of attack. At daylight on the morning of the 16th, the squadron weighed anchor, and proceeded to take up their respective stations, which was scarcely done when the batteries opened, and the cannonade on both sides was extremely heavy and unceasing for about two hours; that of the Chinese then began to slacken, and the seamen and marines were landed at once, under the fire from the ships, and drove the enemy out of the batteries before the troops could be disembarked and formed for advancing: 253 guns (42 of them brass) were taken in the batteries, most of them of heavy calibre, and upwards of 11 feet long. The whole were mounted on pivot carriages, of new and efficient construction, and it was likewise observed, that they were fitted with bambo sights. The casualties in the naval arm of the expedition amounted to 2 killed and 25 wounded, but the land forces had not a man touched. It appears almost miraculous that the casualties should not have been much greater, considering how well the Chinese served their guns. The *Blonde* frigate had 14 shot in her hull, the *Sesostris* steamer 11, and all the ships engaged more or less. The loss on the part of the enemy is supposed to have been about 80 killed, and a proportionate number wounded.

"On the 17th of June, some of the lighter vessels of the squadron advanced up the Woosung river, and found a battery deserted, mounting 55 guns, of which 17 were brass. On the 19th, two more batteries, close to the city of Shang-hai, opened their guns on the advanced division of the light squadron, but on receiving a couple of broadsides, the Chinese fled, and the batteries, which contained 48 guns (17 of them brass), were instantly occupied, and the troops took possession of the city,

where the public buildings were destroyed, and the extensive Government granaries given to the people.

“His Exc. the Admiral proceeded up the river Woosung with two of the small iron steamers on the 20th inst., about fifty miles beyond the city of Shang-hai, and in this *reconnaissance* two additional field-works, each mounting four heavy guns, were taken and destroyed, bringing the total of ordnance captured in these operations up to the astonishing number of 364, of which 76 are of brass, and chiefly large, handsome guns; many of the brass guns have devices shewing that they have been cast lately; several of them have Chinese characters signifying ‘the tamer and subduer of the barbarians,’ and one particularly large one is dignified by the title of the ‘barbarian.’

“The Chinese high officers and troops are supposed to have fled in the direction of the cities of Soochow, Wang-chow-foo, and Nankin. The same high authorities have made another indirect attempt to retard active operations by an avowed wish to treat, and have also given a satisfactory proof of their anxiety to conciliate by the release of sixteen of H.M.’s subjects (Europeans and natives of India) who had been kidnapped; but as the overtures were not grounded on the only basis on which they can be listened to, they were met by an intimation to that effect.”

A private letter gives the following sketch of the late proceedings:—“We reached the town of Woosung up the Yangzee Kiang River, on the 14th, and lay off two days within sight of the fortifications, extending for 15 miles. On the 16th, it was found necessary to bombard the breast-work, as there was no spot for the military to effect a landing on without doing so at the mouth of the enemy’s guns. At half-past 6, the men-of-war moved in tow of steamers, to range abreast of the batteries. In doing this, a tremendous fire was opened, our vessels not firing a single shot, but coolly engaged clewing up sails, and taking their respective positions, to within 250 yards of the batteries. This done, there was a simultaneous opening of broadsides, and for two hours one continued roar of cannon was kept up, when a strong party of marines landed, under fire of rockets, in gun-boats, drove the enemy from their guns, and captured 200 pieces of iron and 30 of brass ordnance, killing nearly 200. The loss on our side has been Lieut. Hewitt, marine officer on the *Blonde*. The first shot did this, also taking off a sailor’s leg, and a few other casualties. Shortly after this, the military landed, but there was nothing for them to do, as the naval force reaped all the glory of the affair. However, the cannonade was very spirited on *both* sides, and this is considered the best fight we have yet seen. The staff and military remained ashore for a couple of days; after that, a strong force moved up to the city of Shanghae, on steamers, and also by land, composed of nearly all the troops, assisted by the horse artillery; the enemy merely let off the guns that were loaded, and cut. Our men of war fired a few broadsides, but there was no resistance offered to the march of the army into the city, which was entered from different sides, but not a soldier could be seen. This was found to be a splendid place, superior to Ningpo. After a short stay here, “Corporal White,” as he is called, made his appearance, to negotiate; but the General asked him to produce the Imperial power to treat, and on his failing to produce it, he was assured that we were about to commence a rapid advance towards the capital. Previous to taking Shanghae, and while at Woosung, the General offered to abandon his intention of visiting the former place, on the payment of a million of dollars; but no reply to this was received, so the forces proceeded up, and in consequence of meeting no resistance, have again quietly returned to the shipping, and I believe we shall now proceed up the river, taking the larger towns and cities till we get to Nankin, where, it is universally believed, the contract will be signed, sealed, and delivered.”

It seems the Chinese were so confident at Woo Sing and Shanghae, that they defied our forces to come on, and shewed their skill in the management of their newly-cast cannon; the shots from the “tamer and subduer of barbarians,” the “great barbarian,” and other guns of like names, having been fired with precision and effect. The Chinese are much improved in gunnery, and have made vast preparations for defence.

The *Canton Press*, July 9, says:—"We have no direct news from the north of China, although a report come from Canton is to the effect that Nankin has been taken by the English with great loss to the Chinese, who are stated to have had between 10 and 12,000 killed."

Private letter from Macao, dated 26th July, gives the following information:—"The Hong merchants at Canton are generally well informed of the progress of events here and in the north—one of them tells me that he has a letter from a friend at Nankin (date corresponding with our 9th July), stating that there had been a great deal of fighting about there, but that it had ceased on our 20th June, when the English were close upon Nankin; and from what is further said, it appears that negotiations had commenced. I send you a newspaper of this date, from which it will be seen that the Emperor and the Imperial Commissioner appear to be less bold in their language—the former studiously dwelling on the iniquities of 'Elliot,' carefully avoiding allusion to Pottinger. This may be cunningly done, to have an excuse for conciliating the latter, by yielding to terms which the Emperor may pretend could not have been admissible if proposed by the old offender. A truce may perhaps be agreed to, but it is still my opinion that this year's campaign will not effect a final settlement of our disputes with China."

Letters from Canton, dated 20th July, mention that Elepoo had sent for two Hong merchants and two linguists to go to Soo-chow, and the Canton authorities had consequently ordered Samqua and Howqua's fifth and only surviving son on this errand. It was originally intended to have sent Howqua himself, but his great age has at last exempted him from this duty. It is supposed by the Chekeang authorities, that the Hong merchants, being accustomed to deal with the barbarians, will be of use to them in their negotiations with the English, although the merchants are aware that, on a former occasion, Sir Henry Pottinger refused to see them. It is said that their being sent is with reference to settling the terms for the ransom of Nankin.

When the British force arrived off Chapoo, a communication was sent to them from the Chinese, to the effect that if they would desist from an attack on the city, the prisoners the Chinese had kidnapped at Ningpo, Chusan, &c., would be given up. The offer could, of course, not be listened to; but it is gratifying in so far as conveying information that those men have not been murdered, as was generally supposed. A letter was at the same time received from one of the prisoners, stating that they were at Hang-chow-foo, and well treated by the Chinese.

The Chinese have adopted the use of paddle-wheels to some of their war-junks—two forward and two aft—but the manner in which they are worked is not clearly explained.

It is said that the Chinese are in active correspondence with Russia. True it is, France has avowed its interest in our quarrel with the Chinese; and should we extort permission from the Emperor to have an ambassador at Peking, it is asserted Russia and France will make a like demand.—*Canton Reg.*, July 6.

There are plenty of Chinese reports flying about both here and at Macao, that a revolution among the Chinese had taken place—some person in the north had proclaimed himself Emperor and had marched to Peking, before which place he is at present encamped, and anxious to make terms with our government. Hang-chow-foo, the Chinese say, was ransomed from the English for one million of dollars, and on the same authority, two English ships are said to have been lost in the Yan-tze-kiang.—*Ibid.*, July 26.

The activity of the Canton authorities to prepare for defence still continues, and a large fort considerably below Whampoa, but on a parallel branch of the river, has been constructed. Immense quantities of guns have been cast, and there is a large foundry of cannon established at Shaming, close to the foreign factories which is at full work. This foundry, it is said, is private property, but of course kept in activity by the orders from government. The guns are said to be of good workmanship, foreign guns serving as models. The Chinese have also contrived to possess themselves of foreign made shells for Paixhan guns.

The French frigate *Eugene*, Capt. Cecille, has arrived at Chusan, and lately destroyed a fire-vessel which the Chinese had sent against the shipping.

Another officer, riding alone beyond the lines, has been seized by the Chinese, and probably been strangled; this fate at least met an unfortunate private of the 49th, who, by a woman, was lured beyond the lines of the encampment, instantly seized by the Chinese and strangled on the spot. A detachment was immediately sent by Sir Hugh Gough in pursuit of the perpetrators of the cruel and cowardly act, and a mandarin with a blue button and twenty-four soldiers were made prisoners.

The claims handed by American citizens to Commodore Kearney, for losses sustained during the attack of the British force on Canton, amounted to about Drs. 7,800; these were demanded by the commodore, and the Chinese paid Drs. 10,000 instead, the surplus being intended for the parents or nearest relatives of the boy Sherry, who was killed during the attack on the *Morrison's* boat, besides which the Hong merchants have sent about Drs. 2,000, in teas and other articles, to the same parties. After this money was paid, the claimants altered their minds, and asked a greater sum. Commodore Kearney refused to make another application, and the money remains in hands of the United States' consul, to be by him paid to the parties interested, on application for it, and on their giving a discharge in full for all claims against the Chinese authorities arising from losses sustained on the occasion in question.—*Canton Press*, June 25.

The United States' ships *Constellation* and *Boston* remain for the present in China. They were at Hong-kong.

Howqua has sent warning to foreign merchants in Canton to be careful whence they procure their water for domestic purposes, there being reason to believe that the wells whence their servants are in the habit of procuring it have been poisoned; also to be careful whence they procure their food, as attempts at poisoning provisions have been made, in consequence of which several Chinese have died. It is said that the soldiery now in Canton, chiefly from Honan and Hoo-pih, are the perpetrators of this diabolical mischief, and that several vendors of poisoned sweetmeats have lately been caught and punished by the authorities. Some thrashings they got during some disorders that happened in Canton immediately before the attack of the British, are said to have instigated them in seeking revenge in this infamous manner.—*Ibid.*

H.M.S. *Vindictive*, Capt. Nicholson, bearing the pendant of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, arrived at Hong-kong on the 19th June, after an amazingly short voyage, she having left Torbay on the 21st March.

H.M.S. *Nimrod*, *Cruizer*, and *Wolverine*, and steamers *Memnon* and *Hooghly* have proceeded up the Canton river. Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane left Hong-kong in the *Memnon* steamer, to join the squadron, whose object, it is supposed, is no other than to reconnoitre. Much sickness prevails at Hong-kong; the European garrison are the principal sufferers, as well as the European wives and children of the soldiers lately arrived — *Ibid.*, July 23.

A letter from the force which attacked Chapoo gives the following description of the place:—"Chapoo presents many features in common with all Chinese towns—narrow, irregular and filthy streets, stagnant canals, and crowded buildings, stores of grain, and immense temples used as public buildings as well as places of worship. There are two distinct towns; the one occupied by the original inhabitants of the country, the other by their conquerors. Both cover a space about four miles in circuit. A wall divides the Tartars and the Chinese: both live as a separate people, obeying the same laws, however, wearing the same dress, and speaking the same language; but in their social habits differing from each other in a remarkable degree. The Tartar town is laid out like a compact encampment, and consists of lines of huts running parallel, and only interrupted by the canals. Each hut has its own little compound, and on the bamboo fence separating it from its neighbour, a rich vine is almost in every instance grown; the remaining space is occupied by the family well, a peach-tree, and a few beautiful evergreens, tastefully arranged, and twisted into grotesque shapes. The interior is less pleasing: in general only a cold damp

clay floor, a few chairs and tables, chests and rude bedsteads, and in the richness of their dress alone do they rival the Chinese; they are especially fond of birds, and thrushes and linnets were found in great numbers. The occupant of each house in the Tartar town is a soldier; a mere glance at its interior betrays his calling; arrows arranged in rows upon the wall around their altars, bows, matchlocks, powder and shot, all in order for immediate use. How different is this from what obtains amongst the Chinese, with whom the possession of a warlike instrument, unless by those in the army, constitutes a crime! This is the first district where we have seen the superiority of the Tartar conqueror in such an invidious light: there he exults in all the pride of chivalry, is at once the defender and the oppressor of the country, and the firm supporter of the Mantchao despotism. Every man had fled: our name, far more our power, was a terror to them; a few, however, of the old and infirm, of the lame and blind, were still lingering about their homes. Numerous arsenals containing immense jars of gunpowder, stores of bows and arrows, matchlocks, spears, and soldier's clothing were destroyed, and parties under the command of officers were sent into every house to destroy arms and ammunition. In these perambulations, many scenes of a horrible description were observed; so great was the dread inspired by our approach among the females, that whole families had committed suicide, some by hanging, others by poisoning, and not a few by drowning themselves in the wells. Many of the men had cut their throats, and the wounded refused all succour. I was present with a party who entered one of the few inhabited Tartar huts—there was one old man, one old, and two young women, with several children; they were greatly terrified at our approach, and the old woman rushed before her daughters to protect them. We soon allayed their fears, and so much ingratiated ourselves, that we were presented with the common beverage, a cup of tea. The women and children are very fair, and far more comely than the Chinese: the countenance is open and expressive, the eye large and dark blue, the form tall and well-proportioned, the foot handsome and retaining its natural conformation. In the simplicity of their manners, and the rudeness of their dwellings, are to be discovered the pastoral habits of the forefathers of this people; gradually they are beginning to adopt the Chinese forms of domestic comfort, and they are already initiated in the baneful luxury of opium smoking. Considerable quantities were found in almost every house, and some of the soldiers made prisoners were in a state of stupefaction. Many of the inhabitants of the Chinese town have remained in their houses, and have of course been unmolested. The Tartar town being deserted, has been plundered by friends and foes, and is now a scene of the utmost desolation. The country about here is beautiful, and rich beyond measure: barley, wheat, and beans are the prevailing grain."

The *Canton Register*, condemning the capture of Chapoo, as "not worth the cost," observes that "the evacuating and abandoning the possession of Clinhae and Tinghae to the Chinese officers, a second time, is most unaccountable, inexcusable, and indefensible; for we speak advisedly when we say, that the great error of such abandonment has been committed in direct opposition, not only to the public notifications of H. E. the plenipotentiary, but against his strong remonstrances. That both towns will be retaken in half an hour is true; but the moral effect on the Chinese of our desertion of them, after having *twice* promised them protection, appears to have been altogether unconsidered and forgotten: what conclusion can they draw, then, as to our punic faith? It is said H. M.'s plenipotentiary cannot *order*: that H. E. can only *advise* the naval and military commanders in chief. That a plenipotentiary should have his powers thus limited, we do not understand. The general commanding in chief obeyed Capt. Elliot's instructions, in May 1841, to cease hostilities, when another hour would have seen the provincial capital of the province of Canton, and all it contained, in the possession of H. M.'s forces; and surely Sir H. Pottinger cannot now be invested with less power than Capt. Elliot then held! and yet, to capture the comparatively insignificant port of Chapoo, the general has falsified the promises of H. M.'s plenipotentiary, both to British subjects and the natives of three cities, as made known in public notifications: surely this is a great oversight."

R E G I S T E R.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

VOLUNTEERING OF QUEEN'S TROOPS.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 9, 1842.—Orders having been received to send to England the depôt of H. M. 44th regt., his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief sanctions the volunteering of any soldiers of this corps into the regiments in Bengal.

Those men at Kurnaul into the 3rd Buffs, 9th Foot, 13th L. Inf., 21st Foot, 31st ditto, 39th ditto, 50th ditto, and 62nd ditto. Those at Cawnpore into the 13th L. Inf., 21st Fusiliers, 39th Foot, 50th ditto, and 62nd ditto. Those men at Berhampore, and those daily expected from England on board the ship *Ann*, into the 10th and 29th Foot, and the corps in China, viz. 18th Foot, 26th ditto, 49th ditto, 55th ditto, and 98th ditto.

This measure to be effected, and the prescribed documents, &c. prepared in conformity to the regulations of the service, and upon the principles laid down in the general orders, 3rd Nov., 1837. The volunteering to commence at the several stations so soon after the receipt of this order as may be practicable.

The general officer commanding at Meerut will direct an officer and non-commissioned officers to proceed to Kurnaul, to receive the volunteers for the 3rd, 9th, 13th, and 31st regts., and march them to Meerut.

Capt. Bulkeley, 31st regt., will take charge of the volunteers at Cawnpore, for the corps whose depôts are not at that station. Capt. Young, 26th regt., will take charge of all volunteers at Berhampore, for the corps in China, and for the 10th and 29th Foot. The major of brigade will take charge of all volunteers from the detachment expected from England, for the corps in China, and for the 10th and 29th Foot.

The officers receiving the volunteers will be most careful to examine the records of their services, character, &c., and will, in conformity to the general order of the 3rd Nov., 1837, reject any man upon the grounds therein set forth.

The usual bounty of three guineas will be given to each volunteer.

SEALING OF DESPATCHES.

General Department, 17th August, 1842.—The Hon. the President in Council having had under his consideration a proposition for discontinuing the use of sealing wax in all official despatches, is pleased to direct, that, in future, the public offices under the Bengal Presidency close the envelopes of their letters with gum arabic, and discontinue the use of sealing wax where it can be dispensed with. The seal of office is to be stamped with lamp black.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF FINANCE.

Fort William, Aug. 21.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to direct, under the instructions of the Right Hon. the Governor-General, that the following resolution of his lordship and report of the finance committee be published for general information :—

Allahabad, Aug. 7.—The Governor-General has much pleasure in offering to the members of the committee of finance, appointed on the 23rd of June, his grateful acknowledgments of the zeal, the industry, and the ability they have manifested in the preparation of their first report. In transmitting the report to the Court of Directors, the Governor-General has not failed to call their attention to the merits of the officers from whom it has proceeded.

The Governor-General remarks, that the contingent charges of Bengal and the north-western provinces for 1810-41, as found by the committee, after excluding all expenditure and advances on account of the wars in Afghanistan and China, still exceed the corresponding charges for 1830-31 by Company's Rs. 40,27,718—a sum which the committee justly observe leaves ample ground for inquiry and report. The Governor-General concurs in the observation of the committee, that “contingent disbursements are of all others those which most elude general rules or fixed principles. Their amount is ever varying with the necessities of the moment, the temper of the disbursing, or the activity of the controlling officer. The first cause may not admit of regulation, but the two latter are open to influence and to correction.” The Governor-General accedes to the recommendation of the committee, that a circular letter be addressed to each disbursing and controlling officer, pointing out the importance of extreme attention to this subject, and enjoining the observance of scrupulous care in the admission of each item, and his lordship directs that this letter shall be so circulated, participating in the hope expressed by the committee, that the exertion of each person, though in itself yielding a small result, will, combined with that of others, produce an aggregate of some importance in its bearing on the public expenditure.

The Governor-General earnestly requests the several officers entrusted with the expenditure and control of the public money to consider that a sum saved by real economy is of more value to the state than the same sum added to the revenue; for the object of a good Government is to extend the largest amount of benefit at the smallest cost to the people. The Governor-General desires to see all the servants of the state in the enjoyment of emoluments suited to their stations, and sufficient to maintain them in those stations with respectability and comfort. His lordship further earnestly desires to see those who by their superior zeal and exertions may justly raise themselves to the more eminent stations in the public service possess such higher emoluments as may not only conduce to their own prosperity in life, but be a perpetual excitement to others to distinguish themselves by similar merits. But his lordship must express his conviction that in no country, and least of all in India, can the means of effecting these salutary objects be placed within the reach of Government unless, by the general co-operation of those entrusted with the disbursement and control of the public money, rigid but well-considered economy be introduced into all departments.

The Governor-General will deem it to be amongst his most satisfactory duties to mark by promotion those who, otherwise fit for the public offices to which they aspire, may have distinguished themselves by their judicious vigilance over the expenditure under their control; and his lordship will not fail to mark by substantial proofs of his displeasure all who may evince a disregard of public economy.

(Signed)

ELLENBOROUGH.

TRIALS BEFORE COURTS-MARTIAL FOR DRUNKENNESS.

Head Quarters, Simla, 30th Aug. 1842.—Several cases having been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief in India, of trials before district courts-martial, in which the offenders have been found guilty of habitual drunkenness upon proof of one act of drunkenness only, no evidence of previous instances of drunkenness having been given till after the prisoners have been pronounced guilty; his Exc. is pleased to point out the illegality of this procedure, and to observe, that, in trials for habitual drunkenness, the several instances of being drunk, which together make up the offence, form a part of the very issue to be tried by the court, and by consequence must necessarily be proved, if proved at all, before the court can come to any finding whatever on the charge. The previous instances of drunkenness stand on a totally different footing from previous convictions brought forward under the 21st clause of the Mutiny Act, and the 29th section of the Mutiny Act for the East-India Company's forces, for these form no part of the charge or of the issue to be tried; they therefore

cannot properly be even alluded to till the charge is disposed of, and are brought forward only to enable the court to affix punishment.

NATIVE FARRIERS.

Do.—His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, with the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, is pleased to direct, that native farriers of mounted corps shall be enlisted as "fighting men," on the pay and batta of a private, and be deemed eligible to the pension of that grade when transferred to the pension establishment.

ALLOWANCES OF LOCUM TENENTES.

Fort William, 2nd September, 1842.—The following rule was passed by the Hon. the President in Council, 17th ult., under orders from the Hon. Court of Directors.

Rule.—When an officer has been temporarily holding a civil or military staff appointment, in consequence of the absence of the fixed incumbent, or sick leave, within the limits prescribed in the absentee rule of 29th January, 1840, and the latter proceed to Europe, or otherwise vacate the appointment during absence, the *locum tenens* shall not be entitled to any higher allowances by reason of such vacancy; and in the event of his being permanently appointed to the office in which he has been officiating, he shall receive the full salary of that office only from the date of his permanent appointment.

PECUNIARY ARRANGEMENTS ON RESIGNING APPOINTMENTS.

Fort William, 9th Sept. 1842.—It having come to the knowledge of government that very erroneous impressions are entertained on the subject of pecuniary arrangements referable to the resignation of appointments, the Hon. the President in Council is pleased to give notice, that all such arrangements are prohibited, and that on proof of any appointment, civil or military, having been resigned under such circumstances, the nomination consequent on such resignation will be cancelled, and the parties concerned suspended the service in public orders, pending the pleasure of the Hon. the Court of Directors.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

Aug. 26.—With the sanction of the Right Hon. the Gov.-Gen., the following movements will take place at the periods, and in the order specified:

17th regt. Native Inf.—From Dinapore to Barrackpore by water, on the 1st of Oct.

28th regt. Native Inf.—From Barrackpore to Sylhet by water, when relieved by 17th regt.

36th regt. Native Inf.—From Sylhet to Dinapore by water, when relieved by 28th regt.

46th regt. Native Inf.—From Benares to Barrackpore, to march when relieved by 47th regt.

47th regt. Native Inf.—From Barrackpore to Benares, to march on the 1st. Dec.

66th regt. Native Inf.—From Barrackpore to Arracan by sea, to embark in Feb.

68th regt. Native Inf.—From Arracan to Barrackpore by sea, when relieved by 66th regt.

The detachment from 68th regt. on duty at Chittagong to be relieved by a party of equal strength from 66th regt., to march from Barrackpore on the 1st of Jan.

A wing of the 6th Irreg. Cav. is to be detached to Loodianah, as soon after the receipt of this order as may be practicable, for the purpose of taking the duties at that post.

The wing of the 4th Irreg. Cav. now at Loodianah, will join the head-quarters of the regt. at Ferozepore, on being relieved by the wing of the 6th.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. S. NATION.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 19th August, 1842.—At a general court-martial assembled in Fort William, 26th July, 1842, Lieut. Stephen Nation, of the 68th regiment N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—With conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Kyouk Phyou, on the evening of the 20th March, 1842, at a hostile meeting with Lieut. and Brevet Capt. George Perry Brooke, of the same corps, after two shots had been mutually exchanged, and the seconds had declared against the affair proceeding further, challenged Lieut. and Brevet-Capt. Brooke to continue the duel, by insultingly and repeatedly saying to him, "Stand to your ground, if you are a man!" and, in having, when Lieut. and Brevet-Capt. Brooke, by the advice of his second, declined to do so, grossly upbraided him (Lieut. and Brevet-Capt. Brooke) for refusing the challenge, by repeatedly calling him a coward.

Finding.—The Court, upon the evidence before it, finds the prisoner guilty of the charge exhibited against him.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner, Lieut. Stephen Nation, of the 68th regiment N.I., to be dismissed from the service.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General, and Commander-in-Chief, East-Indies.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief in India.—The Commander-in-Chief has perused this trial with great attention and regret. The ungentleman-like conduct is fully proved, not only in breach of an express article of war, but in a degree of violence, and desire for vengeance when, in a position which required, on the contrary, calmness of mind, and a willing and unqualified submission to the dictates of another. The affront received, though not directly given, was no doubt great; but an apology would have been made, had not Lieut. Nation insisted on terms which his opponent would not subscribe, and very justly. The expressions used by Lieut. Nation, after two rounds had been fired, which are inserted in the charge, bear out the verdict; but there were others equally objectionable and vindictive, which shewed a most violent and unrelenting temper, unfitting the lieutenant for the society of military men. His Exc. would, if possible, have taken a lenient view of this case, but, unhappily, the sentence admits of no mitigation; and to send back such an officer to this regiment, wholly unpunished, would have been an injury to the service, and very probably the fruitful source of future crime.

The Commander-in-Chief very much condemns the use of scurrilous terms, such as those which led to this quarrel; they are very unjustifiable and destructive of harmony; and Brevet-Capt. Brooke is cautioned not to repeat such an offence.

His Exc. must convey another caution on this occasion, arising out of the manifest contradiction between the replies given before the Court of Inquiry by Ensign Pogson, of the 47th regiment, and his evidence before this Court. Every allowance may be made for slight discrepancies after an interval of four months: but no length of time should make that which was asserted to be true, receive subsequently, from the same lips, a decided and positive contradiction.

The major-general commanding the presidency division will report the date on which the prisoner, Lieut. Nation, received a notification of his sentence, and cause the same to be made known to the commanding officer of the 68th N.I.

LIEUT. H. STEIN.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 20th August.—In continuation of a general Court-martial re-assembled in Fort William, 2nd August, 1842, Lieut. Henry Stein; of the 68th regiment N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—1st. With conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in having, on or about the 19th March, 1842, of his own accord, carried information to Lieut. Stephen Nation, of the same corps, that Lieut. and Brevet Capt. George Perry Brooke, of the same regiment, had, in a note to another officer, (of which he, Lieut.

Stein, accidentally obtained a private perusal) applied certain terms of abuse in allusion to him, Lieut. Nation; the information having been given with an intention to create dissension between the parties, and having had the immediate effect of disturbing the harmony of the regiment.

2nd. With conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in having, when called upon, by order of his commanding officer, to explain how he became acquainted with and divulged the contents of the note alluded to in the first charge, disingenuously endeavoured, in two letters, to the adjutant of the regiment, dated respectively Kyook Phyoo, 26th March, 1842, to evade any direct answer or explanation, falsely pretending, in the first letter, that the report of the circumstance which had reached the commanding officer was "a most unqualified and gratuitous attack" upon him, Lieut. Stein, and falsely alleging, in the second letter, that he did not understand what reply was required of him.

Finding. — The Court finds the prisoner, Lieut. Henry Stein, of the 68th regiment, guilty of the first charge.

Upon the second charge, the Court finds the prisoner guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in having, when called upon by order of his commanding officer to explain how he became acquainted with and divulged the contents of the note alluded to in the first charge, disingenuously endeavoured, in two letters to the adjutant of his regiment, dated respectively Kyook Phyoo, 26th March, 1842, to evade any direct answer or explanation, in falsely pretending, in the first letter, that the report of the circumstance which had reached his commanding officer was a most unqualified and gratuitous attack upon him, Lieut. Stein; but the Court finds him not guilty of falsely alleging, in the second letter, that he did not understand what reply was required of him, and acquits him accordingly of so much of the charge.

Sentence. — The Court sentences the prisoner, Lieut. Henry Stein, of the 68th regiment N.I., to be dismissed from the service.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General, and Commander-in-Chief, East-Indies.

Remarks by His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief in India. — The Commander-in-Chief does not concur in the Court's acquittal of the prisoner upon the last portion of the second charge. The words calling for the reply which he professed to misunderstand are these: "Major Young wishes to know if you did read and destroy the note, and communicate the contents to Lieut. Nation?" plainer questions were never put, yet the Court adopt the prisoner's quibble upon the word destroy, because the note had been torn into two pieces, which fancied or implied destruction did not prevent Lieut. Stein from perusing it, and, unhappily for all parties, communicating its contents to the person whose character it was supposed to injure.

The major-general commanding the presidency division will report the date on which the prisoner, Lieut. Stein, received a notification of his sentence, and cause the same to be made known to the commanding officer of the 68th N.I.

LIEUT. AND BREV. CAPT. COOKE.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Aug. 25. — At a general Court-martial assembled at Lucknow, 24th June, 1842, Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Bryan William Darwin Cooke, of the 56th regiment N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge. — For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

1st. In having, by prolonged inebriety, rendered himself unable to attend the muster parade of the regiment at Lucknow, on the 2nd of May, 1842.

2nd. In having, on or about the 26th March, 1842, appeared in a state of intoxication on the march of the regiment from Mullye to Lucknow, his misconduct having been overlooked on that occasion, on his promise made to his commanding officer, that he would for the future conduct himself in a sober and correct manner; that promise having been broken by the inebriety alleged in the first instance of the charge.

Finding and Sentence.—The Court are of opinion, from the evidence before them, that Lieut. and Brevet Capt. B. W. D. Cooke, 56th regiment N.I., is guilty of the whole and both instances of the charge preferred against him, with the exception of the word 'prolonged' in the first instance, of which they acquit him; and do therefore sentence him to be suspended from his rank, pay, and allowances, for the period of twelve months.

Revised Finding and Sentence.—The Court are of opinion, from the evidence before them, that Capt. B. W. D. Cooke, 56th regt. N.I., is guilty of the whole and both instances of the charge preferred against him; and do therefore sentence him to be suspended from his rank, pay, and allowances, for the period of twelve calendar months.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General, and Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

The suspension of Captain Cooke is to be computed from the 8th August, 1812.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief in India.—It appears that the Court required the judge advocate to produce the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry which preceded this trial, but, upon hearing the objections urged by the judge advocate, they yielded the point. Their decision was correct. The proceedings of a Court of Inquiry are furnished to a judge advocate to assist him in conducting the trial, but their contents are not evidence, and cannot with propriety be made known to the Court-martial, unless statements recorded in such proceedings become a point at issue at the Court-martial, which was not the case in the present instance.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Aug. 1. Mr. James Lean is app. to offic. as civil and sess. judge in Bundlecund, from date of receiving charge of the judge's office from Mr. S. Fraser, or till further orders.

2. The Dep. Gov. of Bengal has been pleased to invest the judges of Nuddea, Purnea, and Beerbhoom, with the powers of special commissioners in their respective districts.

Mr. R. N. Shore to exercise powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll., in Pooree.

Capt. F. C. Elwall, assist. superint. for suppression of Thuggee, invested with powers of a joint mag. in Midnapore and Cuttack.

Mr. A. Young to officiate as mag. of Tirhoot for Mr. A. Samuells, during the latter's abs. on leave for six weeks.

Mr. W. Garrett, civil and sess. judge of West Burdwan, made over charge of the current duties of his office to the principal Sudder Ameen, on the 22nd inst.

3. Mr. T. Thriepland, dep. coll. under Reg. IX. of 1833, placed in charge of treasury of Jounpore.

5. Lieut. W. Hore to temp. charge of Jubbulpoor district, from 11th June last.

Capt. W. Murray to offic. as principal assist. at Jubbulpoor, from 23rd June last.

Capt. C. Brown to offic. as first jun. assist. at Saugor, stationed at Dumow, from 22nd June last, as a temp. arrangement.

Capt. G. Ramsay, 25th N.I., to offic. as assist. to resident at Lucknow, from 1st prox., on departure from that residency of the 1st assist. to the resident, Capt. J. D. Shakespeare.

6. Brev. Capt. G. W. Hamilton, 34th N.I., to be a jun. assist. under the commissioner of the Saugur div.

Lieut. T. W. Strachey, 20th Madras N.I., placed at disp. of resident at Hyderabad, for service in his Highness the Nizam's army.

8. Mr. W. S. Cunninghame to offic. as joint mag. and dep. col. of Furruckabad, on being relieved of his present duties by Mr. Trench.

Mr. R. B. Thornhill, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. col. of Mynpoory, on being relieved of his present duties by Mr. Cunninghame.

Mr. F. Skipwith, offic. civil and sessions judge of Chittagong, to exercise powers of a special commissioner under Regulation III. of 1828 in that district, including the islands of Sundeeep and Hattee—and the pergunnah of Dukhin Shabazpore, attached to the civil jurisdic. of Backergunge and the joint mag. of Bullooh.

Mr. J. H. Patton to be a mem. of the fever hospital and municipal committee.

10. Mr. C. Raikes to offic. as joint mag. and dep. col. of Mooradahad, until further orders.

The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to re-attach Mr. H. Fraser, of the civil service, to the north-western provinces.

Mr. H. Fraser, of the civil service, reported his arrival at Bombay, on his return from England, on the 8th ult.

12. Mr. J. H. Walker to be dep. col. under Reg. IX. of 1833, in zillah Goorgaon.

13. Mr. W. S. Donnithorne to offic. as col. of customs at Allahabad.

Mr. Surg. Richardson is app. a member of local committee of education at Moulmein.

Mr. S. Lightfoot to be civil assist. surg. of Boolundshuhur.

Capt. C. R. Browne to temp. charge of Jubulpore district, owing to the severe indisposition of Capt. Hore.

Capt. Boland to offic. as princip. assist. at Hosungabad.

Lieut. Duncan to offic. as 1st. jun. assist. at Baitool.

15. Kashinath Turklunkar to be pundit of all the districts comprised in the presidency circle, Hooghly excepted, vice Sreenath Bidyabageesh raised to the office of sudder ameen of Sylhet.

17. The services of Lieut. C. A. Orr, of the Madras engineers, was placed at the disposal of the resident at Hyderabad, for employment in the Nizam's army on the 14th April last.

22. Dr. W. F. Sealy to offic. as civ. assist. surg. of Pubna during the absence of Dr. Mitchell, or till further orders.

23. F. Millett, Esq., to be a member of the law commission.

G. A. Bushby, Esq., sec. to Govt. of India, and T. R. Davidson, Esq., offic. member of the Board of Rev., to be corresponding members at the Presidency, of the Finance Committee, and C. B. Greenlaw, Esq., to be their secretary.

24. Capt. P. Eld, offic. mag. at Gowhatty, to be a member of the local committee of education at that station.

Sept. 5. Mr. W. Money to offic. as civ. and session judge of Mymensing, during abs. of Mr. Onslow or till furth. ord.

Mr. N. Montgomerie to be an assist. to joint mag. and dep. coll. of Bullorah (Noacolly).

Dr. J. Anderson and the Rev. J. Parry to be members of a committee for the management of the surplus funds in Jessore.

Mr. H. Unwin to offic. as mag. and coll. of Agra, during absence of Mr. Morland, or until further orders.

7. Mr. W. Kennedy, superint. of salt chokies, is app. sec. to local committee of education at Chittagong.

Mr. G. M. B. Berford to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Bijnore.

Mr. H. Fraser to offic. as principal assist. at Hoshungabad, from date on which he took charge under the orders of the commissioner.

On the 23rd March last, Brevet Captain W. J. Cade, second in command of the Mhairvarrah local battalion, was app. to offic. as adjutant to the battalion until the arrival of Lieut. C. T. Cartwright, 15th N.I.

10. Capt. T. Eales Rogers having reported his arrival, has this day, in pursuance of his app. as master attendant of Calcutta, rec. charge of office from Capt. Clapperton.

Capt. J. Tapley has been app. surveyor of shipping at Moulmein for measurement of tonnage, in succession to Capt. T. C. Kinsman, dec.; this appointment to have effect from date of his taking charge of the duties.

12. *Appointment.*—Mr. G. Scott to be a member of the ferry fund committee of Jessore.

Mr. W. T. Taylor, coll. of Purneah, made over charge of his office to Mr. H. M. Reid on the 31st ult.

Mr. R. P. Harrison made over charge of joint mag. and dep. collectorate of Bancoorah to Mr. F. A. E. Dalrymple, on the 15th inst.

13. Mr. G. C. Cheap to offic. as judge of 24-Pergunnahs during absence of Mr. Torrens.

Mr. W. J. H. Money to offic. as judge of Hooghly during deputation of Mr. Cheap to the 24-Pergunnahs. This cancels Mr. Money's app. of the 5th inst. to offic. as judge of Mymensing.

Retired from the Service.—Aug. 26. Brev. Maj. J. Bedford, 2nd Eur. reg. and dep. surv. general, from 1st Jan. 1843, or at any prior date of his quitting Bengal.

Leave of Absence.—Aug. 1. Dr. E. Mitchell, civ. assist. surg. of Pubna, for six weeks, from the 1st prox., prep. to sea for health.—2. Mr. Sub-Assist. E. Grange attached to the district of Nowgong in Assam, for two months, from the 1st Sept. on priv. affairs.—10. Mr. S. G. Palmer, commissioner for superint. of abkarry revenue, embarked for Cape of Good Hope on board the *Mount Stuart Elphinstone*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 4th inst. Surg. N. Wallich, M.D. superint. of Hon. Comp.'s botanic garden, embarked for ditto, ditto.—15. Mr. H. Atherton, joint

mag. and dep. coll. of Pubna, for two years, to the Cape of Good Hope, or to New South Wales, for health. (Mr. F. Lushington will officiate for Mr. Atherton as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Pubna until further orders.)—18. Mr. E. J. Colvin, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Dehlee, for three months, to proceed to the hills on med. cert. Mr. J. F. Bacon, civ. assist. surg. of Moradabad, five months, to the hills, for health.—22. Mr. E. H. Repton, mag. and coll. of Balasore, for six months in ext. to enable him to continue at Darjeeling, for health.—24. Mr. A. W. Begbie, judge of Meerut, for one month, in ext. of the leave already granted him to the 4th Oct. next. Mr. W. S. Paterson, assist. in Meerut div. is permitted to proceed to Calcutta, on med. cert. for the purpose of appearing before the medical board.—Sept. 5. Mr. W. Onslow, offic. judge of Mymensing, two months, for health. Mr. E. F. Radcliffe, mag. of Sahahabad, from 1st Nov. 1842, to 1st Jan. 1843, on priv. affairs.—6. Mr. C. K. Robison, a mag. of the Calc. police to sea, for health, instead of to Darjeeling.—6. Mr. F. H. Morland, mag. and coll. of Agra, for two months, or from the date he may make over charge of his office to Mr. H. Unwin.—7. Capt. W. Hore, junior assist. in charge of Jubbulpore, for three months, from 25th inst., for health.—8. Mr. W. De H. Routh, offic. mag. and coll. of Mynpoory, for three months, on priv. affairs, on being relieved by Mr. Unwin.—12. Mr. H. B. Brownlow, judge of Cuttack, for one month, on priv. affairs, from date on which he may quit his station. Mr. T. C. Trotter, joint mag. and dep. coll. at Patna, for six weeks, in ext. to remain at pres. under med. treatment. Mr. W. R. Pogson, dep. coll. under Regulation IX. of 1833, attached to the division of Dacca, during vacation. Mr. C. P. Caspersz, ditto, ditto, under ditto, attached to Midnapore, for two months, on priv. affairs. Mr. R. Torrens, judge of the 24. Pergunnahs, for eight days, in ext. of the leave granted to him on the 24th ult., and six weeks in addition, to proceed to sea, for health. Mr. J. Dela Condamine, principal assist. to commissioner of Tenasserim provinces, for three months, to visit the pres. on priv. affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Sept.—The Rev. A. B. Spry, chaplain, to be a surrogate for the chaplaincy and station of Bareilly, for granting episcopal licence of marriage.

Leave of Absence.—Aug. 22. The Rev. J. Vaughan, jun. chaplain of the old or mission church, for five months, to visit Penang, on urgent priv. affairs.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Aug. 12, 1842.—*Engineers.* 2nd Lieut. J. R. Beecher, to be 1st lieut. v. Lieut. J. W. Fraser, dec., with rank from 1st July, 1842, v. 1st Lieut. R. Martin, dec. The rank of capt. by brev. granted to Lieut. Fraser, in G. O. of 17th June last, cancelled.

9th Light Cav.—Cornet W. F. Tytler, to be lieut. from 17th July, 1842, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. Baker, dec.

33rd N. I.—Lieut. C. F. Trower, to be captain of a comp., and Ensign T. H. Shum to be lieut., from 14th July, 1842, in suc. to Capt. John Mathias, dec.

Alteration of Rank.—1st Lieut. G. Goodwyn, of engineers, to rank from 3rd April, 1842, v. Lieut. J. W. Fraser, dec.

Admitted to the service as cadets of art. and inf. on the establishment, and prom. to rank of 2nd lieut. and ensign, respectively, leaving the dates of their com. for future adjustment:

Artillery.—Mr. G. Maister, date of arr. at Fort William, 5th Aug. 1842. Messrs. R. A. Griffiths and H. Reid, ditto, 8th Aug. 1842.

Infantry.—Messrs. G. B. Malleson, and H. J. Hughes, ditto, 8th Aug. 1842.

Admitted to the service as cadets of inf. on this estab., and prom. to ensign, from date assigned to them in general orders of the 24th June last:

Messrs. J. C. Dickson, and S. M. Munro, date of arriv. at Fort William, 8th Aug. 1842.

Aug 26th.—The honourable the president in council, is pleased to assign rank to the undermentioned 2nd lieuts. cornets, ensigns, and assist. surg. from the dates specified opposite to their respective names.

Artillery.—2nd Lieuts. H. D. Macsween, D. McNeil, E. B. Johnson, and H. H. Maxwell, 10th June, 1842; R. A. Griffiths, T. Pulman, T. E. Kennion, A. Light, C. H. Blunt, H. Montgomery, C. Cookworthy, G. Maister, W. C. Russell, G. Malign, H. Reid, A. Simpson, A.M., and J. R. Sladen, 11th June, 1842.

Cavalry.—Cornets G. D. Pakenham, 18th May, 1842, and E. A. M. Macgregor, 8th June, 1842.

Infantry.—Ensigns A. Allen, C. W. D'Oyle, S. De Havilland, G. A. Crommelin, W. T. Faker, J. M. P. Montagu, P. G. Scott, W. T. Birch, E. W. Mairis, H.

D. Manning, W. L. Jones, G. F. D'Oyly, T. Staples, and J. M. Nuttall, 10th June, 1842; J. I. Stephen, H. Baring, T. C. Darnell, T. W. Mercer, F. J. Bargess, F. R. Thomson, R. D. Gibney, H. S. Obbard, J. A. Conroy, W. M. Cafe, G. H. Gordon, F. A. Sage, G. B. Malleson, H. J. Hughes, H. A. Playfair, J. U. Sandys, H. Rose, M. R. Nightingale, B. Hawes, G. F. Carnegie, G. Foster, S. Sage, R. G. Newman, A. D. Dickens, J. W. Sanders, W. H. Stubbs, J. Y. Gowan, G. W. Clarke, J. A. Steel, J. Doran, F. A. Jenne, and S. B. May, 11th June, 1842; A. L. Brisk, M. M. Salmon, G. L. Mosely, R. Maxwell, and C. H. Byers, 12th June, 1842; T. H. Plumer, J. E. Thompson, R. Bridge, B. C. Smith, G. Miller, H. E. Iremonger, and S. Rogers, 19th June, 1842; L. Munro, J. G. Phillips, H. C. Cuppage, and J. E. L. Willows, 23rd June, 1842.

Medical Department.—Assist. Surgeons J. N. D. Login, M.D., 6th May, 1842; A. W. R. Newenham, 11th May, 1842; J. P. Kelley, 8th June, 1842; O. Manger, M.B., 24th June, 1842.

Sept. 2.—Capt. C. J. F. Burnett, to be capt. of a comp., and Ensign F. J. Thompson, to be lieut., from 15th Aug. 1842, in suc. to Major C. Andrews, dec.

8th N.I.—Ensign H. R. Drew, to be lieut. from 16th Aug. 1842, v. Lieut. H. M. Travers, dec.

12th N.I.—Lieut. the Hon. R. V. Powys, to be capt. of a comp., and Ensign R. C. Wroughton, to be lieut. from 24th Aug. 1842, in suc. to Capt. A. Barclay, dec.

20th N.I.—Ensign E. M. Ryan, to be lieut., from 7th Aug. 1842, v. Lieut. J. L. Conolly, dec.

Infantry.—Lieut. Col. P. M. Hay, to be col., from 26th Aug. 1842, v. Col. (Maj. Gen.) G. R. Penny, dec.

Maj. and Brev. Lieut. Col. J. Parsons, to be lieut. col. from 26th Aug. 1842, v. Lieut. Col. Hay, promoted.

24th N.I.—Ens. C. F. Davis, to be lieut., from 13th Aug. 1842, v. Lieut. A. J. W. Haig, dec.

50th N.I.—Capt. H. J. White to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. H. Hampton, to be capt. of a company, and Ensign J. R. McMullin, to be lieut. from 26th Aug. 1842, in suc. to Major and Lieut. Col. J. Parsons, prom.

9.—41st N.I.—Ensign C. E. Philpotts, to be lieut., from 9th Aug. 1842, v. Lieut. W. F. Hammersley, dec.

68th N.I.—Ensigns P. J. Comyn and P. A. Robinson, to be lieuts. from 5th Sept. 1842, v. Lieut. S. Nation, and H. Stein dismissed from the service by the sentence of a court-martial.

Admitted to the service as cadets of artillery, engineers, and infantry, on this estab., and prom. to rank of 2nd lieut. and ensign, from dates assigned to them.

Artillery.—Mr. W. C. Russell. Date of arr. at Fort William, 3rd Sept. 1842.

Engineers.—Mr. A. Impcy, ditto, 2nd Sept. 1842.

Infantry.—Messrs. H. A. Playfair, ditto, 1st Sept. 1842; J. I. Gibbs, ditto, 2nd ditto; R. D. Gibney, ditto, 2nd ditto; H. S. Obbard, ditto, 2nd ditto; J. A. Conroy, ditto, 3rd ditto; W. M. Cafe, ditto, 3rd ditto; F. A. Sage, ditto, 3rd ditto, and G. H. Gordon, ditto, 3rd ditto.

Brev. Capt. C. Ginkell Landon, 8th N. I., placed at disp. of dep. gov. of Bengal, with a view to his app. to the command of Khoordah and Balasore paik companies.

The services of Capt. Dyke, deputy principal commissary of ordnance, not being required at the presidency, as reported by the military board, he will proceed forthwith by dawk, to assume charge of the Delhi magazine, during abs. of Capt. F. R. Bazeley, commissary of ordnance, or till further orders.

14.—Admitted to the service as cadets of inf. on this estab., and prom. to rank of ensign, from date assigned to them.

Infantry.—Messrs. G. Foster, and S. Sage, date of arr. at Fort William, 10th September, 1842.

16.—Capt. G. Ramsay 25th N.I. app. in political department, Allahabad, on the 5th ult. to offic. as assist. to resident at Lucknow, from 1st inst. on departure from that residency of the 1st assist. to the resident, Capt. J. D. Shakespear.

Lieut. W. Hore, 18th N.I., jun. assist. under the commissioner of Saugor div. to temp. charge of Jubbulpore district, from the 11th June last.

Capt. W. Murray, 22nd N.I., 1st jun. assist. to commissioner of Saugor div., to offic. as princ. assist. at Jubbulpore, from 3rd June last.

Capt. C. Brown, 18th N.I., assist. to agent to gov. gen. in Saugor and Neibud-dah territories, to offic. as 1st jun. assist. at Saugor, stationed at Dumow, from 22nd June last, as a temp. arrangement.

Assist. Surg. W. F. Sealy app. on the 22nd ult. to offic. as civil assist. surg. of Pubna, during abs. on leave of Assist. Surg. Mitchell, or till further orders.

Major M. G. White, 66th N.I., app. to offic. for Major Davidson, principal assist. to commiss. of Assam at Gowalpara, during officer's abs. or till further orders.

1st Light Cav.—Lieut. W. L. I. Scott to be capt. of a troop, and Corn. J. Irving to be lieut. from 27th Aug., 1842, in suc. to Capt. G. J. Fraser, dec.

Assist. Surg. A. Webb, 1st assist. sur. surg. of Fort William, app. to med. charge of lower orphan school, V. Assist. Surg. H. H. Spry, m.d., dec.

Capt. W. Wise, 29th N.I., to offic. as fort adjutant of Fort William and superint. of gentlemen cadets, from 10th inst. during abs. on duty of Lieut. F. S. Macmullen, 1st Eur. Light Inf. or till further orders.

Admitted to the service as cadets of inf. on this estab. and prom. to rank of ensign from date assigned to them.

Infantry.—Messrs. G. F. Carnegie, and R. Nightingale. Date of arr. at Fort William, 10th Sept., 1842.

Sept.—To do duty.—The following officers are appointed to do duty with the invalids of the season, and the men of the 44th regt. returning to England:—

From Kurnaul.—Bt. Major Johnson, Capt. De Wend, Lieuts. MacMahon, Mollan, and Hackett; Ensigns Fulten, White, Swayne, and Carey, and Assist. Surg. Tupner, of the 44th foot.

From Meerut.—Surg. Ross, 44th foot.

From Cawnpore.—Capt. Gray, Brev. Capt. Young, Lieuts. Kipling and Harvey, 44th foot.

From Berhampore.—Lieut. Carter, Ensigns Massy and Moller, 44th foot.

From Calcutta.—Capt. Montgomery, 49th foot.

The invalids of H. M. regiments at Kurnaul, and such men of the 44th regt. as do not volunteer, will march, on the 15th Oct. next, on Meerut, under the command of Brev. Major Johnston, 44th foot.

Surg. Ross, 44th foot, app. to the medical charge of these detachments, during their progress to the presidency, which they must reach by the 20th Dec.; and Lieut. Kipling, 44th, is appointed to act as adjutant.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 29th, 1842.—To join and do duty with corps specified opposite to their names.

Cornet C. McC. Cotton, with 6th L. Cav. at Sultanpore, Benares; Ensigns G. R. P. Barlow, with 21st N.I. at Berhampore; F. J. Eagar, with 45th N.I. at Benares; D. R. Glyn, and C. H. Keighly, with 51st N.I. at Benares.

2nd Lieut. P. Garforth, and G. F. Atkinson, engineers, with sappers and miners at Delhi.

Ensigns A. H. Paterson, F. S. Miller, and A. S. Smith, with 51st N.I. at Benares.

30. Capt. F. B. Boileau, 4th comp. 1st batt. of artillery, to command the detachment of European art. drafts and recruits, under orders to proceed by water from Dum-Dum to the upper provinces; and Lieut. R. C. H. B. Fagan, of the 5th comp. 4th batt., and Assist. Surg. C. Forbes, to do duty with detachment.

Civil Assist. Surg. J. Stokes, m.d., to afford med. aid to 4th N.I. and detail of art. at Goruckpore, on the departure, on leave, of Surg. D. Campbell.

Lieut. M. Raper to act as adj. to left wing of 64th N.I. during its separation from reg. h. quarters.

Lieut. H. E. Young to act as adj. to 61th N.I. during absence, on court-martial duty, of Lieut. and Adj. J. Flyter.

Aug. 1.—Major-Gen. G. Pollock, c.b., commanding troops west of the Indus, on the arrival at his head-quarters of commissioned, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, as well as men of the quarter-masters and hospital establishments, belonging to corps of the line, which formed the late Cabool force, is directed to attach them to regiments serving under him. Lieut. and Adj. D. M. Bethune of H. M.'s 9th foot, app. a.-de.-c. to Major Gen. J. McCaskill, c. b., commanding a div. of inf. west of the Indus, from 14th June last, v. McCaskill, dec.

2. Lieut. and Adj. J. H. Ferris, 12th N.I., to act as major of brigade to troops serving in Oude, as temp. arrangement.

Surg. W. L. McGregor, m.d., 2nd batt. art. to continue in med. charge of quarters of 1st brig. horse art.

Lieut. F. C. Tombs, 18th N.I., is app. a.-de.-c. to Maj.-Gen. Tombs, commanding Saugor div.

Surg. C. Renny, (on furlough) removed from 2nd to 59th N.I. at Loodianah.

Surg. D. Woodburn to 4th N.I. at Bareilly.

Surg. A. Wood, (on furlough) from the 11th to the 65th N.I. at Dinapore.

Surg. C. S. Curling, (on furlough) from 45th to 32nd N.I. at Dinapore.

Surg. G. G. M'Pherson, (on furlough) to 49th N.I. at Dacca.

Surg. B. Burt, m.d., (on furlough) from 68th to 15th N.I. at Delhi.

Surg. J. Innes, M.D., (on furlough) from 20th to 56th N.I. at Lucknow.

Surg. C. C. Egerton, (on furlough) to 28th N.I. at Barrackpore.

Surg. R. Foley, M.D., (on leave to Cape) from 15th to 7th N.I.

Surg. F. H. Brett to 21st N.I. at Berhampore.

Surg. C. J. Macdonald, (on furlough) from 10th to 68th N.I. in Arracan.

Vet. Surg. J. Purves, from 4th to 3rd L. C.

Aug. 3. Lieut. R. C. Tytler, 38th app. to act as interpreter and qu. mast. to 2nd N.I.

Lieut. G. Jackson, 2nd in com. of 2nd irreg. cav., is, in consequence of sickness, permitted to remain at Bareilly, till 1st Oct. next, when he will proceed and join h. qu. of his corps at Saugor.

Assist. surg. G. E. Morton, at present employed under superint. surg. in Benares div., to proceed to Allahabad, and relieve assist. surg. S. Lightfoot, from med. charge of 67th N.I.

Assist. surg. M. Nightingale, attached to civil station of Bolundshuhur, app. to 8th irreg. cav., and to join on being relieved from his present charge.

5. Cornet J. Shaw, recently admitted to the service, to join and do duty with 4th light cav. at Nusseerabad.

Capt. A. Tucker, 9th light cav., offic. 2nd assist. mil. aud. gen., to join his reg., which has been warned for field service, and to be present with his corps on the 1st of Oct. next.

6. The undermentioned young officers of artillery, recently posted to companies in the field, to join the detachment under orders to proceed by water from Dum-Dum to the Upper Provinces, under command of Capt. F. B. Boileau, and to do duty with it, until its arrival at the stations specified opposite their respective names :

2nd Lieut. J. Money, of the 9th comp. 7th bat. ; A. Wintle, 3rd comp. 4th bat. ; H. S. Leathes, 4th comp. 4th bat. ; H. D'O. Baillie, 5th comp. 4th bat., and W. C. Hutchinson, 3rd comp. 5th bat., Cawnpore.—A. P. Simons, 1st comp. 5th bat., and H. Tombs, 5th comp. 5th bat., Benares—and A. G. Austen, 2nd comp. 5th bat., Dinapore.

Capt. W. Lindsay, 10th N.I., to act as assist. adj.-gen. of div., during abs. on leave, on med. cert. of Capt. F. W. Anson, or till further orders.

Lieut. and brev. capt. W. B. Holmes, to act as adj. to 12th N.I., in room of Lieut. and adj. J. H. Ferris app. to offic. as major of brigade to troops in Oude, as a temporary arrangement.

Ensign C. B. Tulloch, recently adm. to the service, to join and do duty with 17th N.I., at Dinapore.

9. Col. J. Anderson, new prom., (on leave to the Cape) to 61st N.I.

Lieut. Col. E. Gwatkin, new prom., (on staff employ) to 45th N.I.

Lieut. Col. R. Low, new prom., (on furlough) to 42nd N.I.

The undermentioned ensigns posted to corps specified opp. their respective names, and directed to join :—E. Cunliffe, at present doing duty with 21st, to 1st Eu. light inf. at Kurnaul ; W. C. Gott, with 21st, to 56th N.I., at Lucknow ; P. Rubie, with 46th, to 40th N.I., at Cawnpore ; A. S. Allen, to 34th N.I. at Moradabad ; G. Noble to 13th N.I., at Bandah.

10. Assist. surg. J. Macintire to resume med. charge of 61st N.I., and assist. surg. T. S. Lacy that of left wing 48th N.I.

Ensign R. C. Barclay, 68th N.I., to act as district and station staff, during abs. of Lieut. G. P. Brooke, summoned to pres. to give evidence before a gen. court martial.

Ensign R. C. Barclay to act as adj. and qu. mast. to 68th N.I., during abs. of Lieut. adj. G. P. Brooke, and ensign and interp. and qu. mast. A. Skene, on duty at pres.

Assist. surg. E. Hare 35th N.I., to assume med. charge of sick of Capt. G. Broadfoot's sappers and miners, on march of the h. qu. of corps to Futtiabad, and surg. J. Forsyth to afford med. aid to detach. of 3rd irreg. cav., proceeding to same place.

Assist. surg. J. P. Brougham, M.D., at present attached to left wing 3rd bat. art. on being relieved from his charge by such officer as may be appd. to the duty by the maj.-gen. commanding the pres. div., to proceed to Hazareebaugh, and to afford med. aid to establishments at that station.

Assist. surg. W. H. B. Ross app. to med. charge of left wing 3rd bat. art., to join on being relieved from duty on which he is at present employed.

11. 52nd N.I., Lieut. C. Hagart to be interp. and qu. mast. in suc. to Mackintosh, prom.

12. Lieut. C. D. Atkinson, 40th N.I., to relieve Capt. H. Fraser from the duties of exec. eng. of division.

Brev. capt. S. Chilcott, interp. and qu. mast. 74th N.I., placed at disp. of com-

missary gen., and directed to comply with such instructions as he may receive from Maj. W. Burlton.

Mr. H. O. Hawtreay admitted to service as a cadet of inf. on this estab. and prom. to ensign, from date assigned to him. Date of arrival at Fort William, 8th Aug. 1842.

10th Light Cavalry. Cornet W. Alexander to be lieut., from the 29th July, 1842, v. lieut. G. Buist, dec.

Assist. Surg. Sealy, now doing duty at general hospital, placed at disp. of dep. gov. of Bengal, with a view to his being app. to officiate as civil assist. surg. at Pubna, in room of Assist. Surg. E. Mitchell, who has applied for leave of absence to proceed to sea.

15. Surg. M. Nisbet, M.D., brigade horse art., to be gar. surg. and med. store-keeper at Agra, v. Woodburn rem.

Capt. D. T. Caddy, N.I., to be maj. of brig. in Oude, v. Hill, app. sec. in command of 4th Irr. Cav.

18.—Assist. Surg. R. W. Kirk, M.D., to proceed and join the detachment under command of Capt. C. O'Brien, of 3rd N.I., at Dhummonie, and Assist. Surg. M. Richardson, M.D., of 2nd Irr. Cav., to afford med. aid to 3rd comp. 5th bat. art. &c., during Mr. Kirk's abs.

Brev. Capt. H. C. Reynolds, to act as adj. to 40th N.I., in room of Lieut. and Adj. Erskine, proceeding to Pres. for health.

23.—Assist. Surg. J. Campbell, 53rd N.I., to afford med. aid to the sick of the reg., and to a detach. of the 5th L.C.

Assist. Surg. W. Brydon, 33rd N.I., to afford med. aid to 1st L.C., and detachment of 3rd irregulars, including Anderson's horse.

Major G. A. Smith, 9th N.I., app. to the command of the 2nd L.I. bat., and directed to join.

24.—Lieut. R. Dowson, 5th N.I., to act as adj. to Capt. I. Ferris's corps of Jezail-chics.

Capt. C. Basely, 51st N.I., to act as A. D. C. to Major-Gen. J. Cock, during abs. on duty of Capt. G. Ramsay, or until further orders.

25.—*Commissariat.* Lieut. E. A. Abbott, 51st N.I., to perform the duties with the camp of the Gov. Gen.; Lieut. H. S. Grimes, 46th N.I., to officiate at Benares; Capt. A. F. Younghusband, 35th N.I., ditto at Kurnaul; Capt. S. R. Bagshawe, 7th N.I., ditto in Rajpootana.

Unp. cornet Mark B. Stone, at present doing duty with 6th, posted to 9th L.C. at Ferozepore, to join.

Unp. Ens. W. S. Row, posted to 33rd N.I., to join and do duty with 3rd dépôt bat. at Allygurh, till further orders.

Assist. Surg. H. Maclean, 45th N.I., to med. charge of 1st dépôt bat., in room of Assist. Surg. G. E. Morton, app. to med. charge of 67th N.I.

Assist. Surgs. J. T. F. Macdonald and C. Harland, attach. to pres. gen. hosp., to do duty, the former with right wing, and latter with left wing of 62nd Foot.

Assist. Surgs. A. J. Kempt, M.D., and J. Macrae, M.D., attached to pres. gen. hosp., to med. charge, the former of 68th N.I., at Khyook Phyoo, and the latter of the dépôt of H.M.'s troops at Berhampore; and Assist. Surg. R. H. Oakley, attached to gen. hosp., to do duty with art. at Dum-Dum.

The following 2nd lieuts. and ensigns, recently adm. to the service, to join and do duty with corps specified opposite their respective names:

2nd Lieuts. J. D. Campbell, and E. J. Lake with sappers and miners at Delhi; Ensigns J. Ross, with 45th N.I., at Benares; F. J. Burgess, with 51st ditto at Benares; H. L. Blackburn, with 58th ditto at Mirzapore.

Artillery removals.—Capt. G. Twemlow, (on staff employ) from 3rd comp. 1st to 5th comp. 3rd bat.

Capt. J. L. Mowatt, (on furlough) from 5th comp. 2nd to 5th comp. 7th bat.

Capt. the Hon. H. B. Dalzel, (on staff employ) from 3rd comp. 4th to 5th comp. 2nd bat.

Capt. E. Madden, (on furlough) from 3rd comp. 3rd to 2nd comp. 1st bat.

Capt. F. Dashood, (on furlough) from 4th troop 3rd brig. to 3rd comp. 1st bat.

Capt. F. B. Boileau, from 2nd comp. 1st to 3rd comp. 4th bat.

1st Lieut. C. E. Mills, from 2nd troop 3rd brig. to 1st troop 2nd brig.

1st Lieut. W. K. Warner, from 2nd troop 1st brig. to 3rd troop 3rd brig.

1st Lieut. W. Hay, from 4th troop 3rd brig. to 4th troop 2nd brig.

Fort William, Aug. 26.—*Artillery.* Brev. Capt. F. K. Duncan to be capt. v. Capt. T. Nicholl, killed in action, with rank from 13th May, 1842, v. Capt. P. A. Torkler, dec.

2nd Lieut. E. Allen, to be 1st lieut. v. Lieut. R. Maule, killed in action, with rank from 20th Jan. 1841 v. Brev. Capt. J. D. Shakespeare, prom.

2nd Lieut. F. W. Swinhoe, to be 1st lieut. v. 1st Lieut. C. Stewart, killed in action, with rank from 28th Feb. 1842, v. Brev. and Capt. G. T. Graham, prom.

2nd Lieut. M. J. Vibart, to be 1st. lieut. from 13th May, 1842, v. Brev. Capt. Duncan, prom.

44th N.I.—Lieut. R. H. Mockler, to be capt. of a comp. and Ens. R. H. Genneys, to be lieut. from 15th Nov. 1841, in suc. to Capt. J. Woodburn, killed in action.

Alteration of rank.—Artillery.—Capt. F. Gaitskell, from 13th Jan. 1842, v. Nichol, killed in action. Capt. J. D. Shakspear, from 20th Jan. 1842, v. Huthwaite, prom. Capt. G. T. Graham, from 28th Feb. 1842, v. Crawford, prom. Lieut. R. S. Gilmore, from 15th Nov. 1841, v. Maule, killed in action. Lieut. H. A. Olphert, 23rd Nov. 1841, v. F. B. Boileau prom. Lieut. R. H. Pollock, from 13th Jan. 1842, v. Gaitskell prom. and Lieut. D. Vanrenen, from 13th Jan. 1842, v. Stewart killed in action.

53rd N.I. Brev. Capt. D. Nisbett, to be capt. of a comp. v. Capt. Gordon, retired, with rank from 25th Feb. 1841, v. Douglas, killed in action.

Ens. B. Von Meyern, to be lieut. v. Nisbett prom. with rank from 17th June, 1842, v. Capt. C. Windsor, dec.

58th N.I.—Brev. Capt. C. Perreau, to be capt. of a comp. and Ens. T. Blayds to be lieut. from 10th Aug. 1842, in suc. to Hunter, dec.

Alteration of rank.—43rd N.I.—Capt. G. Hamilton, and Lieut. H. Ramsay, from 8th Jan. 1840, v. Gordon retired. Lieut. J. H. Reynolds, from 29th Feb. 1840, v. Lloyd (dec.) struck off. Lieut. J. M. Swinton, from 3rd Oct. 1840, for the augmentation; Lieut. D. T. Reid, from 25th Feb. 1842, v. Nisbett prom.

Aug. 26.—Lieut.-col. W. L. G. Williams, 3rd Madras Native Inf. (recently prom.), commanding Talain corps at Moulemein, placed at disp. of the government of Fort St. George.

Mr. A. W. R. Newenham adm. to service in conformity with his app. by the Court of Directors, as an assist. surg. on this estab. Date of arrival at Fort William, 8th Sept. 1842.

Lieut. J. P. Caulfield, of 3rd N.I., to act as adj. to 1st Light Inf. bat. in room of Lieut. and Adj. C. A. Morris, proceeding on leave, on med. cert.

Surg. G. Craigie, M. E., rem. from 2nd Eur. regt. and posted to 2nd brig. horse art. but permitted to continue in med. charge of former corps, till further orders.

Lieut. W. Richardson of 73rd N.I., at present on duty at Hansi, app. to act as 2nd in command of 7th irreg. cav. during abs. of Lieut. Ryves, or till further orders.

31.—Surg. E. Tritton, 71st N.I., to afford med. aid to 7th irreg. cav.—Lieut. T. F. Wilson to act as adj. to 13th N.I. v. Commeline prom.—Lieut. G. W. S. Hicks to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 8th N.I.

4th Light Cav.—Lieut. C. Lowth to be interp. and qu. mast. v. Edmonstone app. adj. to 5th irreg. cav.

18th N.I.—Lieut. R. Price, 67th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast.

The app. of Lieut. D. M. Bethune, of 9th Foot, to be a.-de.-c. to Major-gen. McCaskill, as notified in G.O. of 1st inst., to have effect from 14th ult.

Lieut. T. F. Hobday, of 72nd N.I., app. to act as interp. qu. mast. to 2nd light inf. bat., during abs. on med. cert. of Lieut. D. Macleod, or till further orders.

Unpd. Ensign W. R. E. Alexander, at present doing duty with 10th, posted to 53rd N.I., and directed to join and do duty with 4th dépôt bat. at Bareilly, till further orders.

Assist. Surg. R. W. Faithfull, med. store-keeper, to afford med. aid to 2nd comp. 2nd bat. art., 5th comp. of sappers and miners, and detail of native art., consequent on departure of assist. surg. J. C. Brown, with 3rd troop 2nd brig. horse art.

Surg. J. Forsyth to do duty with 1st light cav., consequent on departure of Surg. B. Wilson.

Lieut. H. C. Hastings, 55th N.I., to act as adj. to 4th irreg. cav., confirmed as a temp. arrangement.

Sept. 1.—Cornet J. H. Balmain, recently adm. to the service, to join and do duty with 6th light cav. at Sultanpore, Benares.

Lieut. D. C. Shute to act as adj. to 19th N.I. during indisposition of Lieut. and Adj. W. L. Mackeson.

2.—Lieut. Brevet Capt. and Adj. J. G. A. Rice, 6th N.I., to act as staff to a detachment proceeding to Ali Musjid, under command of Lieut.-Col. J. Eckford.

Assist. surg. G. Harper, 64th N.I., to receive med. charge of sick of 6th and 30th N.I., and Capt. Ferris's corps of Jezailchies.

Assist. surg. W. S. Comberbach, in med. charge of 6th N.I., to afford med. aid to Capt. Ferris's corps of Jezailchies; and Assist. Surg. H. Irwin, 30th N.I., to receive med. charge of detach. from 3rd irreg. cav., the 4th comp. 6th bat. of art., and the mountain train, proceeding with Lieut.-col. Eckford's detachment toward Ali Musjid.

Sept. 3.—Assist. Surg. W. S. Comberbach, attached to 6th N.I., to afford med. aid to detachment of 3rd irreg. cav., and the mountain train, with its detail of art., proceeding to Jellalabad; and Assist. Surg. H. Irwin, 30th N.I., to med. charge of sick of 6th N.I., and of Capt. J. Ferris's corps of Jezailchies, and of detachments of 3rd irreg. cav. and art. remaining at Dakka.

Surgeon A. Davidson, M.D., of 10th, to afford med. aid to detachment of 5th light cav. and 5th comp. of sappers and miners; and Assist. Surg. Campbell, 53rd N.I., to receive med. charge of two squadrons of 10th light cav. remaining at Jellalabad.

Cornet J. Shaw, at present doing duty with 4th, posted to 10th light cav., to proceed to Ferozepore, and there await an opportunity to join the corps.

Returned to duty.—Aug. 12. Brev. Capt. W. P. Meare, 42nd N.I., date of arr. at Bombay, July 19, 1841; Lieut. J. Jones, 58th N.I., date of arr. at Fort William, Aug. 10, 1842; Maj. G. Dennis, art., Aug. 8; Lieuts. T. C. Blagrave, 26th N.I., and R. Price, 67th N.I., ditto.—26. Brev. Capt. D. Downs, 30th N.I.; Lieut. J. W. Bennett, 1st Eur. L.I.; and Lieut. G. E. Nicolson, 30th N.I.—Sept. 16. Maj. T. Dickinson, 55th N.I.; Capt. C. Norgate, 18th N.I.; Capt. T. E. Sampson, 22nd N.I.; Brev. Capt. John Moore, 1st L.C.; Brev. Capt. W. P. Jones, 22nd N.I.; Brev. Capt. C. Apthorp, 41st N.I.; Brev. Capt. H. C. Gilmore, 59th N.I.; 1st Lieut. T. H. Sale, eng.; and 1st Lieut. J. Eliot, art.; date of arrival at Fort William, Sept. 10, 1842.

Lieut. J. A. D. Fergusson, 6th L.C., adj. of Gov. Gen.'s body guard, reported his return to the presidency on the 10th instant.

Retired from the Service.—Aug. 26. Lieut. D. L. Wake, 48th N.I., permitted at his own req. to resign the serv. of the E.I.C., from Nov. 1; Brev. Maj. J. Bedford, 2nd Eur. Reg., and Dep. Surv. General, on the pension of a col., from Jan. 1, 1843.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—July 29. Maj. Gen. F. Walker, commanding in Oude, to Pres. prep. to Europe; private affairs.—Aug. 3. Lieut. and Adj. J. Erskine, 40th N.I., to Pres. ditto, for health.—12. Lieut. Col. R. Ross, 5th N.I., for health; Col. J. Anderson, Infantry.—23. Maj. J. Barclay, inv. estab., prep. to Europe.—25. Assist. Surg. E. V. Davies, 49th N.I., preparatory for health.—26. Ens. L. G. da Costa, 58th N.I., for health.—Sept. 2. Brev. Capt. I. N. Marshall, 73rd N.I.; Lieut. J. Millar, 26th N.I.—Sept. 9. Lieut. J. R. Burt, 6th L.C., for health.

To Sea.—Aug. 3. Ens. H. T. Bartlett, 21st N.I., prep. to sea, for health.—Sept. 16. Lieut. H. L. Bigge, 66th N.I., princ. assist. to agent to Gov. Gen. north eastern frontier, three months for health; Assist. Surg. E. Mitchell, in charge of med. duties of civil station of Pubna, six weeks, prep. to sea, for health.

To Simla.—Aug. 23. Lieut. D. Macleod, 74th N.I., actg. interp. and qu. master to 2nd L.I. bat., from 15 Aug. to 15 Feb. 1843, for health.

To Darjeeling.—Aug. 25. Capt. R. Taylor, 65th N.I., from 15th Sept. to 15th Dec., in ext. to remain at Darjeeling, for health.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

July 29.—Promotions, until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known :—

41st Foot.—Ens. W. W. Johnson, to be lieut. without purchase, v. Donaldson, prom. 26th July, 1842.

50th Foot.—Lieut. S. H. Murray, to be captain, by purchase, v. Gunton, who retires. 27th July, 1842.

Ensign F. T. Lister, to be lieut. by purchase, v. Murray. 27th July, 1842.

63rd Foot.—Ensign W. F. Lowrie, to be lieut. without purchase, v. Spier, dec. 25th May, 1842.

Ensign T. B. Masterson, to be lieut. without purchase, v. Hardie, dec. 3rd June, 1842.

Aug. 6.—Promotions until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known :—

3rd Foot.—Ensign G. T. Downing, to be lieut. without purchase, v. Desborough, prom. in 21st fusiliers. 21st May, 1842.

1st Foot.—Lieut. L. Desborough, from 3rd foot, to be capt. without purchase, v. Thain, killed in action. 14th January, 1842.

31st Foot.—Lieut. J. C. Stock, to be capt. without purchase, v. Shaw, dec. 12th July, 1842.

Ensign H. W. Hart, to be lieut. v. Stock. 12th July, 1842.

Captain Desborough, 21st foot, will continue to do duty at the Landour depôt, and march to Meerut, in command of the recovered men of the season, after they have passed the committee of medical officers.

Ensigns Dore, 3rd buffs and Chambers, 50th foot, will upon arrival from England, proceed by water from the presidency to join their respective regiments, the former at Meerut; and the latter at Cawnpore.

The order by Major Gen. Littler, commanding the presidency div., directing Lieut. Carter, 50th foot, recently arrived from Europe, to proceed by water to join his corps on the river, in progress to Cawnpore, is confirmed.

Aug. 16.—Major Gen. Churchill, C. B., qu. master gen. of H. M.'s forces in India, to join Com.-in-Chief, h. q. at Ferozepore, on the 15th Nov., or as soon after as may be practicable, proceeding to Cawnpore by water.

3rd Light Dragoons.—Cornet J. H. Travers, to be Lieut., by purchase, v. Fisher, prom. in 14th L. Dr., 15th Aug. 1842.

14th Light Dragoons.—Capt. F. H. Stephens, to be Maj. by purchase, v. Barton, who retires. 15th Aug. 1842.

Lieut. S. Fisher, from 3rd L. Dragoons, to be capt., by purchase, v. Stephens. Aug. 15, 1842.

Aug. 20.—17th Foot. Lieut. J. Richardson, from 57th foot, to be capt., without purchase, v. Darley, dec. July 12, 1842.

57th Foot.—Ensign J. Morphett, to be lieut., without purchase, v. Richardson. July 12, 1842.

Aug. 20.—Lieut. Newton, 3rd L.D., and Lieut. Cameron, 3rd Buffs, to do duty and proceed with detachments under command of Capt. Astier, 62nd F., by water, from Berhampore to the Upper Provinces.

10th Foot.—*Aug. 24.* Lieut. G. Wright to be capt. by brev. in the East Indies only.

Aug. 29.—18th Foot. Major J. Cowper to be lieut. col., without purchase, vice Tomlinson, killed in action. 10th May, 1842.

Capt. John Grattan to be major, vice Cowper. 10th May, 1842.

Lieut. Hon. C. H. Stratford to be capt., vice Grattan. 19th May, 1842.

Ens. S. W. Kirk to be lieut., vice Stratford. 10th May, 1842.

Capt. Tudor, 50th regt., app. A.D.C. to Maj. Gen. Grey, c.b., vice Burrell; to have effect from the 9th inst.

31st Foot. Ens. R. Law to be lieut., without purch., vice Meeveen, killed in action, 27th July, 1842.

His Exc. the Com.-in-Chief in India, with the concurrence of the Right Hon. the Gov. Gen., is pleased to grant a local brevet commission of major general, in the East Indies only, to Maj. Gen. J. Grey, c.b., bearing date the 10th of Jan. 1837.

Sept. 3.—Brinsley Nicholson, Esq., M.D., is app. to act as inspector general of H. M. hospitals, from 21st Aug., v. Loinsworth, dec., pending a reference to the Gen. Com.-in-Chief. This officer will conduct the general duties of department, but will not remove from Madras.

B. L. Sandham, Esq., M.D., surgeon, 16th Lancers. app. to act as dep. insp. gen. of hospitals in Bengal, and will assume charge of insp. gen.'s office, and conduct the important duties attached to it, especially as regards invalids of the year, and he will forward such returns from insp. gen.'s office in Calcutta, as acting insp. gen. may require.

The Com.-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following proms., until H. M. pleasure shall be known.

10th Foot. Lieut. J. Garvoek to be capt., by purch., v. Onslow, who retires. 1st Sept. 1842.

Ens. A. Montgomerie to be lieut., by purch., vice Garvoek. 1st Sept. 1842.

The Com.-in-Chief in India is pleased to app. Brev. Capt. A. C. Anderson, 4th Foot, to be brigade major to Queen's troops, at Fort St. George, vice Major Grattan, prom.

Lieut. Knowles, 3rd L.D., will proceed from Kurnaul to Meerut, and take over the regimental stores of the 3rd L.D., which were under the charge of the late Quart. Mast. Adams.

The order by his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Gough, G.C.B., dated 10th May last, app. Lieut. Shaw, 55th Foot, to act as adj. to wing of the regt. at Chusan, confirmed.

Sept. 7.—Promotions until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

14th Light Dragoons.—Lieut. R. Pattison, from 16th lancers, to be capt. by purchase, v. Fullerton, who retires. 6th Sept. 1842.

16th Light Dragoons.—Cornet E. B. Cureton, to be lieut. by purchase, v. Pattison, prom. in 14th light dragoons. 6th Sept. 1842.

With the sanction of government, Lieut. Crowe, prom. from 55th into 86th foot, is permitted to continue in command of depôt of former corps; and Lieut. Duncan, prom. from 31st into 29th foot, to serve with 31st, both from 8th April, 1842, until opportunity offer for joining their regiments.

The app. of Lieut. Bethune 9th foot, to be aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. McCaskill, to have effect from 14th July, and not from the date before specified.

Ensign (now Lieut.) Kains, 3rd Buffs, to the command of the depôt 44th Foot.

Brev. Capt. Young, 44th Foot, to take command of depôt of his regt. from Lieut. Kains, from 1st Dec.

Retired from the Service.—Aug. 29. Ensign Perceval, 22nd foot, by the sale of his commission; subject to the confirmation of her Majesty.

Furloughs.—Aug. 16. Assist. Surg. McGregor, 39th foot to England, two years, for health.—20. Maj. Johnstone, 26th Cameronians, and Lieut. Lane, 49th foot, ditto, ditto.—21. Lieut. Menlan, 44th foot, from 15th Oct. ditto.—29. Lieut. Walker, 25th foot, leave to Dec. 31, to enable him to join his regt.—Sept. 7. Lieut. Downing, 3rd Buffs, to England; two years, for health. Lieut. Anson, 9th lancers, four months leave to join detach. of his regt. at Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Kedgee.

Aug. 10. *Lady Feversham*, from London; *Brothers*, from Mauritius.—11. *Lady East*, from Bombay.—14. *Marmion*, from London; *Helen Thompson*, from London; *Ann Lockerby*, from Liverpool.—17. *Charles Kerr*, from London; *Euxine*, from London.—18. *Circassian*, from Greenock; *Buteshire*, from London.—21. *Blanche*, from Adelaide.—24. *Duke of Wellington*, from London.—25. *William Akers*, from Liverpool.—26. *Duc de Loiges*, from Bourbon.—30. *Philopontas*, from Bombay.—31. *Voluna*, from Bombay; *Norfolk*, from Mauritius; *Hindustan*, from London.—SEPT. 1. *Juliana*, from Bordeaux.—2. *Kingston*, from Bombay.—3. *Albatross*, from Marseilles; *Penang*, from Liverpool; *Orator*, from London.—4. *William Lae*, from Hull; *Hooghly*, from London.—7. *Royal Consort*, from London; *Grafton*, from Bordeaux; *Isabel*, from Liverpool; *Beulah*, from London; *Bengallee*, from Celte; *Ricardo*, from London, (wrecked on the James and Mary Sands on the 9th inst.)—9. *Ellenborough*, from London; *Osciola*, from Bombay.—10. *Oxford*, from London.—14. *Minerva*, from Newcastle.—15. *McDonald*, from Bombay.

Departures from Saugor.

Aug. 9. *Ino*, for Liverpool; *Royal Tar*, for London.—13. *Juliana*, for China.—14. *Sumatra*, for Batavia; *Planet*, for Mauritius; *Herculaneum*, for China.—18. *Johnstone*, for Singapore and China; *Eleanor Lancaster*, for Bombay.—20. *New Jersey*, for Boston.—23. *Timandra*, for Mauritius; *Hero*, for China; *Windermere*, for Liverpool.—24. *Guisachan*, for Liverpool; *Meg Merrilies*, for Mauritius.—SEPT. 1. *Selina*, for Leith; *John M'Vicar*, for China; *Birman*, for China; *Ann Lockerby*, for China; *Mark Palmer*, for Mauritius; *Bahamian*, for Liverpool; *Thetis*, for Dundee.—3. *Jessie Logan*, for Liverpool; *Islay*, for Singapore and China; *Old England*, for Liverpool; *Tropic*, *Emily*, and *Olive Branch*, for London; *Julia*, for Moulmein and Penang; *Amazon*, for Moulmein and Rangoon; *City of Poonah*, for Madras, Cape, and London; *Marmion*, for Liverpool; *Mars*, for London; *Mary Somerville*, for Liverpool.—5. *William*, for London; *Pathfinder*, for Mauritius.—6. *Elizabeth*, for China; *Patriot King*, for Liverpool; *Farewell*, for Boston; *Malucca*, for Singapore and China; *Helen*, for Liverpool.—8. *William Shand*, for Bombay; *Princess Victoria*, for London.—11. *Henry Duncan*, for London.—12. *Conqueror*, for London; *India*, for Suez.

To Sail.—*Ayrshire*, for London; *Deemster*, for Mauritius; *Panthea*, for London; *Helen*, for Liverpool.

Freight to London and Liverpool continues to decline, and from the daily increase of tonnage we see no chance of improvement.—Saltpetre, £1 15s. to £2 per ton of 20 cwt.; Sugar, £1 15s. to £2; Rice, £1 14s. to £2; Oil Seeds, £2 to £2 2s.; Hides, £2 to £2 2s. per ton of 50 cubic feet; Rum, £2 2s. to £2 5s. per ton of 4 hogsheads; Shell Lac and Lac Dye, £2 to £2 2s. per ton of 50 cubic feet; Hemp and Jute, £1 15s. to £2 per ton of 5 bales; Indigo, £3 to £3 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet; Silk, £3 to £3 5s. per ton of 10 cwt.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Mar. 17. On board the *Carnatic*, the lady of Wm. Monckton, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, son.

June 21. At Simla, Mrs. William Philipe, daughter.

July 8. At Gowahattig, Mrs. J. N. Martin, son.

11. At Goruckpore, the lady of the Rev. Mr. Wendnagel, son.

17. At Meerut, the wife of Serjeant-Major Wm. Musgrave, H. M.'s 16th lancers, daughter.

22. At Calicut, the lady of Capt. A. S. Williams, of the Indian navy, son.

27. At Simla, the lady of Capt. Plowden, 1st Light Inf. batt., son.

- July* 29. At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. C. Edwards, 70th N.I., son.
 — At Deegha Dinapore, the lady of the Rev. Thos. Ward, son.
 30. At Darjeeling, the lady of A. Campbell, Esq., daughter.
 — At Alibaugh, the wife of a gooroo, or Hindoo priest, was delivered of three children, girls, who are all doing well.
Aug. 2. At Kherwara, the wife of Serjeant-Major Telfer, Meywar Bheel corps, daughter.
 6. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Aldwell, son.
 — At Bareilly, the lady of E. Triston, Esq., surg. 71st N.I., daughter.
 — At Mirzapore, the lady of W. E. Money, Esq., C.S., son.
 7. At Ahmedabad, the wife of Mr. Edw. C. Watkins, moonsiff, son.
 8. At Delhi, the lady of M. R. Gubbins, Esq., C.S., daughter.
 9. At Benares, the lady of J. L. Lemarchand, Esq., son, still-born.
 10. At Benares, Mrs. Geo. Nicholls, son.
 12. At Futtehpore, the lady of J. Thornton, Esq., C.S., daughter.
 — At Cawnpore, Mrs. R. B. Wrixon, daughter.
 — At Kidderpore, the lady of R. Erskine, Esq., son.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Thomas Roger, son.
 14. At Etawah, the wife of Mr. H. E. Bartels, 11th N.I., son.
 15. At Kissenmagore, the wife of Mr. J. Webster, son.
 — At Chowringhee, the lady of Wm. Blunt, Esq., son.
 17. At Chowringhee, the wife of James Turner, Esq., of Damcole Factory, Berhampore, daughter.
 — At Chinsurah, the lady of H. S. Thompson, Esq., son.
 — At Agra, Mrs. Henry Myers, son.
 18. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Andray, son.
 20. At Seprce, the wife of Quarter-Master Serjeant Keating, infantry regt., Scindia's reformed contingent, twins.
 21. At Calcutta, the lady of Dr. Duncan Stewart, presidency surgeon, daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Horatio Counsell, son.
 22. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Arthur Bedford, H. C. M., son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Culloden, daughter.
 — At Hissar, Mrs. M. A. Bates, daughter.
 23. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. S. F. Macmullen, adj. 6th Light Cav., daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of R. Rutter, Esq., son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Grant, son.
 24. At Calcutta, the wife of Charles Porteous, Esq., son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of Richard Saunders, Esq., daughter.
 — At Jumalpoore, the lady of Lieut. Rob. Shaw, 23rd N.I., daughter.
 25. At Simla, the lady of Capt. S. B. Goad, 1st Light Cavalry, son.
 — At Dinapore, the lady of A. Matthews, Esq., daughter.
 — At Pandoul Factory, Tirhoot, the lady of John Gale, Esq., son.
 26. At Calcutta, the lady of W. G. Campion, Esq., son.
 27. At Meerut, the lady of Dr. Nisbett, H.A., daughter.
 — At Simla, the lady of Capt. Plowden, 1st Light Inf. Battalion, son.
 — At Sylhet, the lady of G. C. Plowden, Esq., C.S., daughter.
 — At Ferozepore, the lady of Capt. C. Garrett, 9th Light Cav., daughter.
 28. At Cawnpore, the lady of Major R. Roberts, H.A., son.
 29. At Calcutta, the lady of Nelson Howard, Esq., daughter.
 31. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. E. Winston, revenue survey department, son.
 — At Azimgurh, Mrs. J. K. Rogers, son.
Sept. 1. At Loodianah, the lady of Capt. A. H. Jellicoe, 55th regt. Light Bat, son.
 — At Chandernagore, the lady of Mr. A. A. Dassier, son.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Wilson, son.
 — At Chinsurah, the wife of Mr. A. Ure, daughter (still-born).
 2. At Barrackpore, the lady of J. H. Chourie, Esq., adj., 66th N.I., daughter.
 — At Berhampore, the lady of C. D. Russell, Esq., C.S., son.
 — At Purnea, the lady of Brev. Capt. J. C. Hannington, daughter.
 4. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. G. F. Clarke, H.C. marine, daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. F. Balkhuyesen, relict of the late Mr. John Balkhuyesen, of Ceylon, son.
 — At Chuprah, the lady of Charles Alexander Gordon, Esq., son.
 5. At Cawnpore, the lady of Thomas Greenway, Esq., daughter.
 6. At Kidderpore, the wife of Mr. G. Sheppard, daughter.
 8. At Calcutta, Mrs. James Baddiley, son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of A. G. Glass, Esq., daughter.

- Sept. 8.* At Agra, Mrs. W. Parry, daughter.
 9. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. E. Rodgers, son.
 10. At Chandernagore, the lady of W. T. Dawes, Esq., daughter.
 — At Bareilly, the lady of Capt. Wintle, 71st regt. N.I., son.
 11. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Clarkson, son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Rappa, daughter.
 — At Meerut, Mrs. J. Ludlam, son.
 12. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Thomas Roger, son.
 — At Kidderpore, the lady of R. Erskine, Esq., son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. G. A. Seraris, son.
 13. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. H. D'Mello, head assist. commissariat office, China expedition, daughter.
 — At Raneeunge, Mrs. C. B. Taylor, son.
 14. At Kidderpore, Mrs. W. Cleghorn, daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Baboo Shoseebhosun Mojerjea, daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of R. Angus, Esq., arm. phil. academy, son.
 16. At Calcutta, the lady of T. C. Trotter, Esq., C.S., daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- July 21.* At Ahmedabad, Charles G. Prendergast, Esq., C.S., to Helen Flora, only daughter of the late Major John Nixon, of H.M. 17th regt.
Aug. 2. At Saharunpore, Mr. J. P. Mills, superintendent of roads, to Emma Matilda, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Apothecary F. Shores.
 12. At Dacca, William Bennett, Esq., of Subutpore, to Julia Maria, youngest daughter of the late A. Rayneau, Esq., of Vizagapatam.
 13. At Howrah, Mr. F. D'Silva to Mrs. L. Martin.
 16. Mr. W. H. Carey to Miss C. Kauntze.
 — At Monghyr, Henry Page, Esq., to Mary, eldest daughter of Arthur Johnson, Esq., of Bhagulpore.
 — At Monghyr, C. C. Bruce, Esq., to Charlotte Anne Brownswood, relict of the late John T. D'Oyly, Esq., of Tirhoot.
 17. At Chinsurah, M. Leon Parrot to Mdlle. Harriette Le Noir.
 20. At Calcutta, Mr. William Weston, of Bath, to Dorothy, fourth daughter of Mr. Thomas Hayward, of Deal.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. C. Parker to Miss J. Evelin.
 22. At Calcutta, Capt. Elliott D'Arcy Todd, K.L.S., Bengal artillery, to Marien, eldest daughter of B. L. Sandham, Esq., H.M. 16th Lancers.
 — At Delhi, Julia Amelia, third daughter of Major Henry Forster, commanding Shekawattee brigade, to Lieut. Henry G. Burmester, 48th regt. N.I.
 24. At Calcutta, Mr. Alexander Guise to Miss Anna De Cruz.
 27. At Dacca, Thomas Kain, Esq., of the Sylhet revenue survey, to Miss Louisa Sinclair.
 31. At Calcutta, Capt. Hamilton Vetch, political agent, Upper Assam, youngest son of the late Robert Vetch, Esq., of Hawthornbank, East Lothian, to Louisa Colebrooke, sixth daughter of Colin Campbell, Esq., surgeon general, Bengal.
Sept. 1. At Calcutta, George T. Deverell, Esq., to Sarah Ann, only daughter of the late Benjamin Deverell, Esq., indigo planter.
 3. Mr. F. F. King, H.C. steam service, to Miss Harriett Dorothea Martyr.
 — At Dinapore, S. Lamb, Esq., H.M. 21st regt. Fusiliers, to Harriet Sarle.
 5. At Agra, Mr. P. M. Gayraid to Miss E. C. Hume.
 6. At Cawnpore, F. L. Bennett, Esq., H.M. 13th Light Inf., to Eleanor, daughter of M. Sheridan, Esq., same regt.
 7. At Calcutta, Capt. H. D. Stepney, of the country service, to Emma Magdalen, eldest daughter of the late Capt. D. Proudfoot.
 — Orfeur Cavenagh, Esq., adj. 4th irregular cavalry, to Eliza Moriarty.
 8. At Berhampore, Francis L. Beaufort, Esq., B.C.S., son of Capt. Beaufort, R.N., to Mary, daughter of the late C. W. Chambers, Esq., of Southkilworth, Leicestershire.
 — At Calcutta, Capt. Charles A. Nicolson, A.D.C. to the Deputy Governor, to Agnes Cecilia Adelaide, daughter of Major Gen. C. S. Fagan, c.n., Bengal estab.
 10. At Agra, Mr. Adam R. Gordon to Miss Sophia Blunt.
 12. At Calcutta, Manuel G. Castello to Eleanor Bridgnell.
 14. At Calcutta, Lieut. John W. Sykes, 49th regt. Bengal N.I., to Alicia Wilhelmina, only daughter of W. D. Oehme, Esq.
 — At Dum Dum, Mr. J. Jarvis, medical department, to Mrs. C. Hartman.
 15. At Calcutta, Frederick J. Mouat, M.D., Bengal medical service, to Mary Renards, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Boyes, Esq.

Sept. 15. At Calcutta, William A. Wilson, Esq., survey department, to Mrs. Margaret Mitchell.

DEATHS.

Jan. 12. Killed near Jugdulluck, whilst in command of his corps, Capt. Ayshford Anstruther, 54th N.I.

May 31. At sea, John Abbott, Esq., late of Calcutta, passenger per *William Metcalf*, from Penang to Mauritius.

July 6. At Girgaum, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, Mr. Ignacio de Layolae Ga.

9. At Calcutta, in his twenty-fourth year, Philip, second son of the late Rev. Charles Tower, of Shenfield, Essex.

12. At sea, on board the *Isabella*, Hermann Frick, Esq., aged 25.

23. At Landour, Charlotte, wife of Lieut. J. L. Richardson, horse artillery.

24. At Simla, Jane Corfield Hunter, aged nine months, daughter of Lieut. Hunter, 53rd N.I.

26. At Muraiz, Affghanistan, killed in action, Lieut. Dalway McIlveen, H.M. 31st regt.

— At Katra, Frank Lumsden, son of R. Keays, Esq., C.S., aged sixteen months.

Aug. 1. At Kyouk Phyo, Arracan, Mr. Apothecary F. H. Peterson, attached to the civil department of the province, leaving a widow and two children.

— At Benares, Henry N. Nicholls, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. George Nicholls, aged 2 years.

2. At Kherwara, the child of Serjeant-major and Mrs. Telfer, Meywar Bheel corps.

3. At Cawnpore, Maria, daughter of Acting Superint. Surgeon J. B. Clapperton, aged 10 months.

5. At Dinapore, Matilda, daughter of Serjeant-major and Mrs. Martyn Byrne, 25th regt. N.I., aged 10 years.

6. At Deesa, Louisa Emilie, infant daughter of Capt. Cotgrave, Horse Artillery, aged 2 months.

— At Dehra Dhoon, drowned in a pond, Caroline Charlotte, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius, aged 1 year.

— At Ferozepore, Lieut. H. M. Travers, 8th regt. N.I., attached to the 1st Light Infantry battalion.

7. At Sirdarpoor, near Bhopawur, the infant daughter of Capt. and Mrs. G. C. Stockley.

8. At Bareilly, Alexander Forbes, the fifth son of Lieut. and Adj. G. W. G. Bristow, 71st regt. N.I., aged 1 year.

— At Jounpore, Grace Adelaide, aged 6 years, daughter of Mr. A. Pushong.

10. At Calcutta, Henriette Josephine Marie Rose, wife of J. B. Razet, aged 26.

— At Lucknow, Allan Monteath, son of Lieut. Alexander Cunningham, Bengal Engineers, aged 7 months.

11. Suddenly, of cholera, at Cawnpore, Robert Misst, sub-assistant surveyor of the revenue survey department, aged 18 years.

— At Jounpore, Mrs. Sarah Pushong, aged 19.

12. At Calcutta, Hosannah, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. Moscs, aged 4 years.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Sarah Ann Ladwin, aged 34.

13. At Bishop's Palace, George Anson Clowes, Esq., surgeon, son of Thomas Clowes, Esq., Great Yarmouth, aged 24.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Clark Graham, engineer, steamer *Thames*, aged 24.

— On the river, near Cawnpore, Fanny Constance, youngest daughter of Capt. W. S. Phillips, commissary of ordnance.

14. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. R. D'Costa, assistant to Messrs. Mackay and Co., aged 25.

— At Jounpore, Alexander Pushong, head-writer of the Jounpore judge's office, aged 41.

15. At Calcutta, Mr. Mack Carapiet, aged 47.

16. At Loodianah, Major C. Andrews, commanding 2nd Light Infantry battalion.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Charles Eales, aged 27.

17. At Futteghur, Augusta Jane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Jennings, aged 1 year.

18. At Dacca, John Alexander Pingault, Esq., indigo planter, aged 45.

19. At Ghazepore, Mr. R. B. McDonald, aged 37.

— At Agra, Sarah Rebecca, child of Mr. and Mrs. L. Teyen, aged 1 year.

21. At Calcutta, Frederick Albert Lainsworth, Esq., inspector-general H.M.'s hospital, aged 55.

— At Calcutta, Hester Rose, aged 9, daughter of Mr. E. C. Bolst.

- Aug. 23.* At Calcutta, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Wm Grant.
24. At Lucknow, Capt. Andrew Barclay, 12th regt. N.I.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. J. D'Souza, sen., aged 53.
25. At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Porte, the lady of the late Col. J. W. Porte, of the Mahratta service, aged 100 years.
26. At Banda, George Robert, only son of Mr. George Pollock, aged 1 year.
27. At Aurungabad, Capt. George Fraser, 1st Bengal Cavalry, assistant to the resident at Nagpore.
 — At Barrackpore, James N. Haselgrove, son of Mr. and Mrs. Haselgrove, of Monghyr, aged 1 year.
31. At Cawnpore, Ralph Smith, son of Capt. N. L. N. Wilson, 2nd European Regt., aged 10 months.
Sept. 1. At Berhampore, Richard B. F. Humphrys, aged 44.
2. At Calcutta, Emily Phipps, child of Mr. and Mrs. James Chopin, aged 1 year.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Agatha Ellis, widow of the late John Ellis, Hon. Company's marine, aged 51 years.
 — At Cossipore, Mr. William Simpson, overseer Cossipore foundery, aged 27.
 — At Gyah, Mr. Joseph Elly, head clerk of the Behar collectorate, aged 48.
 — At Meerut, Margaret, daughter of Capt. G. P. Ricketts, 1st Cavalry, aged 6 months.
4. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Graham (lady of R. Graham, Esq., attorney-at-law), aged 47.
 — At Calcutta, Mary, wife of Mr. Edward Winston, revenue survey department, aged 20.
 — At Calcutta, John Baird, Esq., indigo planter, aged 41, eldest son of John Baird, Esq., of Camelon, Stirlingshire.
 — At Calcutta, Capt. C. A. Hudson, commander of the Hon. Company's floating-light vessel *Beacon*, aged 36.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Marcus Hamilton, of the police office, aged 61.
 — At Fort William, Henry Harper Spry, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., assistant garrison surgeon and secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society of India, about 38 years of age. His death was occasioned by his being thrown out of his buggy, which, though apparently a matter of little consequence at first, soon terminated fatally.
5. Off Dhoolgharry Factory, Jessore, drowned by the overturning of his boat in a storm, Henry Hugh, fourth son of the Rev. Thos. Ferris, rector of Dallington, Sussex, in his 27th year.
6. At Sea, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. J. Vaughan, chaplain, aged 19.
 — At Calcutta, Sarah, wife of Mr. Henry Grant Madge, aged 21.
 — At Nusseerabad, Capt. J. E. Bruère, commandant Kotah contingent.
7. At Calcutta, Agnes, wife of Lieut. John D. Campbell, Bengal engineers.
 — At Allygurb, Henry Tandy, Esq., editor of the *Agra Ukhbar*, in his 37th year.
10. At Calcutta, Anne, wife of Wm. Rushton, aged 31.
14. At Howrah, Mr. Robert Heaton, superintending engineer of the steam tug association, aged 32.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. James Arthur (late assistant to Messrs. Begbie and Co.), aged 19.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

RIFLE COMPANY, 36TH M.N.I.

Fort St. George, September 20, 1842.—The following extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Secret Department is published for the information of the army.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, 16th September, 1842.

Read the following: letter from the Secretary to Govt. of India, with the Governor-General, to R. Clerk, Esq., Secretary to Govt. Fort St. George, dated Cawnpore, 22nd August, 1842.

Sir,—I am directed by the Governor-General to transmit to you for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, the following copy of an extract from a letter from His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Gough, c.c.b., to the Governor-General, dated Chapoo, May 24, 1842.

“Your Lordship's letter of the 9th of March leaves it discretionary with me to retain the Rifle Company 36th M.N.I., which I shall gladly avail myself of, under the

conviction that I could not inflict a deeper wound on the feelings of both officers and sepoys of that excellent company than by sending them back to Madras."

"The Governor-General has had much gratification in observing this proof of the soldier-like spirit of the Rifle Company of the 36th M.N. I., and the manner in which it is appreciated by the gallant general in command of the expedition to China. In the operations recently carried on at Chapoo, the services of the same company and of the sappers and miners of Fort St. George were eminently conspicuous, and the Governor-General cordially congratulates the Right Hon. the Governor in Council on the distinguished conduct of these corps maintaining the character already acquired by corps belonging to their army in China. I have, &c.,

(Signed) "T. H. MADDOCK, Sec. to Govt. of India with the Gov.-Gen."

BAPTISM IN PRIVATE HOUSES.

Fort St. George, September 20, 1842.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the ecclesiastical department under date the 13th inst., to direct that the following rule for the guidance of chaplains be re-established under this presidency.

"The practice of baptizing in private houses is to be avoided by the chaplain as much as possible, and the clergyman is to attend at the place appointed for divine service on some fixed day and hour in each week, for the purpose of baptizing soldiers' children; however, this is not to be considered as authorizing the clergyman to decline attending at any time or place to administer private baptism to such infants as may be in a weak or precarious state of health."

Fort St. George, 9th September, 1842.—The following general orders by the Hon. the President in Council are published for the information of the army:—

Fort William, 26th August, 1842.—Agreeably to instructions received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, an addition of one or a tenth lieutenant will be made to the establishment of each regiment of Native Infantry at all the presidencies.—Date of rank the 16th July, 1842.

A corresponding addition will be made to the European Infantry regiments in the same rank, that is, of two lieutenants to each regiment.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The following movements are ordered:—

- 1st regt. L. C.—from Sholapoor to Jaulnah.
- 2nd ditto—from Jaulnah to be temporarily stationed at Kamptee.
- 5th ditto—from Bellary to Sholapoor.
- C. Comp. 1st bat. Artillery—from St. Thomas Mount to Trichinopoly.
- D. ditto 2nd ditto—from Trichinopoly to Moulmein.
- B. ditto 3rd ditto—from Moulmein to St. Thomas's Mount.
- F. ditto 4th ditto—from St. Thomas's Mount to Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.
- E. ditto ditto—from Penang, Malacca, and Singapore to St. Thomas's Mount.
- 4th regt. N. I.—from Madras to Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.
- 8th ditto—from Vellore to Bangalore.
- 16th ditto—from Kurnool to Belgaum.
- 18th ditto—from Ahmednuggur to Secunderabad.
- 23rd ditto—from Bangalore to Dharwar.
- 24th ditto—from Penang, Malacca, and Singapore to Vellore.
- 26th ditto—from Belgaum to Secunderabad.
- 29th ditto—from Jaulnah to be temporarily stationed at Kamptee.
- 32nd ditto—from Ellichpoor to Jaulnah.
- 47th ditto—from Dharwar to Kurnool.
- 48th ditto—from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

Fort St. George, September 16, 1842.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, under authority from the Hon. the Court of Directors, to direct the following modification of existing orders on the subject of pay and allowances of the European troops, to have effect, inclusive of the pay to be drawn on the 1st prox.

In every instance where the actual cost to government of the rations, not including fuel, issued to the troops shall fall short of the authorized stoppage of 3 annas and 4 pice, individuals shall be entitled to receive the difference monthly from the commissariat, agreeably to statements of the average daily cost to be prepared by that department and published (when a difference does actually exist in favour of the soldier) in station orders. The additional pay of 2*d.* a day for length of service having been originally converted into rupees in Bengal at a different rate of exchange to that at which good conduct pay is now converted, by which the soldier, after 14 years' service, in receipt of "length of service pay," who is entitled to the same amount in sterling money as the soldier, after 14 years' service, in receipt of "good conduct pay," receives *less* in Indian money,—a discrepancy by no means depriving the former of his just dues, since in the aggregate he nevertheless receives *more* than he is entitled to by the Royal Warrant—this difference it is however deemed undesirable to continue; but instead of assimilating their respective aggregate receipts, by a corresponding reduction of the amount received by soldiers in receipt of 2*d.* a day good conduct pay, the superior advantage now enjoyed by them shall be extended to the others, and the additional 2*d.* for length of service shall be equalized with that for good conduct, and pay tables be altered accordingly. Paragraphs 2 and 3 of G. O. G., No. 130 of 1841, and the paragraph headed "Non-Commissioned Staff" in section 5th of the Pay and Audit Regulations, are cancelled, and henceforth non-commissioned staff attached to departments, garrisons, or to native corps, are prohibited from drawing rations in kind from the commissariat, but shall be entitled to draw from the pay department, in lieu thereof, compensation at the average rate (3 annas and 4 pice per diem) fixed for other grades; the amount to be drawn, when they are not in hospital, in the same abstract in which their monthly pay may be drawn.

In establishing the foregoing modifications, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following paragraphs of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 29th June, 1842, No. 33:—

"Para. 2. It was fully intended that, under the arrangement promulgated in General Orders of the 28th July, 1840, and of subsequent dates, by which the Bengal scale of pay and allowances was introduced at your presidency, every non-commissioned officer and soldier of her Majesty's service stationed in India should receive as much as, and in most cases more than, he would be entitled to receive according to her Majesty's warrants, if serving abroad in Crown colonies or settlements, as, for instance, in Ceylon.

"Para. 3. The data of computation were—1st. The pay shall not be less in amount than if issued at a rate equivalent to the intrinsic par value of the Co.'s rupee; that is, that the soldier should receive as much fine silver in Co.'s rupees as he would be entitled to receive if paid in British currency, *viz.* at the rate of 2*s.* 0½*d.* the rupee, as shewn in the margin.* 2nd. That the soldier should be stoped 5*d.* per diem for rations of bread, meat, salt, tea, and sugar, according to the published scale; and that if those rations should cost the public less than 5*d.* per diem, the difference should be repaid to him.

"Para. 4. The Orders issued by us in March, 1840, were designed to accomplish these objects. And, for the sake of illustration, we will here shew the result, as affecting privates of infantry; premising that, according to her Majesty's warrants, soldiers serving abroad are not entitled to 'beer money,' which is paid only to troops serving at home.

* The British shilling contains 80 7-10ths grs. of fine silver. The Co.'s rupee contains more than double the quantity, *viz.* 165 grs., being equal to 2*s.* 0½*d.*

	According to H.M.'s Warrants, deducting 5d. per diem for Rations 31 days.			According to the Bengal Scale.					
	Rs.	As.	P.	If at a full Batta Station, 31 days.			If at a Half Batta Station, 31 days.		
Private of Infantry, of 14 years' Service	11	6	2	14	1	3	12	7	5
Ditto, under ditto	8	13	8	12	0	2	10	6	4

"Para. 5. Thus the privates of infantry gain additional pay varying from 1r. 1a. 3p. to 3rs. 2as. 6p. per mensem. In all other ranks of infantry, and in all ranks of cavalry, it will be found, on making a similar comparison, that no one sustains loss, and that most are gainers."

COMMISSARIAT SUPPLIES.

Fort St. George, 16th Sept. 1842.—Under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the G. O. G. dated the 8th March, 1842, No. 43, discontinuing the issue of certain commissariat supplies to the European troops, be cancelled; and that the European troops be furnished with barrack supplies as formerly, subject to such alterations as may be necessary, after a reply shall have been received to a reference which has been made to the Government of Ceylon, to assimilate the supply of barrack articles to the practice in H.M.'s colonies.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

Fort St. George, Sept. 2, 1842.—Advice having been received that the service companies of H.M.'s 25th reg. (the King's Own Borderers), will not arrive at this Presidency from the Cape of Good Hope so early as was expected, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that so much of the G. O. G. of the 13th Aug. 1842, No. 117, as directs the movement of that corps to Bangalore; and the removal of the 2nd European regiment from Bangalore to Arcot and Arcot, be cancelled.

The following movement is ordered:—Her Majesty's 25th reg., or K. O. B., to Arcot, to be there stationed.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Aug. 23. Cornet O. Pelly, light cav. to act for Mr. W. J. Cosby, postmaster at Arcot, during the latter's absence on leave.

E. C. Lovell, Esq., to act as cashier of the Gov. bank and assist. to sub-treasurer during abs. of Mr. Birch on leave, or until further orders.

F. B. Elton, Esq., to act as assist. judge of Adawlut of Zillah of Canara, during abs. on leave of Mr. Greenway, or until further orders.

A. Hall, Esq., to act as sub-coll. and joint mag. of northern div. of Arcot, during employ. of Mr. Lovell on other duty, or until further orders.

R. B. M. Binning, Esq., to act as head assist. to coll. and mag. of N. Div. of Arcot, during employ. of Mr. Hall on other duty, or until further orders.

Lieut. Col. Watkins, dep. com. gen., to act as a member of the marine board, during absence of com. gen. from the presidency.

25. Capt. A. De Butts, acting civil engineer, in 2nd div., to return to 1st div.

Capt. E. Buckle, engineers, to be civ. eng. of 2nd div.

Capt. S. Best, engineers, to be sec. to Board of Rev. in department of public works.

1st Lieut. F. C. Cotton, engineers, to be civ. eng. of 7th div.

1st Lieut. F. Ditmas, engineers, to act as civ. eng. in 7th div. during absence of Capt. Cotton on foreign service, or until further orders.

1st Lieut. H. A. Lake, engineers, to be 1st assist. civil engineer.

30. J. H. Bell, Esq., assist. and joint crim. judge of Chingleput, delivered over charge of auxiliary court at Cuddalore, to A. M. Owen, Esq., on the 21st inst.

S. N. Ward, Esq., act. assist. and joint crim. judge of Malabar, rec. charge of auxiliary court at Tellicherry, from T. L. Strange, Esq., on the 22nd inst.

John Orr, Esq., to be a member of the mint committee.

Sept. 6. The undermentioned civil servant attained rank set opp. his name, on date specified.

Mr. A. P. Onslow, second class, 20th August, 1842.

9. G. N. Taylor, Esq., to act as assist. to col. and mag., and agent to Gov. of Fort St. George in Ganjam, during employ. of Capt. Macpherson on other duty, or till further orders.

13. W. Douglas, Esq., to be judge and crim. judge of Madura.

P. B. Smollett, Esq., to be register to Court of Sudr and Foudaree Udalut, but to continue to act as col. and mag., and agent to Gov. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam.

A. S. Mathison, Esq., to act as register to Court of Sudr and Foudaree Udalut, during employ. of Mr. Smollett on other duty, or until further orders.

14. Capt. G. P. Cameron, 40th N.I., to be govt. agent at Chepouk, and paymaster of Carnatic stipends.

Capt. J. Shepherd, 2nd Europ. L. I., to act as govt. agent at Chepouk, and paymaster of Carnatic stipends, during abs. of Capt. Cameron on leave, or till further orders.

20. J. F. Bury, Esq., to act as prin. assist. to coll. &c. in Vizagapatam during absence of Mr. Conway on leave.

Mr. W. J. Cosby to act as dep. post-master at Madras till further orders.

Mr. R. W. Gray to act as post-master at Arcot during employ. of Mr. Cosby on other duty, or until further orders.

Leave of Absence.—Aug. 23. G. S. Greenway, judge of Canara, two months.—Mr. W. J. Cosby, postmaster at Arcot, one month, to pres.—26. Assist. Surg. J. Flockton, 32nd N.I., to sea, two years, for health.—Sept. 15. T. J. Harris, Esq., assist. and joint crim. judge of Cochin, one year, to the Neilgherries, for health. The leave granted to Capt. A. T. Cotton, engineers, extended.—Sept. 20. T. B. A. Conway, Esq., princ. assist. to coll. and mag. in Vizagapatam, three months, to Pres. for health.—Aug. 19. Capt. W. H. Atkinson, engineers, to Calcutta, for three months, on priv. affairs.—Aug. 25. S. D. Birch, Esq., assist. sub. treasurer and cashier to Gov. Bank, three months, to Bangalore, on priv. affairs.—Sept. 5. Mr. W. Marsh, postmaster at Trichinopoly, in ext. for six months.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Aug. 23. Rev. F. W. Briggs, A.M., to be joint chaplain of Secunderabad.

Rev. E. Whitehead, A.M., to be chaplain of Arcot, from date of departure of Rev. J. Morant, domestic chaplain to the lord bishop.

Sept. 12.—*Leave of Absence.* Rev. Josh. Knox, chaplain of Cuddalore, for eighteen months, to proceed to Neilgherry Hills, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Aug. 19, 1842.—Capt. H. W. Wood, 4th N.I. will take charge, on Capt. Cramer's responsibility, of office of sec. to Clothing Board, until relieved by Capt. Taylor.

Capt. C. Yates, 46th N.I., app. to act as paym. at Trichinopoly, during abs. of Capt. W. P. Macdonald, or until further orders.

The services of the undermentioned officers placed temp. at disposal of Maj. Gen. com. the forces, when required for reg. duty.

Capt. W. P. Deas, 6th L.C., dep. assist. adj. gen. Mysore div. Capt. C. P. Wilder, 6th L. Cav., assist. qu. mast. gen. Nagpore subsid. force.

Lieut. W. G. Woods, 6th L. Cav., act. assist. adj. gen. of the army.

Fort St. George, August 23, 1842.—*Alterations of date of rank and promotions.*

Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. G. Hutchinson to take rank from 1st Sept. 1841, v. Macdowall, retired.

24th Regt.—Maj. C. Sinclair, Capt. E. W. Snow, Lieut. C. J. Bradley, ditto 1st ditto, in suc. to Hutchinson, prom.

Inf.—Lieut.-Col. A. Deville, ditto, 10th ditto, v. N. Alves, retired.

31st Regt.—Maj. J. Davidson, Capt. D. J. Brett, ditto 10th ditto, in suc. to Deville, prom.

Inf.—Lieut.-Col. R. J. H. Vivian, ditto, 15th October, 1841, v. Fenwick, retired.

18th regt.—Maj. P. Steinson, Capt. H. Green, Lieut. H. Hughes, ditto, 15th ditto, in suc. to Vivian, prom.

Inf.—Lieut.-Col. T. L. Green, ditto 31st ditto, v. Mitchell, retired.

50th regt.—Maj. J. Dickson, Capt. H. A. Thompson, Lieut. J. H. I. Grant, ditto 31st ditto, in suc. to Green, prom.

Inf.—Lieut.-Col. F. H. Ely, ditto 5th November, 1841, v. Elderton, dec.

42nd regt.—Maj. P. Henderson, Capt. E. V. P. Holloway, Lieut. S. Gibbon, ditto 5th ditto, in suc. to Ely, prom.

Inf.—Lieut.-Col. E. A. McCurdy, ditto 23rd ditto, in suc. to Lieut.-Col. (Brev.-Col.) Gibson, prom. to the rank of Maj.-Gen. by H. M.'s brev.

27th regt.—Maj. R. Thorpe, Capt. J. D. P. O'Neil (invalided), Lieut. F. T. Garrard, ditto 23rd ditto, in suc. to McCurdy, prom.

Inf.—Lieut.-Col. J. Yaldwyn, ditto, 15th March, 1842, in suc. to Henry, prom.

21st regt.—Maj. T. J. M. Johnstone (invalided), Capt. J. W. Rickards, Lieut. C. G. Bolton, ditto 15th ditto, in suc. to Yaldwyn, prom.

Inf.—Lieut.-Col. H. Moberly, ditto 18th April, 1842, in suc. to Walpole, prom.

49th regt.—Maj. C. Hewetson, Capt. G. Forster, Lieut. T. H. Dury, ditto 18th ditto, in suc. to Moberly, prom.

Inf.—Lieut.-Col. B. R. Hitchins, ditto 12th May, 1842, in suc. to Cooke, prom.

51st regt.—Maj. W. Langford (invalided), Capt. C. Stafford, Lieut. O. G. DeWet, ditto 12th ditto, in suc. to Hitchins, prom.

From 3rd regt.—Maj. W. L. G. Williams, lieut.-col., 28th June, 1842, v. Wright, dec.

3rd regt.—Capt. J. Johnstone, major, Lieut. G. Allan, capt., Ens. J. L. Heathorn, lieut., 28th ditto, in suc. to Williams, prom.

From 35th regt.—Maj. E. E. Bruce, lieut.-col. 29th ditto, in suc. to Herbert, c.s., prom.

35th regt.—Capt. W. G. White, major, Lieut. Brev. Capt. P. Oliphant, capt., Ens. J. P. Goode, lieut., 29th ditto, in suc. to Bruce, prom.

2nd Eur. I. I.—Lieut. W. C. Callow, to take rank from 9th March, 1841, v. Gascoine, retired; Ens. C. Douglas, lieut., 1st February, 1842, v. Owen, invalided.

43rd regt.—Lieut. R. J. Kempt, capt., Ens. I. Campbell, lieut., 3rd October, 1841, v. Bourdillon, retired.

45th regt.—Ens. R. Spence, lieut., 13th April, 1842, v. Woodfall, retired.

Ens. J. Flint, J. M. T. Reilly, T. E. Bell, brought on the effective strength of the army from the 3rd March, 1842, to complete the establishment.

Ens. W. R. Arnold and G. Pringle, brought on the effective strength of the army from the 9th ditto, to complete the establishment.

Lieut. R. Younghusband, of the 19th N.I., prom. to rank of capt. by brev. from 18th Aug. 1842.

Fort St. George, Aug. 23.—The services of Maj. J. Johnstone, 3rd regt. L. I., replaced at disp. of Maj. Gen. Commanding the Forces, for regimental duty, from date on which his leave of absence on medical certificate will terminate.

Mr. B. W. F. Marriott, admitted on estab. as a cadet of infantry, from such date as he may join the 18th Madras N.I. at Ahmednugghur.

25.—50th N. I. Lieut. W. D. Grant to be adjutant.

Admitted on estab. and prom. to rank of ensign, leaving dates of their com. to be settled hereafter—Mr. J. G. Palmer; W. H. F. Partridge; J. J. Bristow. Sup. Ensign P. E. Barber brought on effective strength of the army, from 5th April, 1842, to complete estab.

The date of rank in the army of Cornet J. Clagett (not arrived) of cavalry, fixed from the 18th May, 1842.

Capt. J. D. O'Neil 2nd N. V. Batt., app. to charge of native pensioners and holders of family certificates at Guntoor.

Lieut. T. Clerk of the 34th L. I., late of Shah Soojah's service and now in Scinde, is to be considered as employed under Government from the 21st March last, and his services replaced at disposal of Maj. Gen. Commanding the Forces from 31st Dec., 1842.

Maj. A. Lawe, engineers, to be superint. engineer of Hyderabad subsid. force.

26.—Ens. T. W. Dent removed from 36th N. I. to do duty with 19th N. I.

30.—Ens. A. J. Harris to be Lieut. v. Jourdan, dec.; date of com. 30th August, 1842.

Capt. D. H. Stevenson of the 12th Madras N. I., having been selected by the gov. of Bengal for the office of assist. in charge of the convicts and public works, &c., at Singapore, the services of that officer are placed at disposal of the Bengal gov.,

and he is directed to proceed to Singapore and assume charge of the duties of the app. with the least practicable delay.

35th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ens. W. J. Tweedie to be Lieut. v. Adamson, dec.; date of com. 13th August, 1842.

Sept. 2. Mr. J. E. Leslie, who arrived at Madras on the 30th ult., admitted as a cadet for inf. and prom. to Ensign.

Lieut. Col. D. Sim, to be chief eng., retaining his seat at the Military Board as chief eng., together with his seat at the Board of Revenue.

Lieut. Col. M. McNeill, 7th Light Cav., to be a stipendiary member of Military Board, in suc. to Lieut. Col. Sim.

Cavalry.—Major F. Straton, from 8th L. Cav., to be Lieut. Col., v. James, dec. date of com. 24th Aug. 1842.

8th Light Cavalry.—Capt. J. C. Wallace, to be major, Lieut. J. Whitlock, to be capt., and Cornet G. K. Newbery, to be lieut. in suc. to Straton, prom.; date of commissions, 24th Aug. 1842.

42nd N.I.—Capt. J. Fitzgerald, to be major, Lieut. H. O. Marshall, to be capt., and Ensign R. E. Comyn, to be Lieut., v. Henderson, inv.; date of com. 30th Aug. 1842.

Capt. D. H. Considine, 21st N.I., to be secretary to Gen. Prize Committee, v. Lieut. Col. Butterworth, C.B., permitted to resign that appointment.

35th N.I.—Lieut. P. I. Spry, to be adj., and Lieut. S. Hay, to be qu.-master and interpreter.

Mr. A. Hunter admitted on estab. as cadet for inf., from 16th ult., and prom. to rank of ensign, leaving date of his com. to be settled hereafter.

Lieut. E. R. Sibly, 2nd Nat. Vet. Batt., is app. to charge of native pensioners, and holders of family certificates at Arcot.

The services of Maj. J. Fitzgerald, 42nd N.I., placed at disposal of Major Gen. com. the forces for regimental duty, from date on which he may be relieved in his present app.

13. Lieut. C. F. F. Halsted, 11th N. Inf., to be sub. assist. com. gen., v. Fitzgerald, prom.

Mr. R. R. Ricketts is admitted on estab. as cadet of inf., from 16th ult., and is prom. to rank of ensign, leaving date of com. to be settled hereafter.

Assist. Surg. H. J. Penny is permitted to enter on general duties of the army.

14. R. R. Ricketts, rec. admitted and prom., app. to do duty with 17th N.I. till further orders.

16. *12th N.I.* Brev. Capt. W. G. Johnstone to be capt. and sen. ensign; Barnett Ford to be lieut. v. Rooke, retired; date of com. Sept. 11.

3rd L. Cav. Cornet A. R. Fraser to be qu. master and interp. 12 N.I.; Lieut. J. C. Giffard to be adj.

Lieut. C. F. Compton, 48th N.I., J. Seager, 8th do., H. T. Hillyard, 14th do., J. A. Coxwell, 49th do., J. B. Layard, 22nd do., all prom. to rank of capt. by brev. from Sept. 12.

20. *36th N.I.* Lieut. W. J. Doveton to be qu. mast. and interp.

Lieut. A. J. Curtis, 7th L. Cav. permitted to resign the app. of cantonment adjutant of Arcot.

With reference to the G. O. by the Hon. the President in Council, published in G. O. by Government of the 20th Sept. 1842, authorizing an addition of a 10th lieut. to be made to the establishment of each reg. of N.I., and a corresponding addition to the Eur. inf. reg. in the same rank, that is of 2 lieuts. to each reg., date of rank 16th July, 1842, the following alterations of date of rank and promotion are ordered.

1st Madras Eur. Reg. A. J. De H. Harris to take rank from 16th July, 1842.

Ensign A. Ward to be lieut. from 16th July, 1842.

J. Christie to be lieut. v. Jourdan, dec.; date of com. 30th Aug. 1842.

2nd Eur. L.I. Ensigns J. F. Croasdill, and E. Worsley to be lieuts. from 16th July, 1842.

1st N.I. Lieut. C. Woodland to take rank from 16th July, 1842.

Ensign Davis to be lieut. v. Barlow, inv.; date of com. 19th July, 1842.

2nd N.I. Ensign S. Mainwaring to be lieut. from 16th July, 1842.

3rd L.I. Ensign A. W. Lake to be lieut. ditto.

4th N.I. Ensign J. F. Gordon to be lieut. ditto.

5th N.I. Ensign Hon. P. G. Murray to be lieut. ditto.

6th N.I. Ensign F. Vigne to be lieut. ditto.

7th N.I. Ensign F. Crewe to be lieut. ditto.

8th N.I. Ensign A. Clerk to be lieut. ditto.

9th N.I. Ensign C. M. Shakespear to be lieut. ditto.

- 10th *N.I.* Ensign F. Stratton to be lieut. do.
 11th *N.I.* Ensign C. D. Grant to be lieut. do.
 12th *N.I.* Ensign J. Temple to be lieut. do.
 13th *N.I.* Ensign M. Riddell to be lieut. do.
 14th *N.I.* Ensign T. Peyton to be lieut. do.
 15th *N.I.* Ensign T. H. Atkinson to be lieut. do.
 16th *N.I.* Ensign T. C. Longcroft to be lieut. do.
 17th *N.I.* Ensign J. C. Day to be lieut. do.
 18th *N.I.* Ensign C. D. Willan to be lieut. do.
 19th *N.I.* Ensign G. H. G. Watson to be lieut. do.
 20th *N.I.* Ensign W. Coleridge to be lieut. do.
 21st *N.I.* Ensign H. Rigg to be lieut. do.
 22nd *N.I.* Ensign F. Grierson to be lieut. do.
 23rd *L.I.* Ensign R. J. Morphy to be lieut. do.
 24th *N.I.* Ensign C. Maidman to be lieut. do.
 25th *N.I.* Ensign J. G. B. Griffin to be lieut. do.
 26th *N.I.* Ensign H. Phillips to be lieut. do.
 27th *N.I.* Lieut. C. H. Drury to take rank from 16th July, 1842.
 Ensign C. A. Pierce to be lieut. in suc. to Pope, prom.; date of com. 19th July, 1842, do.
 28th *N.I.* Ensign G. Baldock to be lieut. from 16th July, 1842.
 29th *N.I.* Ensign J. G. Russell to be lieut. do.
 30th *N.I.* Ensign J. H. Dighton to be lieut. do.
 31st *L.I.* Ensign H. Le F. Hughes to be lieut. do.
 32nd *N.I.* Ensign L. Grant to be lieut. do.
 33rd *N.I.* Ensign S. S. H. Freese to be lieut. do.
 34th *L.I.* Ensign J. B. Mortimer to be lieut. do.
 35th *N.I.* Lieutenant W. J. Tweedie to take rank do.
 Ensign J. Mortlock to be lieut. v. Adamson dec.; date of com. 13th Aug. 1842.
 36th *N.I.* Ensign F. W. L. Gordon to be lieut. from 16th July, 1842.
 37th *Grenadiers.* Ensign J. A. Day to be lieut. from 16th July, 1842.
 38th *N.I.* Ensign J. H. Walab to be lieut. do.
 39th *N.I.* Ensign H. D. Hart to be lieut. do.
 40th *N.I.* Lieutenant C. P. Taylor to take rank from 16th July, 1842.
 Ensign F. H. Chitty to be lieut. v. Glascott dec.; date of com. 11th Aug. 1842.
 41st *N.I.* Ens. J. F. Trist to be lieut., from 16th July, 1842.
 42nd *N.I.* Lieut. R. E. Comyn to take rank from 16th July, 1842; Ens. C. J. A. Deane to be lieut., in suc. to Fitzgerald, promoted; date of com. 30th Aug. 1842.
 43rd *N.I.* Ens. G. Free to be lieut., from 16th July, 1842.
 44th *N.I.* Ens. G. Paxton to be lieut., do.
 45th *N.I.* Ens. H. M. Fergusson to be lieut., do.
 46th *N.I.* Ens. W. Newton to be lieut., do.
 47th *N.I.* Ens. G. R. Rolston to be lieut., do.
 48th *N.I.* Ens. J. Obbard to be lieut., do.
 49th *N.I.* Ens. J. O. Buttler to be lieut., do.
 50th *N.I.* Ens. G. E. Cotton to be lieut., do.
 51st *N.I.* Ens. W. Johnstone to be lieut., do.
 52nd *N.I.* Ens. B. M. Macdonald to be lieut., do.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, August 18.—*To do Duty.*—*Infantry.*—Ensigns A. Sage, with 40th *N.I.*; G. Berwick, with 46th; C. Holland, H. D. Faulkner, T. W. Dent, with 36th.

Removals.—Surgeons F. Godfrey, from 49th *N.I.* to 30th *N.I.*; T. Gigg, from 30th *N.I.* to 49th *N.I.*

Aug. 19.—*Postings.*—Ensign James Flint, to 43rd regt. *N.I.*, as 5th ensign; J. M. T. Reilly, to 45th *N.I.*, as 5th ditto; T. E. Ball, to 2nd Eur. *L.I.*, as 10th ditto; W. R. Arnold, to 3rd regt. *L.I.*, as 4th ditto; G. Pringle, to 35th regt. *N.I.*, as 5th ditto.

Aug. 22.—Lieut. C. J. Cooke, Horse Brigade, is appointed to do duty with E. troop till the 1st Oct. next.

Lieut. F. W. Bond removed from 1st to 2nd batt. art.

Ensign R. J. Wigston, doing duty with 40th regt. posted to 37th *Grenadiers* as 5th ensign.

Ensign J. B. Knocker, ditto, ditto, to 40th *N.I.*, as 5th ensign.

Aug. 23.—37th *Grenadiers.*—Ensign G. F. Luard to be lieut. v. Coote, dec.; date of com. 8th May, 1842.

40th *N.I.*—Ensign C. P. Taylor to be lieut. v. Glasscott, dec.; date of com. 11th August, 1842.

Ensigns R. J. Wigston, and John B. Kocker, brought on effective strength of army from the 5th April, 1842, to complete estab.

4th Cornet J. Clagett posted to 5th L. Cavalry.

Aug. 24.—The under-mentioned young officers, recently posted, will proceed on route to join their respective corps under Captain R. Farquhar of the 28th N.I.

Ensigns T. E. Bell, 2nd Eur. Light Inf.; C. E. Taylor, 35th N.I.; G. Pringle, 35th N.I.

Ensign G. Berwick app. to do duty with 2nd Eur. Light Inf. instead of 46th N.I., and will proceed to join under Capt. Farquhar, 28th N.I.

Assist. Surg. J. Kirkpatrick, M.B., app. to do duty under surg. of 2nd Eur. L. Inf. will accompany Capt. R. Farquhar's party.

Assist. Surg. E. Young removed from doing duty with H.M.'s 63rd to do duty with H.M.'s 57th regt.

Aug. 25.—Ensign P. E. Barber, doing duty with 40th, posted to 35th N.I. as 5th ensign.

Aug. 26.—Lieut. W. Beachcroft, 28th N.I., app. to charge of party of young officers proceeding to join their corps, *via* Bangalore, in room of Capt. Farquhar, relieved from that duty.

Aug. 27.—Ens. P. E. Barber, recently posted to 35th N.I., will proceed on route to join his corps, under Lieut. M. Beachcroft, of 28th N.I.

Ens. W. R. Arnold, recently posted to 3rd L.I., will proceed on route to join his corps, *via* Bangalore, under Lieut. M. Beachcroft, of 28th N.I.

Assist. Surg. A. C. MacLeod is removed from doing duty under superint. surg., Mysore div., and temp. with H.M. 15th Hussars, to do duty with 2nd Eur. L. Inf.

Aug. 10.—Ens. T. E. Bell, recently posted to the 2nd Eur. L. Inf., will proceed to join his corps, under Lieut. M. Beachcroft, 28th N.I.

Aug. 30.—Assist. Surg. J. Peter, M.B., removed from doing duty with H.M. 94th regt., and posted to 2nd Eur. L. Inf., which latter corps he will proceed to join on being relieved from his present charge of 30th regt.

Removals.—Assist. Surg. E. W. Eyre, from 16th N.I. to 1st bat. art.

Assist. Surg. D. Macfarlane, M.B., from 1st bat. art. to 16th N.I.

Assist. Surg. E. Young is removed from doing duty with H.M. 57th regt., and directed to proceed forthwith to take charge of zillah of Nellore, during abs. of act. zillah surg.

Assist. Surg. H. G. Luttrell, M.B., is removed from doing duty at Gen. Hosp. to do duty with H.M. 57th regt.

Ens. C. E. Taylor, 35th regt., has permission to proceed *via* Dharmay, to join his corps on or before the 31st Oct.

Aug. 31.—*Removals and Postings—Infantry.*—Lieut. Cols. J. Perry, 2nd Eur. L.I. to 44th regt.; W. Strahan, 35th to 33rd do.; C. D. Dun, 44th to 16th do.; J. Wallace, 46th to 2nd Eur. L.I.; J. E. Williams, 33rd to 46th regt.; J. Kerr, 16th to 29th do.; W. L. G. Williams (late prom.) to 23rd L.I.; E. E. Bruce (do.) 35th regt.

Lieut. Col. J. E. Williams's removal to have effect from date of his embarkation from Moulmein.

To do duty with the corps specified against their names:—

Infantry.—Ens. J. G. Palmer, 36th N.I.; W. H. Partridge, 40th do.; J. J. Bristow, 40th do.

Sept. 1.—Major P. Henderson, recently transferred to invalid estab., posted to 1st N. V. B.

Ens. J. E. Leslie, recently arrived and prom., app. to do duty with 12th N.I., to join.

Sept. 2.—Assist. Surg. G. Dry, removed from doing duty with H.M.'s 57th, to do duty with H.M.'s 84th regt., and app. to afford med. aid to detach. of that regt. on board the *Mermaid* proceeding to Moulmein.

Assist. Surg. H. J. Penny, removed from doing duty at general hospital, to do duty with H.M.'s 57th regt.

Lieut. and Adj. W. L. Boulderson, 29th N.I., permitted to visit the presidency on sick certificate, during remaining portion of leave granted to him in G. O. C. C. of 12th Feb. 1842.

Sept. 3.—*Removals—Infantry.*—Lieut. Col. W. Strahan, from 33rd regt. to 12th regt.; W. Borthwick from 12th to 33rd.

The undermentioned officers recently posted or appointed to do duty with corps, will proceed on route to join under Lieut. W. Drysdale, 15th N.I.

Ens. J. M. T. Reilly, 45th N. I.

Unpos. Ens. T. W. Dent, to do duty 19th.

Sept. 6.—Lieut. A. Barlow, 2nd N. V. Batt., posted to detach. of that corps at Guntoor.

Ens. James Flint, 43rd regt. appointed to do duty with 17th regt. till the 15th Dec. 1842.

Sept. 8.—Capt. I. Macqueen, dep. judge adv. gen. IX. district, having returned to his duty in the Judge A. G. dept., is transferred to the VII. district during abs. of Capt. G. Burn on foreign serv. with his regt., or till further orders.

Lieut. R. Hunter, act. dep. judge adv. gen., is transferred from VII. to IV. district during abs. of Capt. G. W. Osborne, or till further orders, and will proceed to Bangalore for the purpose of relieving Lieut. Freshfield from charge of IV. and V. districts.

9.—Ens. A. Hunter, recently admitted and prom., app. to do duty with 36th N.I., till further orders.

10.—*Removals. Cavalry*: Lieut. Col. G. Sandys, from 8th regt. to 3rd regt.; Lieut. Col. S. Bullock, from 3rd regt. to 1st regt.; Lieut. Col. F. Straton (late prom.) to 8th regt.

Capt. L. Macqueen, 3rd L. Cav., will continue to act as aide-de-camp to com. of forces, until further orders.

12. Assist. Surg. J. Innes, removed from 22nd N.I. and app. to do duty with 1st Madras Fur. regt.

Assist. Surg. J. D. V. Packman, removed from 30th to 22nd N.I.

Assist. Surg. W. Scott, m.n., doing duty with 31st Light Inf., will, on being relieved of med. charge of regt. by Assist. Surg. Trail, join and do duty with H. M.'s 94th at Trichinopoly.

13. Lieut. A. J. Greenlaw, 45th N.I., on leave, to join his regt.

19. Capt. R. G. Carmichael, 38th N.I., to act as assist. adj. gen. of the army, v. Lieut. W. G. Woods.

Capt. C. H. Græme, 5th L. Cav., to act as assist. qu. mast. gen. Nagpore subsid. force, v. Capt. C. P. Wilder.

Lieut. Brev. Capt. R. Gill, 44th N.I., to act as dep. assist. adj. gen. Mysore div., v. Capt. W. P. Deas.

1st Lieut. F. W. Bond rem. from 2nd to 1st bat. art.

Assist. Surg. H. J. Penny rem. from doing duty with H.M.'s 57th, and posted to 2nd Eur. L. Inf., and directed to proceed in med. charge of company of art. proceeding from Mount to Trichinopoly, whence he will proceed to join his corps at Bangalore.

Returned to Duty.—Aug. 19. Capt. F. Forbes, 4th L.C.; Lieut. H. Houghton, 1st Mad. Eur. Reg.—Sept. 2. Capt. E. Down, of the 8th L. Cav., Lieut. A. K. Cockburn, of 50th N.I., and Assist. Surg. J. Lovell, arrived at Madras on the 29th ult.—Lieut. Col. M. McNeill, 7th L. Cav., and Capt. C. Fladgate, 13th N.I., arrived at Madras on the 30th ult.

Retired from the Service.—Aug. 23. Capt. Y. S. Rooke, 12th N.I., from Sept. 11, 1842, on the pension of his rank, and to return to Europe.

Invalided.—Aug. 25. Maj. P. Henderson, 42nd N.I.—Sept. 20. Capt. W. Shelley, 20th N.I.; Lieut. R. Crowe, 49th N.I.

Examinations.—Aug. 26. Lieut. E. S. Mercer, 94th reg., Trichinopoly, creditable progress; Ens. J. Temple, 12th N.I., Trichinopoly, creditable progress. The Moonshiee allowance to be disbursed to Lieut. Mercer and Ens. Temple.—Aug. 27. Assist. Surg. W. Prichard, m.n., passed in Hindoostanee.—Sept. 15. Cornet A. Frazer, 3rd L.C., qualified as interp., but will be required to appear for final examination whenever he may visit the pres.—Sept. 12. Assist. Surg. C. Currie passed in Hindoostanee.—Sept. 9. Lieut. A. J. Greenlaw, 46th N.I., passed as interp.—Sept. 16. Lieut. W. W. Anderson, 25th N.I., creditable progress; Lieut. W. J. Doveton, 36th N.I., qualified as interp. The Moonshiee allowance to be disbursed to Lieut. Anderson.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 23. Capt. T. Rooke, 12th N.I. (retired), to Europe; Capt. R. Prettyman, 2nd N.V.B. for three years.—30. Lieut. R. Wallace, 34th N.I., for health; Lieut. J. O. Burgoyne, 5th N.I.—Sept. 6. Maj. J. E. Butcher, 1st N.V.B.; E. Smith, Esq., act. gov. agent at Chessauk, for health.—13. Assist. Surg. J. Tait, act. zillah surg. at Nellore, to pres. prep., for health.

To Sea.—Sept. 6. Capt. T. G. Kenny, 2nd Eur. L.I., for health, to March, 1843; Lieut. and Adj. C. R. Mackenzie, 46th N.I., ditto, will leave for two years; Lieut. J. Kerr, 29th N.I., will leave to Sept. 1844.

To Presidency.—Aug. 22. Ens. E. J. Lauder, 44th N.I., in continuation to Feb. 1843.—26. Ens. W. Fraser, 44th N.I., to 1st March.—Sept. 6. Ens. J. Fulton, 46th N.I., to 28th Feb. 1843, for health.—Ens. H. Beaumont, 7th N.I., prep. to sea, for health.—19. Ens. H. J. Anderson, 34th L. I., from 1st Oct. to 1st Jan. 1843.

To Sholapore.—Aug. 30. Maj. W. Langford, 2nd N. V. B., to 31st Jan. 1843, for health.

To Calcutta.—Sept. 20. Lieut. Col. J. J. Underwood, engineer, on priv. affairs, for three months.

To Bombay.—Aug. 30. Major P. Henderson, inv. estab., to 31st March, 1843.

Cancelled.—Aug. 23. The leave to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on medical cert., granted in G. O. G. 8th Feb. last, to Surg. T. Key, under orders of resident at Hyderabad, cancelled from 17th inst.—30. The leave to Brigadier W. Williamson, commanding Nagpore subsid. force, cancelled from 31st inst.

To Neilgherries.—Sept. 6. Capt. W. Russell, 18th N. I., to March, 1843, for health.—Lieut. W. Bayley, 37th N. I., to 28th Feb., ditto.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 16. *Bangalore*, from Mauritius.—21. *Norfolk*, from do.; *Emerald Isle*, from do.—25. *Ten*, from Marseilles; *Symmetry*, from London.—29. *Ellenborough*, from do.; *Repulse*, from do.—30. *Mermaid*, from do.—SEPT. 1. *Minerva*, from Cape of G. Hope.—6. *Anelia Mulholland*, from Mauritius.—9. *Francisca*, from Ceylon.—12. *Emma*, from do.—14. *London*, from New Zealand.—16. *Steamer India*, from Calcutta.—18. H. C. *Steamer Enterprize*, from do.; *Heroine*, from Mauritius.

Departures.

Aug. 22. *Norfolk*, for Calcutta.—23. *Hindustan*, for do.—24. *Atlas*, for London.—25. *Anna Robertson*, for Cape and London.—27. *Buckinghamshire*, for China.—SEPT. 4. *Intrepid*, for Mauritius.—11. *Mellish*, for China.—13. *Benjal Merchant*, for London.—17. *Steamer India*, for Ceylon and Suez.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 14. At Hoonsoor, the wife of Assist. Apoth. S. Jones, public cattle depôt, daughter (still-born).

17. At St. Thomas's Mount, wife of Mr. G. Williamson, son.

— At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Poole, D. A. A. G., southern div., son.

26. At Nellore, Mrs. W. Galligher, son.

28. At Madras, Mrs. F. B. Festing, daughter.

Aug. 8. At Ootacamund, the lady of Capt. C. Pooley, 38th M. N. I., daughter.

10. At Madras, the wife of 2nd Apoth. G. W. Steele, son.

13. At Cuddalore, the wife of Mr. J. E. Winstanley, son.

— At Alleppie, the wife of the Rev. John Hawksworth, twin daughters.

14. At Ootacamund, the lady of Lieut. R. Macpherson, M. A., son.

— At Tuticoreen, the wife of Mr. J. Inglis, draughtsman (marine survey dep.), daughter.

16. At Vepery, the wife of Capt. W. F. Walker, of the barque *Sarah*, son.

— At Bangalore, Mrs. Therezina D'Santos, wife of Mr. A. J. D'Santos, 2nd clerk of the sup. surg.'s dep., Mysore div., son.

19. At Sholapore, the lady of Capt. J. M. Macdonald, 1st L. C., son.

20. At Cuddapah, the lady of R. Money, Esq., 41st M. N. I., daughter.

21. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. W. B. Jackson, 25th M. N. I., son.

22. At Madras, the lady of C. S. Mercer, Esq., H. M. 94th, son.

23. At Madras, the wife of Mr. Assist. Apoth. H. W. King, gov.'s household, daughter.

24. At Masulipatam, the wife of Conductor A. Robertson, daughter.

— At Trevandrum, Mrs. F. J. Roberts, daughter.

26. At Mangalore, the lady of Capt. M'Cally, 28th N. I., daughter.

— At Bellary, the lady of Assist. Surg. P. A. Andrew, M. D., 3rd or P. L. I., daughter.

29. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. E. Lawford, engineers, daughter (still-born).

— At Bellary, Georgiana, the wife of Mr. R. Walc, assist. apoth., 3rd or P. L. I., son.

30. At Bangalore, the lady of J. L. Ranking, Esq., assist. surg., Mysore commission, son.

Sept. 1. At Numgumbaucum, the lady of Leonard Cooper, Esq., son.

4. At Vizianagram, the lady of Brev. Capt. F. Russell, 22nd regt., son.

5. At Royapooram, the wife of Mr. J. Hector, son.

— At Bellary, the lady of Capt. T. P. Hay, 2nd E. L. I., daughter.

- Sept. 6.* At Trichinopoly, the wife of Apoth. R. Greene, southern div., son.
 — At the Presidency, the lady of Capt. R. Taylor, 2nd L.C., daughter.
 7. At Fort Saint George, the wife of Mr. J. Thorpe, qu. master gen.'s office, daughter.
 8. At Madras, Mrs. R. Franck, son.
 9. At Trichinopoly, the wife of Assist. Apoth. S. Ashworth, 8th L.C., son.
 13. The lady of S. Crawford, Esq., daughter.
 — Eliza Marshall, widow of the late Mr. Wm. Marshall, garrison band, daughter.
 15. At Madras, Mrs. T. Dashwood, son.

MARRIAGES.

- July 25.* At Secunderabad, Lieut. A. Ross, 16th N. I., to Mary Barry, adopted daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Middlecoat, artillery.
Aug. 13. At Black Town, Mr. Mark Anthony Plattell, to Miss Adelaide D'Souza.
 15. Major White, 15th N. I., to Mary, eldest surviving daughter of Hugh Conwell, Esq., of Londonderry.
 17. At Vepery, Mr. T. Leonard, of the med. subordinate estab., to Miss H. T. Andrews.
 31. At Waltair, G. Simpson, Esq., 22nd N. I., to Emily, youngest daughter of the late J. Peddon, Esq., of Exeter.
Sept. 1. At Madras, Andrew Barrie, Esq., of the firm of Bruce and Co., to Martha, fourth daughter of the late D. Carruthers, Esq., of Lochbank, Lochmaben, Scotland.
 2. At Vepery, Mr. T. Breithaupt, to Helen, third daughter of Mr. J. Avenal, of Farnham, Surrey.
 7. At Ootacamund, Capt. J. C. Heath, 5th Regt., B. N. I., paymaster, Poona div., to Ada Emma, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Dun, 16th M. N. I.
 14. At Madras, Mr. J. Morris, to Louisa Rose, fourth daughter of the late Mr. P. Bower, of St. Thomé.
 16. At St. Thomas's Mount, Gunner J. Lee, 2nd batt. art., to Elizabeth Frasz, widow, sister to Mr. J. F. Capell.
Lately.—At Black Town, Mr. J. Nightingale, 2nd Eur. L. Inf., to Miss Maria Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr. J. L. Bargonha, late serj.-major, 37th Grenadiers.

DEATHS.

- July 18.* At St. Thomas's Mount, Henry Lomas, youngest child of Conductor J. M. Thompson, aged 2.
 22. At Quilon, Assist. Surg. R. Maginniss.
 — At Sholapore, Mr. G. Tibble, late trumpet major, 1st L.C., aged 41.
 23. At Hurryhur, Ens. Duval, 35th M. N. I.
 29. At Pursevaikum, Miss J. Cox, aged 25.
 31. At Chintadrepettah, Adelaide, daughter of Mr. J. Sequeira, aged 1.
Aug. 4. At Aurungabad, of spasmodic cholera, Qu. Master Serg. J. Cooper, 48th M. N. I., aged 41.
 — At Secunderabad, Charlotte Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Lieut. Col. J. Bell, 1st M. Eur. Reg.
 — At Madras, Mr. J. D. La Beyrie, aged 54.
 9. At Guntoor, of cholera, T. Hill, late of the drum estab., transferred to the 37th Grenadiers.
 — At Vizagapatam, the son of Mr. Assist. Apoth. J. H. North, aged 1.
 11. At Berhampore, Lieut. G. Glascott, 40th N. I.
 12. At Aurungabad, Helen Jemima, youngest daughter of Mr. Sub. Assist. Surg. J. Bayley, Nizam's army, aged 1.
 — At Tandiarpettah, Gauzooloo Siddalu Chetty, merchant and agent at Madras, at the advanced age of 60.
 13. *En route* to join his corps at Hurryhur, Lieut. R. Adamson, 35th N. I.
 14. At Trichinopoly, of cholera, John James, infant son of Store Serg. R. Morley, aged 2.
 — At Toondaman Poodhoo Cotta, Mrs. Pternella Foregard.
 — At Trichinopoly, of cholera, the eldest son of Store Serg. R. Morley, aged 7.
 16. At Vizagapatam, Harriett Charlotte, relict of the late Mr. J. Leonhard.
 18. At the General Hospital, R. H. Neville, Esq., assist. surg. in charge of H.M. 57th.
 18. At Tanjore, Bernhard Charles Augustus, only son of the Rev. F. H. W. Schmitz, aged 1.

- Aug. 20. Robert John, the son of Mr. J. Wheeler, aged 4.
 — Mrs. Helen D'Vaz, wife of Mr. I. D'Vaz (of the stationery office), aged 27.
 21. At Masulipatam, William Edward, beloved son of Serg. E. Brougham, sappers and miners, aged 2.
 23. Mrs. E. C. Yettie, the wife of Mr. G. Yettie, of the commissariat department, aged 28.
 — At Poonamallee, Mr. R. Mitchell, jun., son of Conductor Mitchell, aged 25.
 24. At the Presidency, J. Barrow, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. J. Barrow and Co.
 — At Sholapore, Lieut. Col. Richard James, 1st L. C.
 27. At Cannanore, Mrs. R. Moreira, wife of Mr. J. Moreira, head clerk of the Post-office of Cannanore.
 28. At Sholapore, Eliza Anne, daughter of Commissariat Staff Serg. H. Wheldon, aged 3.
 29. At Palaveram, the son of Capt. Hayne, 36th regt., aged 1.
 30. At Secunderabad, Lieut. H. F. H. Jourdan, 1st M. Europ. Regt.
 Sept. 1. At St. Thomé, Henry Longden, second son of the Rev. R. Carver, aged 1.
 2. At Madras, Sub-Conductor T. Brett, ordnance department.
 — At Vellore, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Yates, 8th N.I.
 7. At Quilon, Mr. G. Burby, aged 52.
 8. At Vepery, Mr. Conductor R. Mitchell, ordnance department, aged 80.
 12. At Sholapore, Sophia Margaret, wife of Dr. Colquhoun, 1st L. C.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE PROPOSED INFANTRY RETIRING FUND.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 24, 1842.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the financial department, dated 6th July last, be published in G. O.

Military Letter, dated 31st December, 1841.

(Transmits a memorial from a committee of military officers, and other documents, relative to establishing an Infantry Retiring Fund, the subscription to which, the memorialists request may be collected by the public paymasters, the Government recommends the application to the Court's favourable consideration.)

"We cannot accede to your recommendation to allow subscriptions to an Infantry Retiring Fund to be received through the agency of the public paymaster, nor indeed through any other department of the Government. You will make this decision known to the memorialists.

"The concession by the Government of Madras upon a similar application at that presidency, as adverted to in the last para. of the committee's memorial, has been disapproved of by us, and ordered to be withdrawn.

"We can be no party to the establishment of a Military Retiring Fund."

THE AVA PRIZE-MONEY COMMITTEE.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 30, 1842.—With reference to General Order dated the 1st ultimo, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the committee to investigate the claims to Ava Prize-Money of the applicants belonging to the Indian navy be joined to that of the artillery.

CLAIM OF MRS. PURNELL ON CLIVE'S FUND.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 22, 1842.—The following extract, para. 4th, of a despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 27th July, 1842, is published for general information. Letter dated 15th Jan. 1842.

Transmitting an application from the widow of the late Assist. Surg. Purnell for admission to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund.

"Mrs. Purnell became entitled to the pension of £300 per annum from the Civil Fund on the death of her first husband, Mr. Stracy Orme; half of this pension

lapsed from the date of her marriage to Assist. Surg. Purnell, but will have been restored under the provisions of the rules of the Fund from the date of Mr. Purnell's decease; under these circumstances, we cannot consider her to be in a situation entitling her to pension from Clive's Fund."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Aug. 31. Mr. E. M. Stuart, to be act. coll. at Sholapoor, from 6th inst.

Mr. C. Forbes, to be act. 2nd assist. to coll. of Rutnageeree, from 30th June last, till further ord.

Mr. T. C. Loughnan, act. 1st assist. to coll. of Dharwar, placed in permanent charge of the Talooka, of Dharwar, in addition to his present charge of Talookas.

Sept. 8. Lieut. J. D. Leckie, assist. political agent, received charge of post office at Kurrachee, from Lieut. Pelly, on the 15th ult.

Lieut. M. F. Gordon, assist. political agent, received charge of post office at Kurrachee, from Lieut. Leckie, on the 23rd ult.

James Patch, Esq., solicitor, app. on 10th July last, to the office of actuary, for diocese of Bombay, during absence of C. H. Bainbridge, Esq.

10. Lieut. J. G. Forbes, 23rd N.I., permitted to resign his app. of assist. to superint. of rev. survey, &c. &c., Deekan.

13. Mr. H. Brown, judge and session judge of the Conkan, resumed charge of his office, on the 7th inst.

14. Mr. W. Richardson received charge on 10th inst. of the office of agent for the Hon the Governor at Surat.

— Mr. J. D. Inverarity, act. 1st assist. to coll. of Poona, placed in permanent charge of Purgunnas Khier and Mahwul, from 16th ult.

Mr. R. Y. Bazett, 2nd assist. to coll. of Khandeish, assumed charge of his duties, on 16th ult.

15. A. C. Travers, Esq., assist. to collector and mag. of Candeish, was examined in the printed regulations on the 5th inst., and was found competent to enter on the transaction of public business.

16. To be members of Civil Service, with rank expressed in their respective certificates, viz. Mr. A. Brooke Warden, Mr. A. F. Bellasis.

17. Lieut. A. Nash, superint. of Deccan rev. survey, is placed in charge of Indee Purgunna of the Sholapoor collectorate.

— Lieut. T. R. Morse, 1st Bombay European regt., app. to act as assessor and coll. of house tax without the limits of the town of Bombay, and assessor of wheel tax, during abs. of Capt. J. Burrows, on sick leave.

— Assist. Surg. Downes, of the Bengal estab., has been app. dep. assay master in the Mint at this presidency; Assist. Surg. R. Kirk's app. to this situation is accordingly cancelled.

22.—*Attained Rank.* Civil Servants to 2nd Class: Messrs E. H. Townsend, W. C. Andrews, I. W. Langford, N. Kirkland, A. N. Shaw, W. J. Hunter, W. Richardson; date Aug. 15.

— To the 3rd Class. I. M. Davis, W. E. Frere, A. Remington, R. Keays, H. Young, A. Campbell, M. Parkin, A. Bettington; June 6.

— To the 4th Class. H. B. E. Frere, S. Mansfield, A. C. Stuart, J. Buchanan; 23rd Sept. 1812.

24. Lieut. T. R. Morse, assumed charge on the 17th inst. of office of superint. of police at Bombay.

— Capt. Whichelo, assist. com. gen., proceeding to Deccan on sick leave, made over charge of dep. com. gen.'s office to Lieut. D. Milne, sub-assist. com. gen. on 15th inst.

29. The app. of Capt. H. Hobson, 20th N.I. to act as assist. qu.-mast. gen. in Upper Scinde, is cancelled.

Assist. Surg.-J. Peet, placed at disp. of superint. of I.N. for duty in that branch of the serv.

Retired from the Service.—Sept. 10. C. Sims, Esq., from July 21.—16. J. H. Pelly, Esq., from 14th Sept.

Leave of Absence.—Sept. 14. C. G. Prendergast, 1st assist to coll. of Ahmedabad, to pres. prep. to leave on sick cert.; to the Neigherry hills.—Captain H. B. Turner, mint engineer, leave for two months, to visit Mahableschwur Hills, on private affairs.—22. P. Scott, Esq., 1st assist. to coll. of Poona, to Europe, for health.—28. S. Marriott, Esq., two years to Europe, on a furlough allowance of £500 per ann.—Mr. W. C. Bruce, accountant-general, for two months, to sea, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Aug. 30. The Court of Directors have app. the Rev. E. Tyrwhitt, M.A., an assist. chaplain on the Bombay estab.

Sept. 7. The following junior Assistant Chaplains are promoted to Assistant-Chaplains:—Rev. J. N. Allen, Rev. C. Tombs, Rev. T. J. Hogg, and Rev. H. H. Brereton, from dates of their arrival in this country, vacancies then existing in the class of assist. chaplains to that extent.

The Rev. P. Anderson, from 1st of June, 1842, to succeed to the vacancy occasioned by the Rev. Mr. Stackhouse's retirement.

16. Rev. Charles Laing, A.M., to be an assist. chaplain on Bombay estab.; his rank will be determined hereafter.

The Rev. R. Ward having returned to the pres. on 6th inst. by H.C.'s steamer *Berenice*, will resume his duties as junior chaplain from 12th inst.; the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under date 25th Oct. 1841, being cancelled from that date.

Leave of Absence.—Sept. 3. Rev. J. Jackson, chaplain at Ahmednuggur, to Europe, for three years, commencing from 1st October.—23. Rev. J. Stephenson, senior minister of St. Andrew's church, to Europe for three years, and to proceed in steamer which sails on the 1st prox.—The leave of abs. granted to Rev. Dr. Stevenson under date 7th inst. to proceed to Poonah for four months, cancelled.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, August 23.—Lieut. Biggs, art., to proceed immediately to Malligaum, to relieve Lieut. Outhwaite. Lieut. Outhwaite, on being relieved, will join the Guldauze details at Ahmedabad.

Ens. J. Malcolm, attached to 19th N.I., removed to do duty with 2nd Eur. reg. till furth. orders; to join.

25. Ens. Carter to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 12th N.I. during absence of Ens. Russell on sick cert., or till further orders.

Ens. Layard, 19th Bengal N.I., to act as interp. to 1st gr. reg. N.I. from that date till further orders.

Engineers. Lieut. J. J. F. Cruickshank to be capt. and 2nd Lieut. C. F. North to be 1st lieut. in suc. to Foster, dec.; date of rank, 4th June, 1842.

The rank of the under-mentioned assist. surgs., app. by the Court of Directors, having been received, commissions are assigned to them from the date of their departure from Europe, viz.

Medical Establishment.—R. J. Russell, M.D.; date of rank 21th April, 1842. F. A. Richardson; date of rank 2nd May, 1842. J. Peet, ditto.

Ens. Jones, of 22nd N.I., to be staff officer to detachment of that regt. at Dhoolia, consisting of three companies.

27.—Brev. Capt. H. W. Brett, jun. dep. com. of ordnance app. to act as sen. dep. from 28th June last, till the arrival at Pres. of Capt. Grant.

Artillery.—T. B. Stanley, to rank as 2nd lieut., regimental rank 27th May, 1842, army rank 10th June, 1842, app. to regt. of art.

H. M. Douglas, to rank as 2nd lieut., reg. rank 27th June, 1842, army rank 10th June, 1842, app. to regt. of art.

Infantry.—C. T. Aitchison, to rank as ens., reg. rank 14th June, 1842, army rank 10th June, 1842, app. to 2nd reg. Eur. Lt. Inf.

C. Waddington, to rank as ens., ditto ditto, app. to the 17th N.I.

E. S. Leathes, ditto ditto ditto, app. to 21st N.I.

G. O. O'Neill, ditto, army rank 11th June, 1842, app. to 2nd Gr. regt. N.I.

Admitted to the service as cadets of cav. and inf. on this estab. The cadet for cavalry prom. to cornet, and those for infantry to ensigns, leaving dates of their coms. for future adjustment.

Cavalry.—Mr. N. B. Tucker; date of arrival at Bombay, 14th Aug. 1842.

Infantry.—Mr. R. M. D. Delafosse, Mr. J. C. Child, Mr. T. Bromley; 14th Aug. 1842.

Sept. 3.—Assist. Surg. R. Collum, M.D., proceeding to Scinde, app. to med. charge of details of H.M.'s 28th Foot, ordered to Kurrachee by steamer *Zenobia*.

8.—Ens. R. Billamore, lately arrived from England, attached to do duty with 2nd Grenadier N.I., until further orders, and directed to join.

13.—Mr. W. Haughton, cadet for inf., lately arrived from England, is attached to do duty with 19th N.I. until further orders, and directed to join.

List of rank of cadets for the Bombay cavalry and infantry.

For the Cavalry.—To rank from the date of their departure from Falmouth, by the overland route, and in the following order, viz.

E. P. Arthur, *Oriental*, 2nd May; E. F. Moore, ditto, ditto. To rank from date of sailing from Gravesend of ship by which he proceeded, viz. N. B. Tucker, *Rajasthan*, 2nd May.

For the Infantry.—To rank from date of departure from Falmouth by overland route, and in the following order, viz.

J. H. Reynolds, *Tagus*, 2nd July; J. Malcolm, ditto, ditto; G. W. West, *Malabar*, 13th July; S. J. Dalzell, ditto, ditto; R. Cowper, ditto, ditto; H. R. Hathway, *Childe Haroold*, 16th July; J. S. Baird, ditto, ditto.

Sept. 15.—Mr. J. Langston admitted to service as a cadet of inf. on this estab. and prom. to ensign, leaving date of his com. for future adjustment; date of arrival at Bombay, 30th Aug.

Ensign Field to act as adj. to left wing, 6th N.I., from date of separation of left wing from head-quarters, en route to Quetta.

Ensign W. P. Gray, 26th N.I., to act as interp. to left wing 18th N.I., till further orders.

Sept. 16.—Lieut. D. Milne, sub. assist. com. gen., app. to take charge of dep. com. gen.'s office during absence of Capt. Whichelo, on sick cert., or till further orders.

Sept. 17.—Assist. Surg. G. K. Dickinson, now in Deccan, to proceed as early as practicable to Aden, for duty at that station, v. Assist. Surg. Demock, returned on sick cert.

Assist. Surg. J. Peet to do duty with left wing of 2nd Eur. L. Inf. at Bombay till further orders.

Lieut. D. Erskine app. adj. of art. at Candahar from 22nd ult.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. W. Brett app. to act as sec. to Permanent Select Committee of Artillery Officers from 27th June last, till arrival of Major Cochlan, or till further orders.

Lieut. Bailey, art., to act as commissariat officer and in charge of mil. bazaars, Aden, during absence of Capt. M'Intyre proceeding on leave to Bombay, and on responsibility of latter officer.

Sept 19.—Major Gen. J. Morse app. to succeed Major Gen. Willis on general staff of army of this presidency.

Sept. 21.—V. S. Kembal to rank as 2nd lieut. in art., 25th Aug., 1842, in the army 10th June, 1842.

Ensign C. W. Walker, 5th N.I. (light inf.), to act as interp. to H.M.'s 78th Highlanders, till further orders.

The following officer, cadet of season 1826, prom. to brev. rank of capt. from date specified opposite his name:—Lieut. F. Fenwick, 10th N.I., 25th July, 1842.

Lieut. S. J. Lowry, to act as adj. to 14th N.I., during abs. of Brev. Capt. R. D. Stuart, on med. cert. to sea coast, or till further orders.

Sept. 22.—Capt. Tyndall, to act as adj. to N.V.B., during absence of Brev. Capt. Haselwood, on leave to pres.

Admitted to the service as cadets of inf. on this estab. and prom. to ensigns, leaving dates of com. for future adjustment:—

Infantry.—Mr. C. Waddington, date of arrival at Bombay, 6th September, 1842; Mr. W. R. Houghton, do. do.; Mr. R. M. P. Billamore, do. do.

Lieut. S. R. Morse, 1st Bombay Eur. regt. app. to act as superint. of police during abs. of Capt. Burrows on sick leave.

Assist. Surg. Mahaffy to receive med. charge of 11th regt. N.I. from Assist. Surg. Thompson.

Surg. Christie, 19th Bengal N.I. to afford med. aid to detach. H.M.'s 13th L.I. proceeding from Kurrachee to Sukkur.

Assist. Surg. Hudson to proceed to Hursole, and take med. charge of details at that station, during abs. of Assist. Surg. Wallace.

Sept. 26.—With reference to G. O., No. 570, dated 14th inst., the following promotions and postings are made:—

1st Eur. Regt., *Right Wing*.—Ens. F. S. Kempt to be lieut. on the augmentation; date of rank, 16th July, 1842.—*Left Wing*.—Ens. D. Cameron to be lieut., do. do.

2nd Eur. Lt. Inf.—Ensigns W. Campbell and A. F. Campbell to be lieuts., do. do.

1st Grenadier Regt. N.I.—R. M. Johnstone to be lieut., do. do.

2nd Grenadier Regt. N.I.—T. Jermyn to be lieut., do. do.

2nd N.I.—G. F. Barra to be lieut., do. do.

4th Regt. N.I. (*Rifle Corps*).—A. R. Manson to be lieut., do. do.

5th N.I. (*Lt. Inf.*)—H. N. Robertson, to be lieut., do. do.

6th N.I.—J. A. S. Faulkner, to be lieut., do. do.

7th N.I.—F. G. Green, to be lieut., do. do.

Sept. 26.—8th N.I.—E. Thomson, to be lieut., do. do.

9th N.I.—J. Pyke, to be lieut., do. do.

10th N.I.—J. C. Coley, to be lieut., do. do.

11th N.I.—W. F. Anderson, to be lieut., do. do.

12th N.I.—E. L. Russell, to be lieut., do. do.

13th N.I.—C. D. Ducat, to be lieut., do. do.

14th N.I.—H. Weston, to be lieut., do. do.

15th N.I.—F. Levien, to be lieut., do. do.

16th N.I.—J. L. Evans, to be lieut., do. do.

17th N.I.—G. J. Young, to be lieut., do. do.

18th N.I.—J. J. Coombe, to be lieut., do. do.

19th N.I.—P. M. Briggs, to be lieut., do. do.

20th N.I.—R. M. Hammond, to be lieut., do. do.

21st N.I.—A. P. Barker, to be lieut., do. do.

22nd N.I.—W. S. Jones, to be lieut., do. do.

23rd N.I. (*Lt. Inf.*)—J. Peyton, to be lieut., do. do.

24th N.I.—J. Shrigley, to be lieut., do. do.

25th N.I.—G. Mayor, to be lieut., do. do.

26th N.I.—W. B. Gray, to be lieut., do. do.

The undermentioned officers to be ranked from the dates specified after their names, and posted to regiments to fill existing vacancies:—Cavalry, E. P. Arthur, to rank as cornet, in the reg. 2nd May, 1842, in the army, 2nd May, 1842, app. to 1st reg. Lt. C.; E. F. Moore, ditto, ditto, ditto; N. B. Tucker, ditto, ditto, ditto.—Infantry, W. Mainwaring and S. Bolton, to rank as ensigns in reg. 16th July, 1842, in the army 11th June, 1842, app. to 22nd reg. N.I.; J. Thacker, ditto, ditto, 3rd ditto; T. Bromley, ditto, ditto, 15th ditto; J. A. Child, ditto, ditto, 12th ditto; M. J. Soppet, ditto, ditto, 26th ditto; R. M. D. Delafosse, ditto, ditto, 4th ditto; J. Langston, ditto, ditto, 19th ditto; C. T. Palin, ditto, ditto, 16th ditto; W. Soames, ditto, ditto, 1st Eur. reg.; F. Phillips, ditto, ditto, 5th N. I.; W. Miles, ditto, ditto, 2nd Eur. Lt. Inf.; H. Bruce, ditto, ditto, 7th N.I.; J. A. Collier, ditto, ditto, 9th ditto; A. B. Church, ditto, ditto, 1st Gr. reg. N.I.; P. W. Hewett, ditto, ditto, 6th reg. N.I.; C. M. W. James, ditto, ditto, 2nd reg. Eur. Lt. Inf.; C. Thompson, ditto, ditto, 18th N.I.; R. F. Burton, ditto, ditto, 14th ditto; F. E. Francis, ditto, 24th ditto, 17th ditto; J. H. Reynolds, ditto, 2nd July 13th ditto; J. Malcolm, ditto, ditto, 21st ditto; G. W. West, ditto, 13th ditto, 8th ditto; S. J. Dalzell, ditto, ditto, 1st Eur. reg.; R. Cowpar, ditto, ditto, 11th N.I.; H. R. Hathway, ditto, 16th ditto, 23rd ditto; J. S. Baird, ditto, ditto, 10th ditto.

Head-Quarters, &c., Aug. 25.—Assist. Surg. R. Collum, dep. med. storckeeper, at Sukkur, having been reported fit for duty, to join.

27. Major General Sir Charles J. Napier, x.c.b., will repair to the Presidency, to assume command assigned him, delivering over temp. command of Poona division of the army to the next senior officer.

30. Cornet N. B. Tucker, lately arrived from England, to do duty with h. q. of horse brigade at Poona, till further orders, to join.

Assist. Surg. G. Shaw, m.d., lately transferred from marine dept., placed at disposal of superint. surg. at Poona, for general duty.

31. Assist. Surg. G. Maitland, and J. Peel, app. to do duty, the former with h. q. of H. M.'s 28th Regt., in Fort George Barracks, and the latter with detachment of the same regiment, quartered in Town Barracks, and are directed to join forthwith.

Assist. Surg. T. J. Young, attached to do duty in Native Gen. Hospital, v. Maitland.

Mr. J. Langston, cadet for inf., lately arrived from England, to do duty with 19th N.I., till further orders, to join.

Sept. 9. Assist. Surgeons T. J. Young, and J. C. Trestrail, to proceed to Ahmedabad for general duty, under superint. surgeon N. W. D. Guzerat.

Assist. Surg. M. Style, W. J. Stuart and K. J. Russell, to proceed to Kurrachee by the earliest opportunity, for general duty, under superint. surgeons of Scinde field force.

13. Major J. Saunders, 15th N.I., having been reported fit for duty, to proceed and join his corps in Scinde.

Assist. Surg. Nicholson, to take med. charge of 14th N.I., and detachment of Goulundaue batt., during abs. of Surgeon Lush, on field service, or till further orders.

Assist. Surg. F. Manisty, attached to 15th N.I., to take med. charge of staff, at that station, and Assist. Surg. McGrath, of her M.'s 22nd regt., to take med. charge of 17th N.I., consequent on departure of Assist. Surg. Hamilton, to Presidency, on med. cert.

Sept. 20.—Assist. Surg. G. Shaw, M.D., now on duty at Poona, and T. J. Young and J. C. Trestrail, at present under orders for Guzerat, to proceed to Kurrachee by the earliest opportunity, for gen. duty, under the office, superint. surg. in Scinde.

Assist. Surg. S. M. Pelly and C. T. Weston, M.D., to proceed to Ahmedabad for gen. duty, v. Assist. Surgs. Young and Trestrail.

Assist. Surg. J. Cramond, 4th tr. horse art., to proceed forthwith to Deesa, and join his troop at that station.

Assist. Surg. Cullum to take med. charge of detach. of H.M. 22nd regt. proceeding from that station to Sukkur, from 17th inst.

21.—*Regt of Artillery*. Lieut. C. B. Fuller to be lieut., v. Kennett, resigned H.C. service; date of rank, 25th Aug. 1842.

Retired from the Service.—Aug. 25. Lieut. G. P. Kennett, art.—Sept. 13. Lieut. J. G. Forbes, 23rd N.I., assist. to superint. of revenue survey and assessment in the Deccan.—22. Surg. J. Howison, med. estab., from 1st prox.

Returned to duty.—Aug. 27. Lieut. M. Wyllie, 8th N.I.—31. Cornet G. J. B. Tucker, of the 1st Madras I.C., being reported fit for duty, to join his station.—Sept. 22. Capt. H. C. Morse, 8th N.I., date Sept. 6; Lieut. A. Raitt, 16th N.I., ditto.

Examination.—Sept. 22. Assist. Surg. G. M. Ogilvie passed the examination in the Hindoostanee language prescribed by the regulations.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Aug. 25. Mr. R. White, late lieut., now of the Pension Estab., for three years. The leave granted in G. O. of the 6th inst. to Lieut. A. W. Lucas, 7th N.I., to proceed to Europe for health, is cancelled, and he is allowed a furlough to the Neilgherries.—Sept. 17. Lieut. M. Wyllie, 8th N.I., for three years.—26. Lieut. J. D. Leckie, 22nd N.I., for three years.—Lieut. T. Postans, 15th N.I. for health.

To the Neilgherries.—Sept. 2. Lieut. R. Mackenzie, one year, health.—20. Lieut. H. Jones, 12th N.I., ditto.—21. The leave to Maj. R. Bulkley, 20th N.I., extended to Oct. 14th, 1843, for health.—The leave to Capt. W. Russell, 18th M.N.I., extended to 28th March, 1843, for health.

To Poona.—Aug. 30. Lieut E. Bowen from 18th Aug. to 31st Dec. in ext. to remain at Poona till opening of season will enable him to rejoin his reg. at Mhow.

To Kulladgee.—Aug. 23. Lieut. E. Keven, from 30th Nov. to 5th Jan. 1843, to join his reg.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Sept. 10. Mr. T. E. Lewis, a volunteer for the Indian Navy, arrived at the presidency per *Berkshire*, on the 30th ult.

15. Mr. R. W. Whish, a volunteer for the Indian Navy, arrived at the pres. on 7th inst., by the steamer *Berenice*.

Lieut. Suart, assist. to the Mint Engineer, is appointed to superintend the building of the new factory in the Dock Yard, during the absence of Capt. H. B. Turner on sick certificate and on Capt. Turner's responsibility.

26. Mr. Midshipman Thomas suspended from H. C. service until the pleasure of Hon. Court of Directors, regarding him, shall be made known.

Leave of Absence.—Sept. 23. Lieut G. N. Wolaston, to Europe, for health.

Retired from the Service.—Sept. 23. Mr. Midshipman Brockman, Aug. 23.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 28.—Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—29. *Lord Lyndoch*, from London.—30. *Berkshire*, from London; *Madonna*, from Glasgow; *Edward*, from Newcastle; *Arab*, from Sydney; *Guznee*, from Zanzibar; *Victory*, from Liverpool.—31. *Seringapatam*, from Mauritius.—SEPT. 1. *Castle Huntley*, from China.—2. *Margaret*, from London; *Bencoolen*, from Sydney.—3. *Harlequin*, from China.—5. *Braemar*, from Bussorah.—6. E. I. C.'s steamer *Berenice*, from Suez.—7. H. C. S. *Semiramis*, from Aden.—9. *William and Ann*, from Hull.—14. E. I. C.'s steamer *Zenobia*, from Kurrachee.—18. *Ann*, from Bushire.—19. *Good Success*, from Siam; *Providence*, from Aden.—22. *Sir Herbert Compton*, from China.—26. *Ariadne*, from Greenock; *Eleanor*, from Liverpool; *John Auld*, from Greenock; *Seaforth*, from Colombo.—29. *Orleana*, from Hobart Town; *Eliza Stewart*, from London; *Walker*, from Marseilles.—*Leonard Dobbin*, from Liverpool.

Departures.

AUG. 25. *Victoria*, for China.—29. H. C. steamer *Victoria*, for Aden.—Sept. 6. *Quintin Leitch*, for China.—8. *Columbus*, for China.—10. *Ramsay*, for London.—11. *Maid*, for Persian Gulf.—13. *Lady Leith*, for China; *Belvidere*, for Macao; H. M. S. *Syren*, for Madras; *Tory*, for Calcutta.—14. *Eliza*, for Singapore.—18. *Braemer*, for Calcutta.—22. *Mayaram Dayaram*, for Aden.—23. *Amy*, for London.—25. *Stalkart*, for Colombo; *Ann*, for Calcutta.

Freights to London and Liverpool, (Oct. 1)—Sugar £2 to £2 2s. per ton of 20 cwt; Saltpetre £2 to £2 2s. ditto; Rice £2 ditto; Oil Seeds £2 to £2 2s. ditto; Hides £2 per ton of 50 cubic feet; Rum £2 5s. to £2 10s. per ton of 4 hogsheads; Shell-lac, Lac-dye £2 per ton of 50 cubic feet; Hemp and Jute £2 per ton of 5 bales; Indigo £3 to £3 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet; Silk piece goods £3 to £3 5s. ditto; Raw Silk £3 to £3 10 per ton of 10 cwt.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 8. At Dharwar, the wife of Mr. Apothecary D. Carvalho, Bombay establishment, daughter.

Aug. 18. On board the *Mayaram Dayaram*, the lady of Capt. C. Puddicombe, daughter.

22. At Kaira, the lady of Nugent Kirkland, Esq., C.S., son.

— The lady of C. S. Mercer, Esq., H. M.'s 94th regiment, eldest son of Col. Mercer, commandant of Royal Marines, of the county Down, son.

24. At Ahmednugger, the lady of J. D. Campbell, Esq., artillery, son.

28. At Mazagon, the wife of Mr. E. L. Bennett, son.

31. On the Esplanade, the lady of Capt. Wetherall, H.M.'s 41st regt., daughter.

Sept. 1. At Upper Colaba, the wife of Mr. Henry Steele, master attendant's department, daughter.

6. At Poonah, the wife of Mr. J. Lodge, master of the Indo-British School, daughter.

— At the Presidency, the lady of Capt. Robert Taylor, 2nd light cavalry, daughter.

10. At Bombay, the wife of Mr. A. Willard, daughter (still-born).

12. At Mazagon, the wife of Mr. A. D. Fallon, son.

— At Ahmedabad, the wife of Mr. T. Blodwell, ordnance department, son.

13. The lady of S. Crawford, Esq., daughter.

16. At Tardeo, Mrs. Dr. Campbell, son.

18. At Colaba, the lady of Lieut. J. W. Young, I.N., daughter.

— At Mazagon, the lady of William Crawford, Esq., barrister-at-law, son.

19. At Surat, the lady of W. M. Boyce, Esq., I.N., daughter.

21. At Bhyulla, Mrs. A. C. Cumins, son.

24. At Poonah, the lady of Capt. J. R. Hebbert, 2nd E.L.I., son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 4. At Hanskali, Lieut. Henry W. Hough, of H.M.'s 50th regt. youngest son of the late Col. R. Hough, military auditor general, Bombay, to Charlotte, third daughter of Alfred Oran, Esq.

— At Colabah, Richard James Jehan, Esq., assistant surgeon, to Maria Anne, relict of the late G. W. Hessing, Esq., H.M.'s 41st regt.

Sept. 20. Mr. John Sprague to Miss Mary Cassidy.

DEATHS.

July 11. At Aden, of fever, Major Darley, of H.M.'s 17th Foot.

Aug. 5. At Mozufferpore, Mary Lucretia, youngest child of G. D. Wilkins, Esq., civil service, aged one year.

6. At Ferozepore, Lieut. H. M. Travers, 8th regt. N.I. attached to the 1st Light Infantry battalion.

12. At Aurangabad, Helen Jemima, youngest daughter of Mr. Sub-Assistant-Surgeon S. Bayley, Nizam's army, aged one year.

15. At Loodianah, Major C. Andrews, commanding 2nd Light Infantry batt.

24. At Sholapoor, Lieut.-Col. Richard James, 1st Light Cavalry.

Sept. 1. At sea, James Shaw, Esq., civil service, acting judge in the Sudder Dewany Adawlut.

2. Peter Thurlow, infant son of Capt. W. H. Godfrey, 17th regt. N.I., aged ten months.

6. At Bombay, Susan Maxwell, wife of Mr. J. Coward, aged 37.

- Sept. 7. Mr. William Price, aged 23.
 8. At sea, of cholera, on board the H. C.'s steamer *Zenobia*, Mr. Jorge Comerie, chief engineer.
 12. At Quettah, Lieut. Hammersley, of the Bengal army.
 13. At the village of Taloor, Lieut. R. Adamson, of the 35th N. I.
 17. At Poona, Anne, wife of P. Scott, Esq., Company's service.
 19. Mr. Fitzroy, deputy sheriff.
 23. In the fort, Nelson Burstal, Esq., commanding the barque *Echo*, aged 17.
 28. J. MacAdam, Esq., physician general. He was on the eve of returning to his native country, after a long and honourable career in India.

Ceylon.

BIRTH.

July 20. At Kaigalle, Mrs. P. A. Vandewall, son.

Singapore.

DEATHS.

- May 31. Capt. J. F. Leslie, 13th N. I.
 June 2. On board H. M.'s brig *Harlequin*, Lord Clinton, 2nd-lieut. of that vessel, from fever, during the passage from Singapore to China.
 July 17. Mr. F. A. Haynes.
 29. Thos. Jarrett, Esq., late editor of the *Singapore Free Press*, aged 32.
 Aug. 6. Mr. W. Hewetson, aged 42.
 10. Mr. Henry Stanley, of the firm of Burn and Co., of Calcutta, aged 28.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Canton.—July 10. *Nantasket* (U.S.), from Bombay.—12. *Raymond*, from London; *Gulnare*, and *Peruvian*, both from Liverpool; H. M. B. *Wolverine*, from Cape.—15. *Anna Maria*, from London.

Departures from ditto.—July 1. *John Horton*, for Liverpool.—2. *Mary Imrie*, for London; *Harlequin*, for Bombay.—3. *Bengulee*, for London.—12. *Crest*, for London.—14. *Rob Roy*, for Calcutta.—15. *John Christian*, for Liverpool.—16. *Gratitude*, for London.—17. *Token*, for Bombay.—18. *Niagara*, for London.

Freights.—£5 per ton at Whampoa, and at Macao £4. 4s. to £4. 10s.

DEATHS.

- May 22. At Macao, Capt. A. Paterson, of the *Lady Hayes*.
 29. At Tinghae, in the island of Chusan, Capt. Campbell, H. M.'s 55th, from the effects of a wound received at the attack on Chapoo.
 July 21. Near Chuenpee, on his passage to Whampoa, Capt. Turner, of the *Angola* schooner. He was knocked overboard and drowned.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—June 9. *London*, from Falmouth; *Laidmans*, and *Elvira*, both from Liverpool.—13. *Java*, from Bordeaux; *Midas*, from London.—16. *Flora Kerr*, from Sydney.—July 27. *Lütherland*, from Liverpool.—Aug. 5. *Delhi*, and *Palestine*, from Liverpool; *Auckland*, from New Zealand.

Manilla.

Arrival at Manilla.—May 14. *Ceylon*, from Macao.
Departures from ditto.—May 14. *Ceylon* (loading), for Cowes; *Dawson* (loading), and *Achilles*, both for Sydney.

Cape of Good Hope.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

CONDUCT OF THE TROOPS AT PORT NATAL.

Head-Quarters, Cape Town, July 19, 1812.—The Commander-in-Chief has great satisfaction in announcing to the troops of this command, the complete success of the detachment of her Majesty's troops, sent under Lieut. Col. Cloete, to reinforce Capt. Smith, 27th regt., and to relieve that officer and his gallant band, from their perilous situation, as well as to take the port of Natal. These objects have been obtained by the gallantry and determination of British officers and soldiers, assisted and gallantly supported by the officers and ship's company of her Majesty's ship *Southampton*, under Capt. Ogle; a combined force which the insurgent Boers could not withstand one moment, having fled as soon as the troops landed, thus shewing the impossibility of these rebellious subjects of her Majesty being able to stand against the united loyalty and bravery of British soldiers and sailors.

2. The Commander-in-Chief takes this opportunity of thanking Lieut. Col. Cloete, commanding; Major D'Urban, second in command; Lieut. Maclean, commanding Royal Artillery; and the rest of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the expedition; including Capt. Durnford, 27th regt., and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the detachment under his orders, sent by Colonel Hare from Port Elizabeth, for their spirited and gallant conduct, as reported by Lieut. Col. Cloete.

3. The Commander-in-Chief deems it his especial duty to call the attention of the troops under his command to the admirable conduct of Capt. Smith, 27th regt., and the whole of the officers, the heads of departments, the non-commissioned officers, and privates of the detachment under that officer's command, consisting of two companies of the 27th regt., and parties of the artillery, royal sappers and miners, and Cape mounted riflemen—the firmness, excellent discipline, and gallantry, displayed by that little band of British soldiers and their commander, under a constant and heavy fire from the insurgent Boers; as well as the severe privations they endured for one month previous to their relief by the force under Lieut. Col. Cloete, is a fresh proof of the indomitable courage and loyalty which animates the breast of the British soldier, and will shew the rebel Boers the folly and hopelessness of their being able to withstand the power of the British Government.

4. The Commander-in-Chief also takes this opportunity of thanking Capt. Ogle, Commander Hill, and the officers and sailors, as well as Lieut. Col. Hughes and the Royal Marines of her Majesty's ship *Southampton*, for the kindness shewn by them to the troops while on board, and their gallant and active co-operation in the landing.

5. The Commander-in-Chief feels assured that the troops will, equally with himself, lament the loss of Lieut. Wyatt, Royal Artillery, and Ensign Prior, 27th regt., and all their brave comrades who have fallen by the fire of the insurgents, in their various attacks against Capt. Smith's camp; but as they lived good soldiers, so have they gallantly died doing their duty as loyal subjects and faithful Christians.

(Signed) GEO. NAPIER, Capt., Act. Dep. Quarter Master General.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—July 24. *Harlequin*, from London.—29. H.M.S. *Le Prevoyante*, from Bourbon.—31. H.M.S. *Isis*, from Port Natal.—Aug. 4. *Lively*, from Deal.—5. *Lily*, from Port Natal.—6. *Arrow*, from Rio.—10. *Neptune*, from Deal.

Departures.—July 31. *Zoe*, for Mauritius.—Aug. 1. *Prince Albert*, for Singapore.—5. *Sultana*, for London.—6. *Samson*, for Mauritius. 7. *Royal Admiral*, for V.D. Land.—11. *Mary Stuart*, for Mauritius.

BIRTHS.

June 24. At Stanhope House, Cape Town, Mrs. H. Watson, daughter.

July. At Cape Town, the lady of — Rohde, Esq., Madras C.S., daughter.

10. At Graham's Town, the lady of Capt. Donovan, Cape mounted rifles, son.

MARRIAGES.

March 30. At Sydney, A. Hodgson, Esq., son of the Rev. E. Hodgson, vicar of Rickmansworth, Herts, to Eliza, daughter of Sir J. Dowling, chief justice of New South Wales.

May 9. At Graham's Town, Mr. R. Blackbeard to Charlotte, daughter of Mr. J. Testard.

16. At Cape Town, Mr. B. Jefferson to Miss M. Bedorell.

17. At Graaf Reinet, Mr. W. C. Botha to Mrs. Muller, the widow of the late Dr. Perry.

June 8. At Uitenhage, the Rev. A. Rous to Miss C. Vau.

9. At Cape Town, Lieut. R. M. Taylor, H.M. 25th Foot, to Miss E. F. Garland.

— At Cape Town, Mr. H. Van Lier Kuys to Miss A. Green.

20. At Rondebosch, Mr. T. R. Butler to Miss F. Pieterse.

July 4. At Cradock, Graham's Town, Mr. C. A. Maynard to Miss J. McLeod.

11. At Cape Town, Mr. R. L. Howarth to Miss J. F. Smith.

Aug. 6. At Cape Town, H. Bickersteth, Esq., to Miss J. S. Boswell.

DEATHS.

May 10. At Wynberg, the wife of Mr. J. Morris, sen.

22. At Cape Town, Mr. E. Broderidge.

23. At Stellenbosch, Mr. J. F. Heynon, of Bristol.

June 5. At Cape Town, the wife of Mr. W. H. Jerram.

12. At Cape Town, the wife of Mr. J. Cairncross.

14. At Fort Beaufort, Major E. Moulesworth, barrack-master, aged 63.

17. At Cape Town, Mrs. F. Tax, aged *one hundred and four years*.

26. At Cape Town, Mr. J. Fell, sen.

July 5. At Cape Town, Mrs. S. Sanders.

7. At Cape Town, the wife of A. Watson, Esq., Ceylon Rifles.

12. At Cradock, Graham's Town, Mr. C. H. M. Comb.

18. At the new military hospital, Cape Town, Staff Assist. Surg. Ross, aged 37.

20. At Cape Town, W. G. Mackenzie, lieut. col. Bengal army, aged 57.

21. At Balfour, Graham's Town, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. W. Thomson, minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, Kat River settlement.

Aug. 1. At Cape Town, Mrs. A. Forrest, aged 32.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALASIA.

The Report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners contains the following remarks upon the leading circumstances of the emigration that has been going on to the different Australasian colonies:—

New South Wales.—"The free emigration to New South Wales has been entirely suspended since the month of November last, from the want of funds, nor can it at present be stated when it will be renewed. The permissions granted by the local government for the introduction of emigrants had been acted upon more rapidly, and to a much greater extent, than had been anticipated. It is an opinion, that has been often expressed by the local authorities, that an annual emigration of from 8,000 to 10,000 persons is sufficient to meet the demand for labour in the colony; but in the course of last year, up to the time when we received the authority of the Secretary of State to prohibit, by notice in the *Gazette*, the sailing of any more ships, 22,752 persons proceeded to the colony. We fear that such irregularities are inherent in the bounty system. Persons who receive the permissions are not bound to act upon them, and will only send the emigrants when it may seem best suited to their interest. It may, therefore, happen that the local government, influenced by a large amount of land sales at a particular period, and feeling the great uncertainty what proportion of its permissions will have any practical effect, may grant them in profusion; they may arrive in this country at a time when shipping can be cheaply

procured, and when it may consequently be profitable to send out vast numbers of emigrants without delay; and these emigrants will arrive in the colony at a time when the revenue from sales of land is no longer accruing, and when commercial distress has diminished the demand for labour. When all these circumstances are combined, the system cannot fail to cause the financial embarrassment which has recently occurred in New South Wales. We may here remark, that by a report from a committee of the Legislative Council, recently received, we learn that an effect had been produced upon the price of labour by the introduction of so many fresh labourers during the past year. The average rate of wages for shepherds and labourers, as compared with the average rate in 1839 and 1849, had been reduced £3 per annum. This is the first time we have noticed the report of such a circumstance from the Australian colonies. Wages, in fact, often appear to have risen after the arrival of emigrant ships, partly, it may be supposed, from the competition excited among the employers, and partly from the fact that the wants of the newly-arrived labourers cause a fresh demand upon the labour already in the colony."

Van Diemen's Land.—"It is with much satisfaction that we have to mention, that free emigration has again commenced to Van Diemen's Land, after being suspended for a considerable period. A fund applicable to defraying the expense of it has accrued from the sales and rents of the public lands, and at the same time a strong desire has been expressed on the part of the settlers for the introduction of fresh labour. The evil, therefore, which was formerly apprehended, of the emigration of labourers to the neighbouring colonies from want of sufficient employment, should they be introduced into Van Diemen's Land, will not, we should hope, occur. To some parts of the bounty system, which, upon the recommencement of the emigration, has been established, we have felt obliged to object—to that, for instance, which required that the labourers introduced should have bound themselves, while yet in this country, to masters in the colony for a period of three years. We were afraid that disappointment and dissatisfaction to both parties were likely to result from engagements thus formed, in entire ignorance of all the circumstances which in prudence ought to have been considered. Another objectionable part was, that no security had been taken for the introduction of an equal number of both sexes. A considerable excess of males has already taken place in the colony since the system has been in operation. Having pointed out those and some other minor evils, we have obtained permission to adopt measures for preventing their recurrence in future, so long as the system continues. It has, however, been announced to the Governor, that it is not the intention of her Majesty's Government that it should be continued longer than is required by existing engagements. We have received your lordship's sanction to despatch some ships under our own management to this colony, and up to the present time have acted upon the authority to the extent of three vessels. An important and comprehensive report has been received from the Committee of Council on Emigration, and we shall endeavour to make our selection of labourers in conformity with their suggestions."

Western Australia.—"To Western Australia an emigration, supported by funds raised within the colony, has for the first time been commenced. A sum of £3,500 has already been placed at our disposal on account of this colony, by means of which we have been enabled to send one ship, and have only for a time deferred expending the remainder, in consequence of the warning which has been received from the Governor against the too rapid introduction of labour into a colony where there is no large accumulation of capital applicable to its remuneration. We should mention that, during the past year, a private individual took out nearly 100 male and female emigrants, the expense of whose introduction was to be repaid by grants of land according to a scale formerly established in the colony; and, as we have already said, the Western Australian Company are allowed to expend the purchase-money for the land they buy of the Government in sending out emigrants to the settlement which they have formed in the colony."

New Zealand.—"To New Zealand the chief emigration, as above mentioned, has

been going on, under the management of the New Zealand Company, subject to the superintendence and control of this commission. From the period when that duty devolved on us, applications and certificates for between 3,000 and 4,000 individuals, whom they had selected for emigration, have been received by us for examination and approval. In the course of the present year, also, accounts having arrived of the large amounts which had been realized at the first Government land sales in New Zealand, we received your lordship's authority to expend £12,000 in the despatch of vessels with emigrants to the colony. We have as yet sent two ships, which we engaged to sail from the Clyde. The emigrants were selected chiefly from Paisley and its neighbourhood, for we understood it was the wish of her Majesty's Government to relieve, if possible, by emigration, the distress which prevails in that part of the country, and we accordingly despatched an experienced officer thither, in whose zeal and ability we had reliance, strictly enjoining him, however, to forward to us the application of no person who was not suitable to the wants of the colony. The greatest difficulty, however, was in the end experienced in completely filling the ships. Many of the applicants were unfit, and few who were eligible were willing to go; and, in the end, even some emigrants who had embarked at Liverpool for America, and who had been compelled to put into Greenock, were taken on board the vessels, in order to complete their numbers.

"We may mention that the leading principles upon which we select the emigrants who are forwarded in the ships engaged by our board are, that their trades and occupations should be suited to the wants of the colonies; that their ages should be such that their labour may be available to the colonies for some years to come; that their families be not too numerous, both on account of the objections to them by colonial employers, and also because mortality is so likely to arise amongst young children on the voyage; that unmarried females should go under proper protection; and lastly, that the sexes should be in equal proportions. It is possible that our selections would be more acceptable to the colonists if we could include among them a greater number of single men; but the extent of the disproportion of the sexes in the Australian colonies is already so great, that it probably ought on no account to be increased. By an analysis we have made of the latest returns which have been received, it appears that in New South Wales the proportion of free women to free men is as three to four and a half; of convict women to convict men, as three to twenty-three: in Van Diemen's Land, of free women to free men, as three to four; of convict women to convict men, as three to twenty-two: in Western Australia, of women to men three to five."

BABOO DWARKANATH TAGORE.

The following correspondence has taken place between the Court of Directors and this distinguished native of India:

"East India-house, October 21.

"Sir,—On the occasion of your return to your native country, the Court of Directors of the East-India Company are desirous of presenting you with a testimonial of their esteem, and of the approbation with which they regard the public benefits conferred by you upon British India, by the liberal encouragement you have afforded to the diffusion of education, and to the introduction of the arts and sciences, and by the generous support you have given to the charitable institutions of Calcutta; whether established for the relief of the Hindoo or of the British community. The Court trust that the noble course which you have pursued will have the effect of contributing to the accomplishment of that object which it has ever been their anxious desire to promote, viz., the identification of the feelings and interests of the native and European population committed to their government, and thus strengthening the bonds which unite India with Great Britain.

"Impressed with these sentiments, the Court request your acceptance of a gold medal, for the preparation of which they have given the necessary instructions. In making this communication on their behalf, permit us to assure you of the satisfac-

tion which we derive from being the medium of conveying the Court's feelings and wishes, in which we most fully participate, and to express our sincere hope that your visit to this country has been productive to you of much gratification, and that your future career may be marked by happiness and prosperity. We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servants,

"J. L. LUSHINGTON,
"JOHN COTTON."

"Dwarkanauth Tagore."

"Paris, 25th October, 1842.

"Gentlemen,—I have received, with a pride and pleasure I cannot find words to express, the letter with which you have honoured me. If my efforts to promote the improvements of my countrymen, and the welfare of my native land, had been attended by suffering, privation, or evil to myself, I should have sought no higher recompense than the flattering opinion the Honourable the Court of Directors have been pleased to express of my conduct, and the gratifying testimonial of that opinion to which you advert, and which I shall be proud to wear. I repeat, that, if distress and danger had beset my path, I should have considered myself more than rewarded by the distinguished honour now conferred upon me; but I felt with confidence, and not less with gratitude, that, under the just and liberal rule of the Honourable Court, an honest citizen seeking to improve the condition of his country by legal and not unworthy means had everything to hope for, and nothing to apprehend. I have worked in my humble sphere under a firm conviction that the happiness of India is best secured by her connexion with your own great and glorious country, and that the more the people of that vast empire were enlightened, the more sensible they would become of the invincible power of the protecting state, and of the excellence of a government, whose pure and benevolent intentions, whose noble solicitude for the welfare and improvement of the millions committed by Providence to its charge, may challenge the admiration of the wide world. To yourselves, gentlemen, allow me to offer my unfeigned thanks for the manner in which you have communicated the gracious sentiments and intentions of the Honourable Court. The honour, so great in itself, has been doubly acceptable by the terms in which your kindness conveyed it. Indeed, if I might be allowed, I would solicit permission to present my humble and grateful acknowledgments to the Honourable Court individually, as well as collectively, for this generous hospitality, delicate courtesy, and unvaried goodness, which I shall not cease to remember with gratitude while I live. I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

"Dwarkanauth Tagore."

On the 15th October, this gentleman left England for France *en route* for India, whither he proceeds by the present overland mail, carrying with him the respect and good wishes of all who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Previously to his departure, he was admitted to a special interview with her Majesty and his royal highness Prince Albert at Windsor Castle, to take leave prior to his departure for Paris. The conduct of the Queen and her royal Consort was on the occasion marked by peculiar kindness; and her Majesty signified her gracious intention of presenting Dwarkanauth Tagore with her portrait, accompanied by one of the prince. He had also an audience of Lord Fitzgerald, President of the Board of Control, at which the noble lord delivered, by command of her Majesty the Queen, a gold medal, as a special mark of her Majesty's royal favour, and her high appreciation of his public and private worth. The noble president accompanied the presentation by a complimentary address, distinguished by the kindest feeling and the most enlightened regard for the interests of the great empire with whose prosperity Dwarkanauth Tagore is identified.

On the 28th October, the Baboo was received by the King of the French, when his Majesty was graciously pleased to dispense with the usual court etiquette, and admit him into his family circle. After introducing the illustrious Oriental to her Majesty the Queen, to the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Duke and Duchess

of Nemours, and the Princess Clementine, the King led his guest through the various apartments of the palace, which was specially lit up for the occasion. The King during the evening conversed very fully on the condition of India and the present state of Indian affairs, and was pleased to express a wish that his distinguished guest would renew his visit to France, which he promised to do in the course of the winter of 1843.

This gentleman, in one of his letters to friends in India (which, as usual, are published there), thus speaks of his first impressions of London:—"I have not yet seen any thing of London, except the Houses of Lords and Commons, and the East-India House, and I do not anticipate seeing much till the end of July. As to the weather, you will be surprised to hear that the sun has followed me from Bengal. I have actually had recourse here to the hand punkah. As to rain and change of weather, I have been most agreeably disappointed. If this is the weather, I do not think any one could spend his life in a better climate. With operas and theatres I need not tell you how much I have been gratified. The beauty of the ladies in England puts me in mind of the fairy tales. What I read in my younger days in the Persian tales, I begin to see in London. If a man has wealth, this is the country to enjoy it in. I was at Westminster Abbey this afternoon. The solemnity of the sermon and prayers, with the singing and organ, was most imposing. I have seen some noblemen's gardens, and you may write any thing you like about my garden now; I have completely given it up."

MISCELLANEOUS.

We take some shame to ourselves for having so long delayed a notice of an exhibition in this metropolis, the merits of which we have some means of appreciating, and which we do not hesitate to characterize as highly deserving of public attention. We refer to the "Chinese Collection," the fruit of many years industrious and judicious efforts on the part of Mr. Nathan Dunn, an American merchant in China, who availed himself of the very favourable opportunities he possessed there to accumulate the most perfect specimens of the costumes, the manners, the domestic habits, the arts, and sciences, the literature, the trade—in fact, of the whole system of civilization of the Chinese nation, which throws more light upon the character and institutions of that peculiar people than could be gained by the closest study of books, or even by a transient residence amongst them. The visitor enters a superb saloon, 225 feet by 50, and finds himself suddenly transported, as it were, into China. Every object around, the figures on either hand, in their appropriate costumes; the lanterns, the implements, the inscriptions—all persuade him that he is really mingling with the various ranks of the "Celestial Empire of the Middle." There are complete fac-similes of Chinese shops—a silk mercer's and a retail Chinaware vendor's—the former (the house being of two stories) exhibits the proprietor behind his counter, making calculations with the *swan-pan*, or counting-board; a purchaser examining goods; an acquaintance "just dropped in" to chat; a beggar at the door; a clerk entering the purchases; a servant in a back-parlour preparing breakfast: all the figures the size of life. On the doorpost of the Chinaware shop hangs a tablet, with the inscription *Tang-ne, mēn-tsin*, "priests and beggars are not allowed to enter!" In other parts of the saloon are cases, or rather glazed rooms, appropriately furnished, exhibiting the various ranks and classes of China in their proper dresses and ornaments—mandarins of the different orders; priests of Fāh and Taou, in canonicals; gentlemen; literati; warriors; ladies; servants and slaves; actors performing a play; mechanics at their occupations, &c. A Chinese gentleman is conveyed along a street in a palanquin, with attendants. A superb pavilion of a summer residence, the size of a large apartment, shews the formalities of receiving visits, conversation, &c. Models of junks; specimens of all the various tools, manufactures, productions, and knick-knackery of China; the furniture, decorations, books, visiting cards; the apparel and furniture; the paintings and drawings (of exquisite beauty); the idols and religious implements, are elegantly arranged on all sides. In short, there

is nothing wanting to give the visitor a complete idea of what the Chinese really are, and the result will be to raise them to a much higher degree in the estimation of Europeans than our prejudices have hitherto permitted them to attain. We should add, that every article in the collection, even the well-executed portraits in oil of the hong merchants, is the work of Chinese artists; and that there is nothing in the Collection which can offend the chastest eye.

It is now confidently stated that the arrangements which have been pending for some time between Lord Lowther, the Postmaster-General, and the Austrian Director-General, for the transmission of the overland mail from India, *viâ* Suez and Alexandria, by way of Trieste, Vienna, Hamburg, and Ostend, have been concluded. This new arrangement, with regard to receiving the overland mail, will in no manner affect the present treaty of sending *viâ* Marseilles to Malta, Egypt, and India, on the 4th of each month, and by the French mail packets leaving that port on the 1st, 11th, and 25th of the month.—*Standard*.

Norton's Concussion Shell.—After a series of experiments, commencing in October last at Woolwich, and continued at Portsmouth, Addiscombe, Deal, and again at Woolwich, this powerful auxiliary to the naval and military armaments of England has been approved of by the Ordnance, and adopted by the Government. It will now take its place as the most formidable war-engine belonging to this or any other country.—*U. S. Mag.*

Mehemet Ali intends to construct a canal between Fostat, Old Cairo, and Kolzin, near Suez, such as formerly existed under the occupation of the Arabs. This canal will be of immense advantage in facilitating the transit of goods from India to Europe, through Egypt.

Capt. Archibald Douglas, 49th Madras N.I., whose proceedings as resident at Tanjore were noticed a few months back, has been apprehended in this country as a deserter.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES, &c.

3rd L.D. (in Bengal). Lieut. W. Unett to be capt. by purch., v. White, who retires; Cornet C. Bowles to be lieut. by purch., v. Unett; H. Ellis, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Bowles.

3rd Foot (in Bengal). Brev. Maj. G. L. Christie to be major without purch., v. Rochfort, who retires upon full pay; Lieut. L. Desborough to be capt., v. Christie. --To be Lieuts. without purch.: Ens. R. Crawley, from 81st F., v. Desborough, prom.; Ens. H. Smith, v. Thompson, app. to 28th F.; Ens. A. H. H. Mercer, v. Meacham, app. to 28th F. --To be Ens. without purch.: B. R. McDermott, gent., v. Dilkes, app. to 21st F.

9th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. W. W. Williams to be lieut. without purch., v. McCaskill, dec.; Ens. H. Thomas, from 57th F., to be ens., v. Williams; C. W. Hinxman, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Burden, whose app. on the 16th Aug. has been cancelled.

12th Foot (at Madras). Brev. Lieut. Col. Pratt, from h.p. unatt., to be maj., v. H. A. O'Neill, who exchanges; Brev. Maj. Sir R. A. Douglas, Bart., to be maj. by purch., v. Pratt, who retires; Lieut. R. G. Duff to be capt. by purch., v. Sir R. A. Douglas.

17th Foot (at Aden). T. A. Macan, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. M'Pherson, prom.; Ens. R. Dudgeon, from 89th F., to be ens., v. Alleyne, who exch.

21st Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. A. Seton to be capt. without purch., v. Brev. Maj. Thain, killed in action; 2nd-Lieut. W. Savage to be 1st lieut. without purch.; Ens. W. C. Dilkes, from 3rd F., to be 2nd lieut., v. Savage; Lieut. G. Deane to be adj., v. Seton, prom.

22nd Foot (at Bombay). J. P. Moline, gent., to be assist. surg., v. Campbell, prom.

26th Foot (at China). J. Mountain, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Synge, prom.

27th Foot (at Cape of G. II.) Ens. J. T. Hutton to be lieutenant by purchase, v. Prior, whose promotion cancelled; Serg. Maj. M. Reilley to be ensign without purchase, v. Hutton, promotion.

28th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Maj. J. Messiter to be lieutenant colonel without purchase; Capt. T. Wheeler to be major, v. Messiter; Lieut. M. Andrews to be captain, v. Wheeler.—To be Lieutenants without purchase: Ensigns F. L. Loinsworth (from 6th F.), A. Browne, and H. Webb, v. Andrews, promotion.—To be Assist. Surg.: B. W. Marlow, gent. Ens. H. T. Metge, from 75th F., to be ensign, v. Couche, who exchange.—To be Ensigns without purchase: S. Read, gent., v. Rawson, promotion; J. D. Malcolm, gent., v. Cotton, promotion; T. Mitchell, gent., v. Grant, promotion; J. W. Shelton, gent., v. Browne, promotion; F. G. Moore, gent., v. Webb, promotion; S. L. A. B. Messiter, gent.

29th Foot (in Bengal). St. G. M. Nugent, gent., to be ensign by purchase, v. Macadam, app. to 1st Drags.

31st Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. J. C. Stock to be captain without purchase, v. Shaw, dec.—To be Lieutenants without purchase: Ens. H. W. Hart, v. Stock; Ens. R. Law, v. McIlveen, killed in action; Ens. R. B. Tritton to be lieutenant without purchase, v. Moore, app. to 28th F.—To be Ensigns without purchase: W. F. Raitt, gent., v. Hart, promotion; C. T. Cormick, gent., v. Law, promotion.

35th Foot (at Mauritius). Surg. David Lister, from staff, to be surgeon, v. Sillery, promotion, on staff.

40th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. J. A. Macgowan to be lieutenant without purchase, v. Lee, app. to 10th F.; Ens. J. Cormick to be lieutenant by purchase, v. Macgowan, whose promotion by purchase has been cancelled; Qu. Master Serg. T. W. Hives to be qu. master, v. Philips, dec.; W. R. Goddard, gent., to be ensign without purchase, v. Cormick, promotion.

44th Foot (in Bengal). Brev. Maj. C. O'Neill to be major without purchase, v. Scott, killed in action.—To be Ensigns without purchase: A. Greene, gent., v. Fulton, promotion; L. H. Scott, gent., v. White, promotion; J. Robinson, gent., v. Swayne, promotion; J. Le M. Carey, gent., v. Arthur Cary, promotion; Ens. F. Hackett to be lieutenant without purchase, v. Raham, killed in action.

50th Foot (in Bengal). C. F. H. Barlow, M.D., to be assist. surg., v. McBean, dec.; Lieut. S. H. Murray to be captain by purchase, v. Gunton, who retires; Ens. F. T. Lister to be lieutenant by purchase, v. Murray; R. M. Barnes, gent., to be ensign by purchase, v. Lister.

57th Foot (at Madras). Ens. J. Morphett to be lieutenant without purchase, v. MacLachlan, app. to 28th F.; C. G. D. Amesley, gent., to be ensign without purchase, v. Thomas, app. to 9th F.

62nd Foot (in Bengal). Ens. K. E. Hillier to be lieutenant without purchase, v. Dane, app. to 28th F.

63rd Foot (at Madras). Qu. Master Serg. E. Kirby, from 58th F., to be ensign without purchase.—To be Lieutenants without purchase: Ensigns M. C. Hughes, from 69th F., v. Fowle, promotion; L. Mahon, from 77th F., v. O'Brien, promotion, in 94th F.

75th Foot (at the Cape of G. II.) Lieut. J. H. Ireland, from the Retired List of the late 6th Royal Vet. Bat., to be lieutenant, v. Brumell app. paymaster of 25th Foot; Ens. E. J. Dickson to be lieutenant by purchase, v. Ireland, who retires; Ens. C. Couche, from 29th F., to be ensign, v. Metge, who exchanges; W. M'G. Keats, gent., to be ensign by purchase, v. Dickson.

84th Foot (at Madras). R. C. Stewart, gent., to be ensign without purchase, v. Macbean, promotion.

87th Foot (at Mauritius). Capt. W. Boyd, from 97th F., to be captain, v. Harris, who exchange.

To be Lieutenants without purchase: Lieutenants J. Dane, from 62nd F.; C. A. Thompson, from 3rd F.; W. G. Meacham, from 3rd F.; G. F. Moore, from 31st F.; L. N. McLachlan, from 57th F.; Ensigns S. Rawson, S. Cotton, and E. C. Grant.

To be Captains without purchase: Lieut. J. D. Young, v. Swayne, killed in action; E. Woolhouse, v. M'Crea, ditto; C. E. Turner, v. Leighton, ditto; W. Evans, v. Robinson, ditto; T. A. Souter, v. O'Neill.

To be Lieutenants without purchase: Ensigns R. R. Fulton, v. Young; H. J. White, v. Woolhouse; W. Swayne, v. Turner; A. Carey, v. Evans; H. H. J. Massey, v. Souter.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—2nd-Lieut. W. C. Vanderspar to be 1st lieutenant without purchase, v. Garstin, app. to 20th F.; J. H. Hamilton, gent., to be 2nd lieutenant without purchase, v. Vanderspar.

Hospital Staff.—Surg. R. Sillery, M.D., from 35th F., to be staff surg. of 1st class, v. James Wilson, who retires upon h.p.; Staff Assist. Surg. R. Allan to be staff surg. of 2nd class, v. Lister, app. to 35th F.; A. J. Fraser, M.B., to be assist. surg. of the forces, v. Allan, promotion, on staff.

Brevet.—Capt. G. W. De Renzy, 4th L. D., to be major in the army.
Unattached.—To be Capts. without purch.: Lieuts. J. Fowle, from 63rd F.; T. F. Richardson, from 57th F.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals at British Ports.

OCT. 6. *Prince of Orange*, de Boer, from Batavia, June 19.—11. *Argyleshire*, Scott, from Bombay, June 8.—13. *Enterprise*, Robertson, from Bengal, —; *Caleb Angus*, Poole, from S. Australia, May 6.—14. *Prince George*, Grant, from Singapore, May 24.—19. *Reliance*, Hall, from Bombay, June 17; *Bidston*, Harmer, from Bengal, May 12; *Strabane*, Took, from Bengal, April 26; *Clifton*, Tilley, from Singapore, April 3.—21. *Tyne*, Robertson, from N.S. Wales, May 15; *Emu*, Howard, from V. D. Land, May 15.—22. *Cairo*, Wardell, from N.S. Wales, May 13; *Standerings*, Batty, from N.S. Wales, May 7; *Jane Anderson*, Scott, from Bombay, June 8.—25. *Fairy Queen*, Cousens, from Ceylon, May 24; *Apprentice*, Cadenhead, from Mauritius, June 26; *John Brown*, Ruglass, from Bengal, April 12; *Duke of Roxburgh*, Collard, from Valparaiso, —; *George Washington*, Beeswing, from Singapore, April 24.—29. *Nimrod*, Manning, from China, May 16; *Imogen*, Bissett, from Bengal, May 12.—31. *Geo. Ryan*, Stacy, from Sumatra, May 22; *Jumna*, Clark, from Bengal, June 11.

Departures.

SEPT. 5. *William*, Le Bair, for S. Australia, from Guernsey.—OCT. 3. *Arab*, Dalgarno, for Adelaide and Port Phillip, from Gravesend; *Hardy*, Thompson, for Mauritius, from Bordeaux.—5. *Isabella*, Everett, for Bengal, from Liverpool; *Thomas Metcalfe*, Jordan, for Cape of Good Hope, from Shields.—6. *Mary Ann Webb*, Louthwaite, for Batavia, from Liverpool; *Frances*, Corkhill, for Ceylon and Madras, from Liverpool.—7. *Barbara*, Purss, for Mauritius, from Londonderry.—8. *Eudora*, MacMeekan, for Hobart Town, from Deal; *John Hayes*, Gravill, for Cape of Good Hope, from Deal; *Victoria*, Sinclair, for N.S. Wales, from Liverpool.—9. *William MacDougall*, MacDougall, for Cape of Good Hope, from Deal.—10. *Grindlay*, Grindlay, for Cape of Good Hope, from Liverpool.—11. *Elizabeth and Jane*, Hart, for Launceston, from Deal.—12. *Sabina*, Glen, for Ascension, from Deal.—15. *Falcon*, Anstruther, for Bombay, from Gravesend; *Alexander Grant*, Thompson, for Bombay, from Liverpool.—16. *Pantaloon*, Candler, for Cape of Good Hope, from Liverpool.—18. *Duilius*, Underhill, for Bengal, from Dartmouth; *Thomas Wood*, Gray, for Aden, from Plymouth.—19. *Onyx*, Younghusband, for Mauritius, from Bordeaux; *Lord Hungerford*, Pigott, for Bengal, from Deal.—20. *Cordelia*, Fethers, for Madras, from Liverpool; *Union*, Todd, for New Zealand, from Deal; *King William*, Hoare, for Hobart Town, from Plymouth; *Orpheus*, Digby, for Ceylon, from Deal; *Scourfield*, Stevens, for Cape of Good Hope, from Deal; *Tar*, Langley, for Batavia, from Deal; *Brankenmoor*, Smith, for Launceston, from Deal; *St. George*, Norie, for N.S. Wales, from Portsmouth.—21. *Grecian*, Richards, for Hobart Town, from Deal; *Malcolm*, MacFarlane, for Singapore, from Liverpool; *Montrose*, Soulby, for Bengal, from Deal.—22. *Constellation*, Service, for Bengal, from Clyde; *Columbia*, Cromar, for Aden, from Shields; *John Hullett*, Austen, for Mauritius, from Deal.—24. *Margaret Hardie*, Martin, for Algoa Bay, from Portsmouth; *Harrington*, Mercer, for St. Helena, from Deal; *Anna Robertson*, Hutchenson, for N.S. Wales, from Gravesend.—27. *Orpheus*, Digby, for Ceylon, from Scilly.—28. *Glenberrie*, Russell, for Hobart Town, from Deal.—30. *Jane*, Cocks, for Cape of G. Hope, from Gravesend.—31. *Bromleys*, Knox, for Algoa Bay, from Deal; *Cassiopea*, Hodson, for Mauritius, from Liverpool; *Mountain Maid*, Allen, for Cape, from Deal; *Josephine*, Smith, for Singapore, from Liverpool; *Areta*, Fordyce, for Hobart Town, from Liverpool; *Rebecca*, Longford, for Port Phillip, from Liverpool.—Nov. 1. *Scourfield*, Stevens, for Cape of G. Hope, from Portsmouth; *Princess Charlotte*, King, for Bombay, from Liverpool; *Esther*, Sparkes, for Bengal, from Liverpool; *Robert Stride*, McBlain, for Madras, from Clyde.—2. *Adam Lodge*, Henderson, for Bengal, from Liverpool; *Calcutta*, Lingard, for Bombay, from Liverpool; *Templar*, Brown, for Cape, from Liverpool; *Oriza*, Ager, for China, from Liverpool.—3. *Sea Gull*, Moyse, for Mauritius, from Deal; *Alexandrina*, Chisman, for Bengal, from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Samuel Boddington, from Bombay (additional): Rev. Messrs. Stockhouse, Street, Reynolds, Burradage, and Dunston.

Per Argyleshire, from Bombay: G. A. White, Esq.

Per Oriental steamer, from Alexandria: Capt. Ryland; Gen. Farquharson; Maj. Deeds; Lieuts. Cormick, Brockman, and Cookson; Capt. and Mrs. Travers; Hon. Capt. Ritto; Dr. Palmer; Messrs. Roome, Kerham, Kennett, Earp, W. R. Williams, and Playfer; Mr. and Mrs. Egan.

Per Middlesex, from N.S. Wales (the vessel lost at Pernambuco): A. Welsh, Esq.; Mr. Lumsden; Capt. Curry; Mr. S. Birtwhistle, surgeon; Mesdames Earle, Weaver, and Scott; Mr. W. Cleveland; 13 in the steerage.

Per Fairy Queen, from Ceylon (corrected list): Capt. G. R. and Mrs. Douthwaite; Lieut. Woodgate, 90th regt.

Per Geo. Washington, from Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Rottjer and child; two Misses Wahlbein.

Per Amazon, from Bengal: Messrs. Heathman, Moncai, Haines, and Shand; Mrs. Mordant.

Passengers Expected.

Per Mount S. Elphinstone, from Bengal: Capt. J. D. Macnaghten, Bengal cavalry, late superintendent of Ajmere.

Per City of Poonah, from Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Swinny; Mrs. Morton and children; Mr. Thornton, and Colonel Ross.

Per Margaret Thompson, from Bengal: Mrs. Stoker, Mr. Nicol, and Mr. W. W. Powell, pilot service.

Per Conqueror, from Bengal: Mrs. Wm. Thompson and four children; Mrs. John Jenkins and four children; Mrs. Major Johnstone; Mrs. Marshall; Miss Turton; Major W. Johnstone; H.M. 26th regt.; Capt. A. G. Miller; 39th B.N.I.; Lieut. J. N. Marshall; 73rd B.N.I.; Masters Blake and Reeves; and seven servants.

Per India (steamer), from Bengal to Suez: Mrs. Col. Burroughs; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Mullins and family; Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Fraser; Messrs. T. H. Gibb, A. Holmes, Thomas Patrick, Morse, Hynden, F. R. Fraser, Lackerstee, Cosella, R. B. Carew, and Lieut. Lane.—For Madras: Sir Edmund Williams, and Capt. Napier, H.M. 62nd regt.—For Ceylon: Mr. C. K. Robinson.—From Madras for England: Mrs. Norton; G. Gahan, Esq.; O. Brown, Esq.; Lieut. J. Curtis, R.N.; one European servant.—For Point de Galle: Mrs. Smith, E. Smith, and T. A. Boileau, Esqrs.

Per Atlas, from Madras: Mesdms. Campbell, M'Gregor, Hamond, Foskett, and Hunter, Miss Bayley; Major Campbell; Capt. Hamond; Lieut. Smith and Dr. McGregor; three native servants.

Per Anna Robertson, from Madras: for Cape—Mesdms. Cramer, Sherrifs, and Ratlif; Capt. Cramer, 2nd Eur. L. Inf.; Capt. Sherrifs, 21st regt., N. I.; J. Ratlif, Esq., Civil Service. Children: two Misses and Master Sherrifs, and six native servants. For England—Mesdms. Grant, Douglas, Humphreys, Trail, Studdy, and Chapman: Misses Ellen Douglas and Taynton; Lieut. Col. Ross; Capt. Aldworth, H.M. 94th regt.; Lieut. R. Jason, 31st regt., N. I.; Lieut. A. M. Cleghorn, 4th regt. N. I.; Ens. T. H. Atkinson, 15th regt. N. I.; R. S. Walpole, and J. Hornblow, Esqs. Children: Misses Grant, Emma Douglas, C. J. Trail, E. A. Trail, H. E. Trail, R. S. Humphreys, F. C. Humphreys, and F. A. Cooke; Masters Douglas, A. Douglas, D. H. Trail, F. C. Humphreys, and A. H. B. Studdy; three European and two native servants.

Per Bengal Merchant, from Madras: for Cape—Mrs. Flockton; Lieut. Col. Kerr and Assist. Surg. Flockton, Madras Army; Messrs. McQueen and Whitechurch; A. J. Adam, steerage passenger and one native servant. For London—Mrs. Thomson and four children; Mrs. Wallace; R. J. Thomson; Capt. Clutterbuck, 38th regt. N. I.; Lieut. Baynes, 22nd regt. N. I.; Lieut. Wallace, 34th regt. L. Inf.; A. Brooking, Esq.; Dr. Henderson, from Calcutta.

Per Ramsay, from Bombay: Lieut. Whyte.

Per Amy, from Bombay: Mr. H. Shirley, surg.; Mr. D. Ange; Mr. W. Bennett.

Per Victoria (steamer), from Bombay to Aden: Major-General Farquharson, Bombay army; Mr. and Mrs. Egan; Mr. Pelham; Lieut. P. L. Fagan, 1st Bombay Light Cavalry (Lancers); M. Monge, Esq.; G. H. Mackay, Esq.; Lieut. E. S. Blake, Bombay Artillery; Lieut. G. P. Kennett, ditto; W. Wright, Esq.; W. Varnham, Esq.; Lieut. Cookson; G. B. Earp, Esq.; W. F. Room, Esq.

Per Cleopatra (steamer), from Bombay to Suez: Mrs. Col. Soppitt and child; Mrs. G. L. Elliott; Mrs. Geo. Coles and two children; J. Howison, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. James Jackson and three children; Mrs. Haselwood and a child; Lieut. William Williams; Mrs. Scott and a child; Lieut. Burgoyne; James McAdam, Esq.; Mrs. J. M. Shortt; Mrs. Stevens and three children; the Hon. H. Coke;

E. Davies, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Stevenson; Mrs. Stevenson and two children; Major-Gen. T. Morgan; Major James McDonald; Lieut. Michael Wyllie; A. Robinson, Esq.; G. I. Elliot, Esq.; Geo. Coles, Esq.; Ensign I. Pelly.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Lord Hungerford, for Madras: Maj. and Mrs. Key, 15th Hussars; Col. and Mrs. Yaldwyn; Mrs. Haynes and child; Mrs. Ross; the Misses Francis and Hamilton; Miss Pitt; Lieut. Nolan, 15th Hussars; Cornet Bernard, ditto; Messrs. Gregg, Murray, and Vaughan, 94th F.—To the Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins; Mr. King; Mr. King, jun.; Mr. Kennedy; Mr. Dryer; Mr. Vanderbrile; Mr. Maarsdrom.

Per Falcon, for Calcutta: Lieut. Oliver Brassey, 10th M.N.I.

Per John Bibby, for Calcutta: Maj. T. Gidley; Lieut. J. D. Moffatt; Dr. W. Crosier.

Per Nankin, for Calcutta: Lieut. Holland.

Per Zenobia, for Bengal: Mrs. Maddock; Mrs. Thomas; Miss Crawford; Rev. Mr. Maddock; Rev. Mr. Thomas; Lieut. Holland; Mr. J. Mackworth; Mr. Alderson; Mr. Brodie.

Per Druid, for China: Mrs. Tombes.

Per Orpheus, for Ceylon: Mr. Blaney; Mr. Hunter; Capt. Malkern.

Per Oriental, for Alexandria, &c.: Mesdames Grant and family (to Malta), Hilton, Ramsay, Holderness, Adams, Reade, Jolly, Gibson and family (to Malta), Duckworth, Hewitt, Deacon, and Bagnold; Misses Renouf, Skeete, Taylor, Warden, Flyter, Hummel, Hernon, and Finnie; Messrs. Syies and Grant; Capt. Hilton; Ensigns Gillespie, Bell, Larpent, Newcomen, and Rawes; Gen. Le Mesurier; Mr. Le Mesurier; Mr. Leyburn; Capt. Stopford; Mr. Forbes; Lieut. Deacon; Capt. Dalrymple; Lieut. Col. Hay; Capt. Bowdoin; Mr. Hummel; Mr. Hoare; Messrs. Egerton and Bradshaw (returning back); Lieut. Morgan; Mr. Ross; Mr. Barker; Mr. G. Brazier; Messrs. Rogers, Marshall, Padmore, and Finnie; Lieut. Harde; Col. Churchill; Mr. Mills; Mr. Thompson; Mr. Kerr.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Copeland*, Syms, from Liverpool to China, was totally lost a few days prior to July 5, in the Straits of Sunda. She went down in deep water.

The *Two Sisters*, M'Nair, from Moulmein, was lost subsequently to June 17, having struck on a rock near Wednesday Island, N.S. Wales, and sunk. Crew and passengers saved.

The *Cairo*, Waddell, sailed from Sydney for London on 17th April, and on the 20th encountered a severe gale off Port Stephens, in which she lost foretopmast, &c. &c. She put back to Sydney, and sailed again for London, May 13.

The *Martha Ridgway*, from New Zealand to India, has been wrecked on the barrier reef, Torres Straits. Part of the crew arrived at Bombay by the *Hopkinson*, and part by the *Kelso*.

The *Water Witch* (whaler), Christie, of London, whilst at Howe's Island, is supposed to have been run away with by the crew on the 24th March last. The master and six men were left at Howe's Island, and have since arrived at Sydney (June).

The *Adele*, from Bombay to the Mauritius, on the night of the 4th August, while attempting the passage between the Cheribaniani bank and the island of Chittae, struck upon a coral reef; the masts were cut away, and every effort made to save the ship, but all unavailing; 24 persons out of 95 only were saved.

The *Juliet*, Alexander, from Bengal to London, broke from her moorings, and ran foul of another vessel. She sustained damage by the collision, and was obliged to go into dock.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 9. At Zante, the lady of George H. D. Laurence, Esq., son.

Oct. 5. At Norland Place, Notting Hill, the lady of Hugh Gibb, Esq., Bombay medical establishment, daughter.

8. At Cockspur Street, the lady of W. A. Green, Esq., Hon. E.I.C. service, son.

30. In Vernon Place, Bloomsbury Square, the wife of Dr. David Burnes, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 11. At St. George's, Hanover Square, John Rees, Esq., formerly of China, to Emma, daughter of the late B. Brown, Esq., of Colchester.

Oct. 12. At St. George's, Everton, the Rev. S. Smith, rector of Barrowford, Lancashire, to Frances, daughter of the late Major J. Brooks, Hon. E.I.C. service, of Everton.

15. At St. Mark's, Pentonville, Thomas Walter, eldest son of Benjamin Alder, Esq., to Margaret, daughter of Major T. G. Alder, Bengal army.

— At the British Embassy, Naples, J. B. Hare, Esq., of Bristol, to Jane, daughter of the late E. Strachey, Esq., Bengal civil service, and niece of Sir H. Strachey, Bart., of Sutton Court, Somerset.

17. At All-Saints, Barton, Lancashire, G. A. Shee, Esq., eldest son of Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy, to Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Joseph De Trafford, Bart., of Trafford Park, Lancaster.

18. At St. Michael's Church, Highgate, Capt. B. E. Layard, of H.M. Ceylon Rifles, to Caroline, daughter of the late T. C. Fenton, Esq., of Stroat House, Gloucester.

— At Lamborne, Berks, the Rev. T. D'Oyly Walters, eldest son of Henry Walters, late of the Bengal civil service, to Emma, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Hipplesley.

— At St. Peter's, Holborn, James Bennet, Esq., house physician to the hospital St. Louis, Paris, to Julia, daughter of Joseph Langstaff, Esq., Paignton, Devonshire, late President of the Medical Board of Calcutta.

19. At Brighton, Mr. Lionel Samson, of Perth, Western Australia, to Fanny, daughter of Mr. N. P. Levi.

22. At St. John's, Paddington, J. L. Goldie, Esq., youngest son of the late Lieut. Gen. Goldie, of Goldie Leigh, Galloway, to Isabella, widow of Col. J. Maitland, late of the 84th regt. (Madras).

25. At Comrie Castle, Perthshire, W. W. Ker, Esq., of Singapore, to Eliza, daughter of R. Clarke, Esq., of Comries.

Nov. 1. At St. Pancras Church, J. Campbell, Esq., of Colesberg, Cape of G. Hope, son of the late Maj. Gen. C. Colin Campbell, to Sarah, only daughter of the late W. H. West, Esq., of Jamaica.

4. At Canterbury, T. Frazer, Esq., to Emma, daughter of Rev. J. Francis, and niece of the Bishop of Australia.

8. At Trinity Church, Regent's Park, D. Wilson, Esq., of Ceylon, to Miss J. Kymer.

Lately. At St. Ann's, Soho, the Rev. J. Hodgson, rector of Palgrave, Suffolk, to Helen, daughter of the late M. MacLeod, Esq., Bengal C.S.

DEATHS.

Oct. 1. In London, Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Sinclair, Bart., F.I.C. service.

3. At Bath, Lieut. Gen. James Price, Bengal Army, aged 84.

5. At Highfield Park, Hants, General the Hon. Sir Lowry Cole, G.C.B., colonel of the 27th Foot.

9. At Brook Street, Hanover Square, N. A. Woods, Esq., of Lambeth Green Lodge, Surrey, late surgeon of the Hon. E.I.C. service, Madras Army, aged 44.

12. In Jermyn Street, Lieut. Col. J. C. Hope, late of the Rifle Brigade.

14. In Sloane Street, Harriet, relict of the late Lieut. Col. Gregory, 44th regt.

15. At Clifton, E. H. Ford, Esq., 9th regt. Bombay N.I., youngest son of the late A. Ford, Esq., of Bristol.

22. At Cheltenham, Maj. Gen. J. N. Smith, of the Hon. E.I.C. service, aged 83. [In 1781, General Smith entered the service of the Company, in which he served with zeal, integrity, and distinction, for a period of 56 years.]

24. At Thornton Heath, Croydon, Anne Dorrington, widow of W. Raincock, Esq., late of the India-House.

25. At his father's house, in Molyneux Street, Bryanston Square, Lieut. J. R. Wellsted, Indian Navy, F.R.S., F.A.S., author of "Travels in Arabia," "Travels to the City of the Caliphs," &c., aged 37.

27. At 52, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, Capt. J. R. Forbes, late of the Hon. E.I.C. service, aged 52.

Nov. 1. At Rodney Buildings, New Kent Road, Mr. R. G. Burkinyoung, of the firm of Burkinyoung and Co., Calcutta, aged 39.

2. At his house, in Russell Square, Robert Spankie, Esq., one of her Majesty's serjeants-at-law, aged 68. [The learned serjeant was counsel for the Hon. East-India Company. In early life he practised for some years at the Calcutta bar.]

4. At Beaumont Square, Mile-end, the wife of Mr. R. C. Lepage, of Calcutta, aged 29.

8. At 3, Euston Square, L. Wittenoom, Esq., one of H.M.'s messengers for the E.I. mail.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees R. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees R. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8, 1842.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors Co.'s Rs. cwt.	13 0	@ 18 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F. md.	4 7	@ 4 8
Bottles 100	7 0	9 0	— flat do.	4 10	—
Coals B. md.	0 7	0 8	— English, sq. do.	2 5	— 2 7
Copper Sheet, 16-32 Sa. Rs. F. md.	33 8	34 0	— flat do.	2 0	— 2 2
— Brasiers' do.	32 4	33 0	— Bolt do.	2 4	—
— Ingot do.	34 10	34 13	— Sheet do.	4 0	— 4 6
— Old Gross do.	35 12	36 0	— Nails cwt.	11 0	— 15 0
— Bolt do.	46 0	48 0	— Hoops F. md.	3 6	— 3 10
— Tile do.	32 0	32 10	— Kentledge cwt.	1 0	— 1 2
— Nails, assort. do.	33 0	34 0	Lead, Pig. Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 14	— 6 15
— Peru Slab. Ct. Rs. do.	—	—	— unstamped. do.	6 12	— 6 14
— Russia Sa. Rs. do.	—	—	Millinery do.	10 D.	— 16 D.
Coppers do.	1 2	1 3	Shot Co.'s Rs. bag	3 4	— 3 10
Cottons, chintz Co. Rs. pce.	2 4	9 0	Spelter Sa. Rs. F. md.	13 0	— 13 2
— Muslins do.	1 2	9 8	Stationery do.	15 D.	— 30 D.
— Yarn 20 to 140 mos.	0 3.1	0 6.9	Steel, English. Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 0	— 6 8
Cutlery, fine. P.C.	—	25 D.	— Swedish do.	10 0	— 10 8
Glass Ware. 15 D.	—	25 D.	Tin Plates Co. Rs. box	16 0	— 16 2
Ironmongery 40 D.	—	45 D.	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine . yd.	5 0	— 9 8
Hosiery, cotton. 1 D.	—	10 D.	— coarse and middling.	1 0	— 1 2
Ditto, silk 5 A.	—	15 A.	— Flannel, fine. do.	0 7	— 1 6

MADRAS, Aug. 8, 1842.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles 100	7½	@ 8	Iron Hoops candy	19	@ 21
Copper, Sheet. candy	287	290	— Nails do.	52	— 70
— Tile and Slab. do.	245	270	Lead, Pig. do.	none.	—
— Old do.	250	255	— Sheet do.	none.	—
— Nails, assort. do.	280	290	Spelter do.	none.	—
Cottons, Chintz piece	3	10	Stationery do.	10 A.	— 15 A.
— Ginghams do.	3	7	Steel, English candy	55	— 90
— Longcloth, fine. do.	7	8	— Swedish do.	none.	—
Iron, Swedish. candy	33	35	Tin Plates box	17	— 17½
— English bar, flat, &c. do.	19	20	Woolens, Broad-cloth yard P.C.	—	10 A.
— Bolt do.	22	23	— Flannel, fine do.	1½	— 2

BOMBAY, Aug. 18, 1842.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors cwt.	10	@ 18	Iron Hoops cwt.	5.4	@
Bottles, quart. doz.	0.12	—	— Nails do.	10	— 12
Coals ton	12	16	— Sheet do.	5.2	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 cwt.	60	—	— Rod for bolts St. candy	24	—
— Thick sheets or Brasiers' do.	58	—	— do. for nails do.	27	—
— Plate bottoms do.	60.8	61	Lead, Pig. cwt.	8	— 10
— Tile do.	51.8	52	— Sheet do.	10.8	— 11
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60. lb.	0.8½	0.9	Millinery do.	50 A.	P.C.
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 do.	0.11	—	Shot, patent cwt.	10	— 11
Cutlery, table. P.C.	—	15 to 30 D.	Spelter do.	18 ½	— 19
Earthenware do.	20 D.	—	Stationery do.	P.C.	— 20 D.
Glass Ware. 20 D.	—	40 D.	Steel, Swedish tub	11	—
Ironmongery 25 D.	—	—	Tin Plates box	16	—
Hosiery, with half hose 25 A.	—	40 A.	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine . yd.	4½	— 5½
Iron, Swedish St. candy	48	49	— Long Ells do.	18	—
— English do.	23.0	—	— Flannel, fine do.	1	— 1½

SINGAPORE, June 16, 1842.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors cwt.	5½	@ 7	Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble. corgie	3	@ 2½
Bottles 100	3	3½	— do. Pullicat. doz.	1½	— 2½
Copper Sheathing and Nails pecul	37	—	— Twist, Grey mule, 16 to 24 pecul	25	— 26
Cottons, Madapollams, 24 yds. 33-36 pcs.	1	1½	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers. do.	26	— 39
— Ditto 24 40-44 do.	1	1½	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 30 to 50. do.	105	— 110
— Longcloths 36 to 40 35-36 do.	2½	3½	Cutlery do.	30 D.	— 40 D.
— do. do. 40-43 do.	3½	4	Iron, Swedish pecul	4	—
— do. do. 50-60 do.	5½	7	— English do.	2½	— 2½
— Grey Shirting do. do. do.	2½	2½	— Nail, rod do.	2½	— 2½
— Prints, 7-8, & 9-8, single colours do.	1½	2	Lead, Pig do.	6½	— 7½
— do. two colours do.	2	2	— Sheet do.	10½	— 11
— Turkey reds do.	4	5	Spelter pecul	10½	—
— fancies do.	3	3	Steel tub	6½	— 7½
— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 pcs.	1½	3	Woolens, Long Ells pcs.	7½	— 8
— Jaconet, 20 42 45 do.	1½	4	— Camblets do.	23	— 27
— Lappets, 10 40 42 do.	1	1½	— Bombazetts do.	30	— 3½

MARKETS IN INDIA, &c.

Calcutta, Sept. 9th, 1842.—The sales in many of our leading staples have been heavy; the pressure for money, however, and the want of rain in the upper provinces have caused a further depression, and with unusually large cargoes on the way, still lower prices may be fairly anticipated. White Long Cloths and Shirtings are down to 2 to 4 annas. Prints of all kinds could scarcely be in a worse position than at present. The sales in White Mule Twist have been to a considerable extent. A decline of fully 2 pieces per morah has been established upon the rates current on the 12th ult. In Copper, transactions limited, in consequence of holders being unwilling to accept the low prices offered. The Iron, Spelter, and Lead markets have been very dull during the month.

Bombay, Oct. 7, 1842.—The demand for British Piece Goods, since our last, has a little improved, particularly in Shirtings; in Madapollams, a good business has been done. Mule Twist has remained steady in demand, and a moderate business has been done in coloured.

Prices of Woollen goods were improving. In Metal, Iron, and Iron Goods, we cannot observe any improvement. Saltpetre has suffered a considerable decline in price; Copper has also sustained some reduction. Wine of all descriptions the market is full of.

Macao, July 20.—The Import market presents no remarkable feature. Broadcloth, extra superfine, has declined in price in Canton. Cochinal (garbled), has declined in demand and price in Macao. Cotton, Bombay, a large sale has been made at 8 taels 6 mace. It is reported that 20,000 bales of new Bombay cotton have been sold, and prices have declined a little. Cotton Yarn, going down. Iron, Rod, has slightly declined, and Hoop Iron has slightly advanced in prices. Lead has increased a quarter of a dollar in price. Longcloths, white, are in rather better demand, the price has risen a fraction. Long Ells, scarlet, the price has advanced in the Canton and declined in the Macao market. Quick-silver has fallen in Canton considerably.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Sept. 16, 1842.

Government Securities.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 5 per cent. paper prem.	7 8	8 0
Stock { Transfer Loan of } prem.	7 8	8 10
Paper { 1835-36 interest payable in England . . }		per cent.
Second { From Nos. 1,151 } disc.	0 12	1 1
5 p' ct. { a 15,200 according to Number }		
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent. . . . disc.	1 2	1 4
New 5 per cent.	2 0	4 0
4 per cent.	disc. 12 8	14 8

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem.	2,475 a	2,500
(without dividend.)		
Union Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 1,000)	1130 a	1135
Agra Bank, Pm. (Co.'s Rs. 500)	190 a	200

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months	8 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	6 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper	6½ do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London—Private Bills, with and without documents, at 6 months' sight and 10 months' date, 2s. 2d. per Co.'s Rupee.

Madras, Sept. 16, 1842.

Non Remittable Loan of 18th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—1½ disc.
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—1½ disc.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—17 disc.
Ditto New four per cent.—17 disc.
Five per cent. Book Debt Loan—8 prem.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—1s. 11½d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, Oct. 1, 1842.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 2½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 99½.
Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees. (4 pr. ct. disc.)
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 98.8 to 99 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. (Ditto.)

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 106.8 to 107 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto of 1829-30, 106.8 to 107 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 89.8 to 90 per do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Co.'s Rs.) 84.8 to 85 per do.
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 108.8 to 109 Bom. Rs.
5 per Cent. Loan of 1841-42, 99.12 to 100 do.

Singapore, Aug. 1842.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 3 to 20 days' sight, 4s. 6½d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 months' sight, 4s. 6½d. per do.

Macao, July 26, 1842.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 5d. per Sp. Dollar.

LONDON MARKETS, November 4.

Sugar.—The market for British Plantation Sugar presents a lively appearance. The grocers have been anxious to purchase yellow descriptions, and have each day taken all the parcels offered for sale off the market at a further advance of 6d. per cwt.; indeed, the supply has again proved inadequate for the demand.—The demand for Mauritius has been good by private contract, and the parcels of yellow offering have been readily cleared off the market at an advance of 6d. per cwt.—White, and the better descriptions of Yellow Bengal, have been in brisk request at an advance of 6d. to 1s. per cwt.; all other kinds have been in good demand at full prices.—Of Manilla, none has been offered at auction, but the demand privately has been brisk.—Siam is wanted, but the supply is small, and the tendency of prices is upwards.—The purchases made privately in Java have been to a fair extent at fully former prices.

Coffee.—Importers of West-India Coffee have been less desirous to sell this week, and former prices have been sustained; but the trade have evinced little inclination to do business, and few pur-

chases have been made privately in any description: the public sales went off heavily.—The market for East-India and Cape descriptions has presented a tranquil appearance.—Ceylon has been taken very sparingly by the home trade, although there are sellers at a further decline in prices.—There has been an increased desire shewn on the part of holders of Mocha to sell, and prices have declined 4s. to 5s. per cwt.—Company's Java has been in fair request at prices nearly the same as they ruled three months since. The supply of Coffee is much greater than the demand can take off.

Tea.—The market for Tea has a firm appearance; none has been offered at auction, and the deliveries from the warehouses continue on a large scale.—A fair business has been transacted in Black Tea, and the rates paid have been rather above those of the last auctions. The stock is 3,000,000 lbs. greater than last year at this time, but is 8,119,000 lbs. less than in 1810, and nearly the same deficiency when compared with that of 1839. Prices are 3d. to 4d. per lb. lower than at this time in 1841 for Congou.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from Oct. 6 to Nov. 5, 1842.

Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 1/2 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 1/2 Pr. Ct.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
6	Shut.	Shut.	92 1/2	Shut.	100 1/2	Shut.	249	93	36p	51p
7	—	—	93	—	101	—	249	93 1/8	33p	51p
8	—	—	93	—	101	—	249	93	38p	51p
10	—	—	93 1/2	—	101 1/2	—	249	93 1/8	—	53p
11	168	92	93	100	101	12 1/2	248	93	—	54p
12	164	92	93	99 1/2	101	12 1/2	248	93	43p	54p
13	165	92	93	100	101	12 1/2	249	93	34p	55p
14	165	92 1/2	93 1/2	100	101	12 1/2	249	93 1/8	45p	63p
15	165	92 1/2	93 3/4	100 1/2	101 1/2	12 1/2	250	93 3/4	46p	65p
17	165	92 1/2	93 3/4	100 1/2	101 1/2	12 1/2	250	93 1/2	45p	55p
18	165	92 1/2	93 3/4	100 1/2	101 1/2	12 1/2	250	93 1/2	45p	55p
19	164	92 1/2	93 3/4	100 1/2	101 1/2	12 1/2	250	93 1/2	46p	55p
20	165	92 1/2	92 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	12 1/2	251	93 3/4	46p	55p
21	165 1/2	92 1/2	93 3/4	100 1/2	101 1/2	12 1/2	252	93 3/4	46p	55p
22	165 1/2	93	93 3/4	100 1/2	101 1/2	12 1/2	252	93 3/4	46p	55p
24	165 1/2	92 1/2	93 3/4	100 1/2	101 1/2	12 1/2	252	93 3/4	48p	56p
25	165 1/2	92 1/2	93 3/4	100 1/2	101 1/2	12 1/2	252	93 3/4	48p	56p
26	165 1/2	93 1/2	93 3/4	100 1/2	101 1/2	12 1/2	252	93 3/4	48p	57p
27	165 1/2	93 1/2	93 3/4	100 1/2	101 1/2	12 1/2	253	93 3/4	48p	57p
28	165	93	93 3/4	100 1/2	101 1/2	12 1/2	253	93 3/4	49p	58p
29	165	93	93 3/4	100 1/2	101 1/2	12 1/2	253	93 3/4	49p	58p
31	163	92 1/2	93 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	12 1/2	253	93 1/2	49p	58p
Nov.										
2	165	92 1/2	93 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	12 1/2	253	93 1/2	49p	57p
3	165	93	93 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	12 1/2	253	93 3/4	48p	57p
4	166	93	93 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	12 1/2	253	93 3/4	48p	57p
5	166	93	93 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	12 1/2	253	93 3/4	48p	57p

BARRY and Co., Stock and Share Brokers,

7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

1842.]

(351)

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, Nov. 7, 1842.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.							
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Coffee, Batavia	cwt.	2	7	0	@	2	14
— Samarang	1	10	0	—	1	13	0
— Mysore	2	0	0	—	2	4	0
— Sumatra	1	3	0	—	1	7	0
— Ceylon	3	1	0	—	4	19	0
— Mocha	3	10	0	—	5	5	0
Cotton, Surat	lb	0	0	3½	—	0	0
— Madras	0	0	3½	—	0	0	4½
— Bengal	0	0	3½	—	0	0	4½
— Bourbon	0	0	3½	—	0	0	4½
Drugs & for Dyeing.							
— Aloes, Epatica	cwt.	3	0	0	—	12	0
— Anniseeds, Star	3	4	0	—	3	8	0
— Borax, Refined	3	0	0	—	3	5	0
— Unrefined	1	19	0	—	2	3	0
— Camphire, in chests	12	0	0	—	13	0	0
— Cardamoms, Malabar	lb	0	1	10	—	0	2
— Ceylon	0	1	0	—	0	1	3
— Cassia Buds	cwt.	5	0	0	—	5	10
— Lignea	4	8	0	—	4	17	0
— Castor Oil	lb	0	0	7	—	0	10
— China Root	cwt.	2	0	0	—	2	6
— Cubebs	2	18	0	—	3	4	0
— Dragon's Blood							
— Guni Ammoniac, drop	0	18	0	—	3	15	0
— Arabic	0	18	0	—	3	15	0
— Assafetida	1	17	0	—	2	6	0
— Benjamin	4	0	0	—	10	0	0
— Aniini	12	0	0	—	28	0	0
— Gambogium	2	10	0	—	12	0	0
— Myrrh	0	17	0	—	3	6	0
— Olibanum	0	10	0	—	10	0	0
— Kino	0	0	1	—	0	0	4
— Lac Lake	0	0	2	—	0	0	7
— Dye	0	1	5	—	3	10	0
— Shell	0	12	0	—	2	16	0
— Stick	0	6	0	—	2	10	0
— Musk, China	cwt.	0	7	6	—	0	8
— Nux Vomica	lb	0	2	0	—	0	4
— Oil, Cassia	cwt.	1	15	6	—	2	0
— Cinnamon	0	2	0	—	0	3	0
— Cocoa-nut	0	0	2	—	0	0	3
— Cajaputa	0	0	2	—	0	0	3
— Mace	0	0	9	—	0	0	10
— Nutmegs	0	3	0	—	0	7	6
— Rhubarb	cwt.	2	0	0	—	2	5
— Sal Ammoniac	lb	0	4½	—	0	2	6
— Scilla	0	16	0	—	1	0	0
— Turmeric, Java	cwt.	0	18	0	—	1	0
— Bengal	1	4	0	—	1	10	0
— China	2	10	0	—	2	16	0
Galls, in Sorts	lb	0	0	2½	—	0	0
— Hides, Buffalo	0	0	2½	—	0	0	6½
— Ox and Cow	0	0	2½	—	0	0	1
— Indigo, Bengal, Fine Blue	0	7	3	—	0	7	9
— Fine Purple	0	6	9	—	0	6	9
— Fine Red Violet	0	6	6	—	0	6	6
— Fine Violet	0	5	6	—	0	5	6
— Mid. to good Violet	0	5	3	—	0	5	3
— Good Red Violet	0	5	3	—	0	5	3
— Good Violet and Copper	0	5	3	—	0	5	3
— Mid. and ord. do.	0	4	3	—	0	4	3
— Low consuming do.	0	4	3	—	0	4	3
— Trade and low dust	0	4	3	—	0	4	3
— Madras	0	2	9	—	0	2	9
— Oude	0	2	9	—	0	2	9
Mother-o'-Pearl							
Shells, China } cwt.	2	5	0	@	2	15	0
Nankens	piece	0	2	0	—	0	4
Rattans	100	0	2	0	—	0	12
Rice, Bengal White	cwt.	0	10	6	—	0	12
— Patna	0	15	0	—	0	1	0
— Java	0	9	6	—	0	13	0
Safflower	cwt.	2	0	0	—	0	15
Sago	cwt.	0	9	0	—	0	10
— Pearl	0	10	6	—	1	4	0
Saltpetre	lb	0	8	0	—	0	18
Silk, Bengal Novi	0	18	0	—	0	1	6
— China Tsatlee	0	8	6	—	0	17	0
— Canton	0	4	3	—	0	7	6
Spices, Cinnamon	0	1	5	—	0	2	3
— Cloves	0	2	6	—	0	6	4
— Mace	0	2	0	—	0	5	8
— Nutmegs	cwt.	0	14	6	—	1	4
— Ginger	lb	0	0	3	—	0	0
— Pepper, Black	0	0	4½	—	0	1	0
— White	cwt.	3	4	0	—	3	11
Sugar, Bengal	1	0	0	—	1	4	0
— Siam and China	2	6	0	—	3	8	0
— Mauritius	0	15	0	—	1	3	0
— Manilla and Java	0	0	9	—	0	1	2
Tea, Bohea	0	1	6½	—	0	2	6
— Congou	0	1	4	—	0	2	9
— Souchong	0	0	7	—	0	2	0
— Caper	0	1	7½	—	0	2	1
— Pouchong	0	1	7	—	0	3	2
— Twankay	0	1	4	—	0	2	6
— Pekoe	0	2	6	—	0	5	0
— Hyson Skin	0	1	1	—	0	4	0
— Hyson	0	1	1	—	0	4	0
— Young Hyson	0	1	1	—	0	4	0
— Imperial	0	1	4	—	0	4	9
— Gunpowder	0	3	7	—	0	3	8
Tin, Banca	cwt.	3	7	0	—	1	7
— Tortoiseshell	lb	0	4	6	—	0	5
— Vermilion	0	7	0	—	9	2	0
— Wax	0	5	0	—	9	0	0
— Wood, Saunders Red	0	7	0	—	13	0	0
— Sapan	0	0	0	—	0	0	0
AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.							
Cedar Wood	foot	0	0	4½	—	0	0
Oil, Fish	ton	37	0	0	—	43	0
Whalebone	ton	188	0	0	—	200	0
Wool, Fine	lb	0	1	7	—	0	2
— Good	0	1	4	—	0	1	6½
— Middling	0	1	0	—	0	1	3
— Ordinary	0	0	7	—	0	0	11
— In the Grease	0	0	5	—	0	0	10
— Lamb	0	0	6	—	0	2	0
SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.							
Aloes	cwt.	2	0	0	—	2	10
Ostrich Feathers, und	lb	0	10	0	—	0	16
Gum Arabic	cwt.	0	10	0	—	0	0
Hides, Dry	0	0	3½	—	0	0	6½
— Salted	0	0	3½	—	0	0	6½
Oil, Palm	ton	30	0	0	—	32	10
Raisins	cwt.	7	15	0	—	8	10
Wax	0	9	0	—	0	15	0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best	pipe	8	0	0	—	10	0
— 2d & 3d quality	0	7	15	0	—	8	0
Wood, Teak	ton	7	15	0	—	8	0
Wool	lb.	0	0	6	—	0	1

PRICES OF SHARES, Nov. 8, 1842.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.						
East and West-Inds. (Stock)	110½	5 p. cent.	2,065,667	100	—	June. Dec.
London	84½	3½ p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	104½	5 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debitures	1 prem.	4½ p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	½ prem.	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural)	28	1 15 0	10,000	100	28	Nov.
South Australian	—	6 p. cent.	14,000	25	20	Jan. July.
Bank (Australasian)	52½	8 p. cent.	5,000	40	—	Mar. Sept.
Bank (Union, of Australia)	33½	10 p. cent.	20,000	25	—	—
Van Diemen's Land Company	6	—	10,000	100	20	March.

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, Change Alley.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>Nankin</i>	567 tons.	Palmer, jun. ...	Nov. 10.
<i>Cumbrian</i>	450	Dring	Nov. 15.
<i>Zenobia</i>	581	Owen	Nov. 10.
<i>Euphrates</i>	650	Wilson	Nov. 30.
<i>Conqueror</i>	320	Collingridge ...	Nov. 26.
<i>Countess of Minto</i>	300	Wishart	Dec. 4.

FOR MADRAS.

<i>Pearl</i>	400	Burrows	Nov. 10.
<i>Varuna</i>	400	Mould.....	Nov. 15.
<i>George Canning</i>	300	Allez	Nov. 25.
<i>Wm. Jardine</i>	700	Jones	Jan. 2, 1843
<i>Stag</i>	700	Young.....	Jan. 5.

FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Lady Bute</i>	420	Mackenlay	Nov. 10.
<i>Fortitude</i>	640	Buckham	Dec. 30.
<i>Samuel Boddington</i>	523	Noakes	Dec. 6.

FOR CHINA.

<i>Sappho</i>	368	Dunlop	Nov. 20.
<i>Possodine</i>	500	Valentine	Nov. 28.

FOR CEYLON.

<i>Sumatra</i>	354	Duncan	Nov. 15.
<i>Euphrates</i>	650	—	Dec. 5.

FOR MAURITIUS.

<i>Stratford</i>	416	Haslep	Nov.
<i>Lady Emma</i>	214	—	Nov. 14.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1842.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (vid Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay.	Arrived at Madras.	Days to Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (In divisions.)	Days to Calcutta.
(vid Marseilles.)						
Jan. 4, 1842 ...	Feb. 12..... (per <i>Cleopatra</i>)	40	Feb. 18 ..	46	Feb. 22, &c.	50
Feb. 4	March 14 (per <i>Berenice</i>)	39	March 22 ..	46	March 25, &c.	49
March 4	April 9	37	April 15 ..	43	April 21, &c.	49
April 6	May 12	37	May 20 ..	45	May 19	44
May 6	June 8	33	June 16 ..	41	June 17	42
June 4	July 8	35	July 16 ..	43	July 19	46
July 6	Aug. 6..... (per <i>Cleopatra</i>)	31	Aug.		Aug.	
Aug. 4	Sept. 6..... (per	33	Sept.		Sept.	

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, *vid Falmouth*, on the 30th Nov.; and *vid Marseilles* on the 4th Dec.

OVERLAND MAILS from INDIA, 1842.

Date of leaving Bombay.	Per Steamer to Suez.	Arrived in London <i>vid Marseilles</i> .	Days from Bombay.	Arrived in London <i>vid Falmouth</i> .	Days from Bombay.
Jan. 1, 1842	<i>Cleopatra</i>	Feb. 8	39	Feb. 11	42
Feb. 1	<i>Berenice</i>	March 10	38	March 15 .. (per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>)	43
March 1	<i>Victoria</i>	April 5	36	April 11	42
April 1	<i>Cleopatra</i>	May 4	34	May 11	41
May 3	<i>Berenice</i>	June 6	35	June 10	39
June 23	<i>Victoria</i>	July 4	42	July 9	47
July 19	<i>Berenice</i>	Aug. 4	48	Aug. 8	52
Aug. 27	<i>Semiramis</i>	Sept. 3	45	Sept. 7 .. (per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>)	50
Oct. 1	<i>Victoria</i>	Oct. 8	43	Oct. 13	48
	<i>Cleopatra</i>	Nov. 8	38		

Under the ESPECIAL PATRONAGE of HER MAJESTY, the QUEEN
DOWAGER, and PRINCE ALBERT.

PORTRAITS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY

AND MOST

DISTINGUISHED NOBLES AND COMMONERS OF GREAT BRITAIN
BY S. DIEZ.

It is the object of the present Work to exhibit, on a scale of sufficient importance to convey their characteristics, and at a reasonable price, a SERIES OF THE LEADING PERSONAGES who influence the great events of their age, and give their character to the present times. The Artist whose Portraits have for this purpose been transferred to the Stone, is PORTRAIT PAINTER IN ORDINARY TO HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SAXE MEININGEN, under whose immediate PATRONAGE he has visited this country, and whose letters have procured him the most flattering notice and great personal encouragement, as well of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, and her ILLUSTRIOUS CONSORT, as of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER. Not only have their Majesties and His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured Mr. Diez with sittings for their own Portraits, but they have personally interested themselves to procure him the notice and co-operation of those to whom he could not otherwise have hoped to obtain such favourable access. Every one of the PORTRAITS in the COLLECTION, therefore, has been taken with a direct view to THIS PUBLICATION, and under circumstances the most favourable for securing the authenticity of the likeness, and otherwise aiding the talent of the distinguished Artist.

It is intended that the Work shall appear in MONTHLY NUMBERS, each Number containing Two PORTRAITS; and the Plan of the Proprietors—which admits, nevertheless, of such extension as may be desired—is, at present, limited to THIRTY PORTRAITS in FIFTEEN NUMBERS, wherein the ROYAL HOUSE OF ENGLAND, and the several bodies of her STATESMEN, CHURCHMEN, SOLDIERS, and LAWYERS, will each be represented by some of their heads.

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The Portraits are printed on a Scale of Fourteen Inches by Eighteen (each sold separately).

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H. R. H. the DUCHESS of CAMBRIDGE.	His Grace the DUKE of RICHMOND.
H. R. H. the DUKE of SUSSEX.	His Grace the DUKE of BUCKLEIGH.
H. R. H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.	His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY.
Her Grace the DUCHESS of SUTHERLAND.	His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of YORK.
The Bishop of London.	Lord Brougham.
The Earl of Aberdeen.	Lord Lyndhurst.
Lord Melbourne.	Lord Hill.
Lord Palmerston.	Lord Cottenham.
	Sir William Follett.
	&c. &c. &c.
	Lord J. Russell.
	Lord Stanley.
	Sir R. Peel, Bart.
	Sir J. Graham, Bart.

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**LIST & ESTIMATE OF NECESSARIES FOR AN ASSISTANT-SURGEON,
PROCEEDING TO INDIA.
MANUFACTURED AND FURNISHED BY
JOHN BESEMERES AND SONS,
OUTFITTERS,
Nos. 61, 62, 63, & 64, HOUNSDITCH, NEAR THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE
LONDON.**

The three columns of the List describe the prices of three distinct qualities of Clothing, and will assist in calculating the probable cost of an Outfit supplied from this Warehouse. No. 1 column describes, generally, a common but durable article of clothing, the requisite quantity of which, thirty dozen, can be laid in for £30. Column No. 2 exhibits the prices of a second quality of clothing for £43, and No. 3 represents the cost of the same quantity of better goods at £56. Samples of any may be ordered for inspection.

The Apparel is washed and marked, and the entire Equipment shipped without trouble to the Purchaser.

	Qualities.			Amounts brought forward ..	Qualities.		
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.		No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1 long cloth shirt, with linen fronts, collars and waists, 30 plain long cloth shirts, and 12 night shirts of white or printed shirting	4 13	9 8	11 8		31 10	45 1	68 14
12 extra linen collars, 30 linen or cotton pocket handkerchiefs, 3 black silk neck ditto, and 3 stocks ..	1 15	2 17	3 17	1 wash-hand stand to form a table, with 5 pewter fittings, 1 folding chair or stool, 1 looking-glass with slider, 1 foot tub, 1 set of combs and brushes, 6lbs. Windsor or marine soap, 1 sponge in a bag, 4 tooth & 2 nail brushes, a brush case with lock and key, to contain 1 clothes, 1 hat, and 3 shoe brushes, 6 blackings, 1 boot jack and hooks ..			
4 pairs cot sheets, 8 pillow cases, and 48 towel of linen huckaback, rough or fine	2 12	3 15	4 15	1 cab's lamp or candlestick, 8 lbs. wax candles, 4 lbs. tobacco in 4 lbs., and 1 foul clothes bag with lock and key ..	2 18	3 14	4 5
48 pairs cotton half-hose, 6 worsted or lambs' wool ditto, 2 pairs silk half-hose, and 12 cotton night caps ..	2 4	2 12	3 4	1 Russia leather writing desk, 1 ditto dressing case, containing shaving apparatus, knives, scissors, &c., a small assortment of stationery, ditto of haberdashery, shoe ribbon, and tapes ..	1 0	1 18	1 19
12 pairs cotton or Berlin gloves, 3 pairs military leather gloves, 4 pairs braces, 6 mosquito trousers, and 12 pairs calico drawers ..	2 3	3 0	3 3	2 bullock trunks, 1 travelling cap, and 1 umbrella ..	1 0	2 0	3 15
12 Welch flannel waistcoats, 3 pairs Welch flannel drawers, and 1 dressing gown or holland blouse ..	2 0	2 9	3 5	4 pairs shoes and 2 pairs boots, made to measure ..	3 8	3 14	3 14
12 blue white jean jackets, 12 white jean waistcoats, 6 ditto trousers, 6 white linen drill trousers, and three white quilting waistcoats ..	6 11	8 8	11 15		42 0	58 0	75 0
1 cloth jacket, and 4 pairs coloured drill trousers ..	1 13	1 19	2 14		8 0	8 0	8 0
1 superfine cloth frock coat, 1 pair cloth or cashmere undress trousers, 1 military cloth cloak, and 1 camellet jacket, waistcoat, and trousers ..	6 10	8 12	11 13		11 0	11 0	12 0
The essential clothing can thus be laid in for 1 sea cot, 1 hair mattress and bolster, 1 hair or feather pillow, 3 blankets, and 1 quilt or counterpane ..	30 0	43 0	56 0				
If a ship sofa instead of a cot, 20s. to 35s. extra.	1 10	2 1	2 14				
Amounts to carry forward .. £	31 10 or 45	1 or 58 14			£ 61 0 or 77	0 or 85 0	

In addition to the above, the requisite quantity of superfine scarlet cloth for 1 uniform coat, and 2 shell jackets, to be made up in India; also, the requisite quantity of gold coat lace and trimmings, and cashmere for 1 pair of regulation trousers, is supplied for ..

Accessories.—A surgeon's cocked hat, in case, complete; a forage cap and cover, waist belt, a pair of gold epaulettes in tin case, regulation sword, sword knot, &c., supplied for ..

The Clothing is sold subject to a discount of two and a half per cent. for cash payment.

The best fashion and finish is given to the whole of the Clothing, and proper care is taken to supply the Uniforms and Military Appointments strictly to regulation. Especial attention is given to effect completeness in compiling every Outfit, not only in the adaptation of the most suitable materials for clothing for various climates, but also in the encouragement which is given to clever mechanics (in the Furniture Department) to perfect any improvement in ..

CABIN, CAMP, OR PORTABLE FURNITURE, which promises to add ease and comfort to the voyage out, or (by economizing space in his baggage) contributes to the convenience of the traveller in India.

THE BOX TABLE, AND THE PATENT EXTENSION CABIN COUCH, are both unique and inexpensive articles, peculiar to this house, and now fully appreciated by the Indian community.

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LADIES' OUTFITS for India and the Colonies provided with the same accuracy and economy, every under clothing being made by selected private hands, and particular attention paid to the quality of work: the superintendence and sale is entrusted to experienced females, and for 30 shillings and 6d. per Outfit in the house No. 64, Family Estimates, to include all the requisites for Ladies' Outfits, in quantities and prices filled in, sent by post. Information for the same may be obtained from the Managers, or by sending for the necessary papers, containing information from the highest authority, and the purchase may be had free of charge, by applying personally, or by letter, at the Warehouse, 61, 62, 63, & 64, Hounsditch, near the East-India House, London.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL ADVERTISER.

STEAM TO CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamer "**INDIA**," of 1,200 Tons, under command of CAPTAIN MACKELLAR, will leave Calcutta for Suez in December, and will return from Suez in January, touching at Ceylon and Madras.—Passengers will arrange with Captain Mackellar, at Suez, for their Accommodation.—Plans of the Cabins of the "**INDIA**" can be seen at the Offices of Messrs. WAGHORN and Co., 34, Cornhill; Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., 16, Cornhill; and Messrs. JAMES BARBER and Co., 17, St. Mary Axe.

For CHINA direct, with immediate despatch, the splendid, new, Swedish-built Clipper

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NOTICE.

We have been compelled to curtail this month's Journal in most of its departments (the Register excepted), in order to make room for the great mass of official documents relative to the transactions in India and China.

This Journal is now published two days after the arrival of each month's overland mail.

**** The Publishers will feel obliged by being informed when any delay occurs in the delivery of the Journal, which shall be immediately remedied.*

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. LX.

It would not be easy to exaggerate the importance of the intelligence received from the East during the past month, which, suddenly, as by the touch of a transforming rod, changed the gloom and dejection produced during several months by each succeeding mail into an intoxication of joy that seemed unreal and illusive. Military triumphs, of no common lustre, gained over the desperate struggles of expiring hostility, whereby two wars, each of doubtful issue, were terminated in a manner that must exceed the hopes of the moderate and content the desires of the sanguine; affording prospects of vast benefit to the country; corroborating its power abroad, and giving an impulse to its industry at home; deriving, as it were, from past reverses a new principle of strength to our Indian Government, and throwing open the portals of commercial intercourse with a nation which has hitherto kept us without the pale of its relations—these events were crowded into the news of a single day!

In reviewing these extraordinary events, we commence with those connected with China.

In our last Journal, we recorded the operations at Woosung and Shanghai, of which the official details are given in a succeeding page. We announced that our forces were proceeding up the Yang-tze-keang towards Nan-king, and from the judgment and energy exhibited in this measure (directed, as it now appears, by the home as well as Indian authorities), we prognosticated that “the next mail would bring an account of the occupation of that city, or (which would be better) of the termination of the war upon fair, not oppressive, principles:”—a prediction which has been fulfilled to the letter.

The entrance of our forces into the great Yang-tsze, and their successes, seem to have alarmed the Court, and Elepoo, the commissioner with whom our commanders had communications at Chusan,—described by Captain Bingham as “an aged and peaceable man,” and who was degraded by the influence of the war party at Peking for being “too peaceably inclined to the barbarians,”—was re-employed in the hope of staying their progress. A letter received from this high officer, “assistant minister of the cabinet,” who had, as a preliminary sacrifice, released the English prisoners, although indefinite in its terms, was understood by the British commanders as a proposal for peace, and they announced to him that negotiations could be based only upon the conditions specified by the British Government through its plenipotentiary. The language of Elepoo appears, at least in its English dress, entirely denuded of that inflexible stateliness of tone wherewith the magnates of the empire are accustomed to address the representatives of “outside barbarians.” He treats the “honourable general and admiral” with the courtesy due to those who are his equals.

The British functionaries did not fall into the error committed by their predecessors; they were not induced by equivocal propositions to suspend

their movements; they continued their progress up the “magnificent” river (as our officers designate it) with seventy sail of men-of-war and transports, moving in five divisions, preceded by surveying-vessels, sloops, steamers, and the admiral’s flag-ship—a spectacle which must have worked wonderful effects upon the eyes and the sensibilities of all classes of the Chinese. Upon reaching the little island of Kin-shan (*i.e.* the ‘Golden Hill’), situated at the entrance of the Grand Canal, and which the general describes as a rock rising abruptly from the water, with a seven-storied pagoda on its summit, and temples and pavilions intermixed with trees at its base—a prototype of the miniature representations of Chinese landscape in the collections of virtuosi—the commanders prepared to attack the important city of Chin-keang-foo, on the western bank of the Yang-tsze-keang, near its intersection by the Grand Canal, which runs through the suburbs and close to the wall of the city. This wall is four miles and a quarter in circumference, built of brick, so thick and solid that only cannon shot could have made any impression on it, and from twenty-five to thirty feet high, and was mounted with cannon. Three encampments of troops were seen on the slope of the hills about a mile and a half south-west of the city. On the 21st July, a strong force was landed in three brigades; that of Lord Salton dispersed the troops in the entrenched camps; an entrance was forced into the city by escalade on the part of Major-General Schoedde’s brigade, and by blowing in the gates by that of General Bartley, and, in spite of a determined resistance from the Tartar garrison, and the overpowering heat of a burning sun (which occasioned many deaths, including those of Col. Drever, Col. Stephens, and Major Uniacke), the city, deemed impregnable, fell into our hands, after the severest struggle our troops ever had in China. The enemy, especially the Tartars, fought bravely. The Chinese in the camp, General Gough reports, “very gallantly rushed upon our troops, and were not repulsed until they almost came into actual conflict.” A body of Tartars in the city, driven into a *cul de sac*, refused to surrender, and were nearly all killed. Another body of these troops, 800 or 1,000 in number, maintained a resolute contest with two distinguished British corps, the Royal Irish and the 49th regiment. “The enemy,” observes Major-General Schoedde, “defended himself with the greatest gallantry, disputing every inch of ground, and fighting hand to hand with our men.” A private reporter of the affair says: “It is discipline, not courage, the enemy want; instances of the most desperate and devoted bravery were common throughout the day, and some of their leaders in particular, when they found that the day was against them, were observed to spur their horses against our bayonets, and thus court their death.” The loss of life in the capture of this city is stated by General Gough to have been “appalling.” The admiral says: “Incredible numbers of the Tartars, in some cases including whole families, died by their own hands;” and the general adds, that “the Manchoo race in this city is extinct.” A private account states that the Tartar commander-in-chief met a Roman fate: he retired to his house, when he saw that all was lost, made his servants set it on fire, and sat on his chair till he was burned to death!

Much consolation may be found in the reflection that there is no prospect of the repetition of such dreadful scenes, and it is impossible to overpraise the humanity of the British commanders, albeit habituated to these spectacles, in hesitating, till strong necessity required, to provoke a renewal of such horrors by an assault of Nan-king.

A few days after the fall of Chin-keang-foo, a detachment was left to occupy the heights (the city being uninhabitable by reason of the number of decomposed bodies), and to secure the mouth of the Grand Canal, whilst the remainder of the force embarked for Nan-king on the 4th August. Terms had been offered by the British commanders for the surrender of the city, which would have enabled the army to proceed against Soo-chow and Hang-chow, on the line of the Grand Canal to the south-east, whilst a portion of the fleet was to be despatched to blockade the Peiho, and to operate in the Gulf of Pe-che-le, to the north. The forces reached Nan-king on the 5th. The vast extent of the city may be estimated from the particulars mentioned in General Gough's despatch. It contains, he says, a million of souls; its walls are twenty miles in circumference, and in some parts seventy feet high. The garrison consisted of 15,000 men (besides militia), of whom 6,000 were Tartars. With the humane design of sparing the effusion of blood, and preventing the re-enacting of the frightful scenes witnessed at Chin-keang-foo, the British commanders determined to try the effect of a "strong demonstration." In the meantime, however, this display of force in the heart of the empire, the fall of one of the strongest cities in China, and the interruption of the internal trade (the blockade of the Grand Canal having intercepted the traffic of 700 junks), had its anticipated influence upon the court, and full powers were immediately given to three high commissioners—Ke-ying, a Tartar general belonging to the imperial family; Elepoo, and New-keen, general of the two Keang provinces—to negotiate a treaty of peace, which, after various conferences, was concluded on the 26th August, and embraces the following important stipulations:—The payment by the Chinese of 21,000,000 drs.; the opening of the ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shang-hae, to British merchants, consular officers to reside there, and just tariffs of duties to be established; the cession of the island of Hong-kong in perpetuity; correspondence to be conducted on terms of perfect equality amongst the officers of both governments, and the islands of Chusan and Kelangsoo to be held by us till the money payments and arrangements for opening the ports are completed. The emperor, it is said, or rather his council, entertained a strong repugnance to including Foo-chow-foo, which is near the tea districts, amongst the ports to be opened; but eventually the objection was withdrawn, and he has ratified the treaty.

Had the origin of this quarrel been a just one on our part, such a termination of it would have been a source of almost unmixed satisfaction. As it is, we can only rejoice at its termination, and that the conditions imposed upon the Chinese emperor are so free from undue severity and so little tainted with selfishness. Nothing is said respecting the opium

trade, and that odious traffic is left to the free control of the Chinese government. With the exception of that relating to the payment of money towards defraying the expenses of the war, and of the cession of Hong-kong, which are reasonable stipulations, the articles of the treaty are as beneficial to other nations trading to China as to ourselves, since it cannot be intended, nor would it be practicable, to restrict the open trade at the five ports to British merchants. The only questionable article, in our opinion, is that which requires the cession of Hong-kong. The ground of our objection was stated some time ago,* when speculating upon "Our Future Relations with China," namely, that, for the reasons we assigned, "all territorial acquisitions, even the acceptance of so much land as would be required for a factory at the single port of Canton, should be systematically avoided," and that "we should, at the risk even of ultimately losing all the fruits of our military successes, strictly confine our stipulations to a mercantile character." The acquisition of territory necessarily clothes us with political attributes; it is the first step to an interference in the affairs of the country, as principals or auxiliaries, and it inflicts a wound upon Chinese vanity, which will render abortive all attempts to establish a sincere and cordial friendship between the two nations. It, moreover, offers an example which other Christian nations will not be slow to imitate. Already do the French newspapers claim some profit from our success. The *Quotidienne* says: "It now, in fact, depends on the maritime powers themselves to obtain a participation in some of the advantages which the English have gained by their treaty." The *Univers* observes: "If it be permitted to the English to trade in five harbours of China, let us hope that France and other Catholic powers will exert themselves to obtain the same privileges for their national industry." Other papers speak of the title of France to the same terms as we have obtained from China; and which, if refused, they doubtless consider may be extorted by force. This is the very contingency we calculated upon in the paper just quoted, namely, that the cession to us of any territory, however small, would excite the jealousy of other powers, and "if the weakness of the Chinese submit to their demands, and their coasts and rivers be occupied by parties of Englishmen, Americans, Frenchmen, and Dutchmen, jealous of and intriguing against each other, it will be impossible for us to avoid being perpetually embroiled in contests, diplomatic or warlike." This is the only consideration which qualifies our satisfaction at the triumph which, by our means, civilization has obtained in China.

The effects which the announcement of the Chinese treaty has produced upon the manufacturing and commercial interests in this country are already perceptible in the revived activity of the markets, and the stimulus given to the factories in the north of England. Merchants are offering higher prices for articles adapted for consumption in China, and we are told that vessels are being taken up for the new trade to be opened with the several

* See vol. xxxvii., p. 41.

Chinese ports; which is borne out by the public announcements, that parties are already in the field to monopolize, if possible, the profits of this new market. But these national advantages, great as they promise to be, are subordinate to the benefits which a right use of the entrance obtained into China, by breaking down one of its external barriers, will win for the great family of mankind.

Let us now turn to Affghanistan, where the successes acquired by our arms suffer no deductions on the score of false policy; where, in fact, success has enabled us to recede with dignity and propriety from that very policy which we have injudiciously, in our opinion, initiated in China.

General Pollock, whom our last month's advices left at Gündamuck on the 4th September, marched thence on the 7th, and was on the 8th at Soork-ab (a small river of reddish-coloured water), whence he advanced to Jugdulluk, twenty miles distant, having to traverse the formidable kotul, or pass. On approaching the hills which command the road through the pass, the general perceived that their summits were occupied by a considerable number of men, in separate bodies, under different chiefs, their position being one of singular strength and difficulty of approach. The hills formed an amphitheatre, inclining to the left of the road on which the troops were halted, and the enemy were thus able to fire into the column, a deep ravine preventing contact with them. Their fire was heavy, causing several casualties (Capt. Nugent was one who fell here), and the guns and even the shells had little effect upon them. A single division of the force thereupon scaled the heights, and drove the enemy from their position, which they quitted, however, only to occupy a still more formidable one, the summit of a high and apparently inaccessible mountain, where they planted their standards and seemed determined to make a stand. "Seldom have soldiers had a more arduous task to perform," observes their commander, "and never was an undertaking of the kind surpassed in execution." These heights were assaulted by two columns, under Captain Wilkinson and Captain Broadfoot, who ejected the enemy from their last stronghold, dispersing the whole strength of the tribe (the Ghilzies), who were the principal actors in those disturbances which were the harbingers of the disasters of our troops last winter. From thence General Pollock advanced unmolested to Kutta Sung, seven miles and a half from Jugdulluk, traversing the narrow winding pass of Puree Duree, described in our last Review.

The general resumed his march, and on the 11th reached the Tezeen valley—about 1,000 yards broad, encircled by lofty hills—where he halted during the 12th to rest the cattle. This halt the enemy ascribed to hesitation, and some sharp affairs took place. On the 13th, it was found that the Affghans had occupied in great force every height not already crowned by our troops, and on approaching the mouth of the Tezeen pass, it appeared that Akhbar Khan and his confederates had increased its natural difficulties by all the resources of their military art. Our troops, however, mounted the heights; the Affghans, contrary to their general custom,

advanced to meet them, and a desperate struggle ensued: "indeed," the general remarks, "their defence was so obstinate, that the British bayonet, in many instances, alone decided the contest." The fight continued the greater part of the day, the enemy appearing resolved that we should not ascend the Huft Kotul: "One spirit seemed to pervade all, and a determination to conquer overcame the obstinate resistance of the enemy, who were at length forced from their numerous and strong positions, and our troops mounted the Huft Kotul, giving three cheers when they reached the summit." In short, a complete victory was gained over a body of 16,000 men, under Akhbar Khan (though some say he flinched from heading them), Mahomed Shah Khan, and Ameen Oola Khan, who, after sustaining a severe loss of men, guns, and standards, took to flight, thus abandoning Cabul to the avengers of British wrongs, who advanced to Khoord Cabul, about eighteen miles from the city, without further opposition. On the 14th they reached Bootkhak, and on the following day, Cabul, encamping on the race-course. The next morning, the general and his staff, accompanied by Prince Futch Jung, proceeded to the Bala Hissar, on which conspicuous station the British colours were hoisted, under a royal salute, and three hearty cheers, the band of the 9th Foot striking up the national anthem. The feelings of the whole army may be better conceived than described by words at this triumphant obliteration of a temporary disgrace, which, we are now assured by the highest authority, originated in error and was completed by treachery. Prompt measures were taken to recover the prisoners, and to complete the destruction of the strong-holds in the country. The Kuzzilbashes of Cabul appear to have co-operated with our commander in the former object, and eventually all the unfortunate *detenus*, male and female, were restored—the last, Captain Bygrave, who had been carried off by Akhbar Khan himself, having reached General Pollock's camp on the 27th September, bringing a letter from the fugitive chief, which, according to private report, sought information respecting his own future fate and that of his family.

Previous to this, on the 25th, a force under Major-General McCaskill was despatched into the Kohistan against the strong town of Istalif, which the insurgent chiefs deemed unassailable. Here they had placed the wives and children of the refugees from Cabul, and numerous levies, collected for its defence, under the most desperate of the participators in the late insurrection, joined to the 15,000 inhabitants of the place, constituted a formidable enemy. "It is impossible," says Major-General McCaskill, "to conceive ground naturally stronger." The town consisted of masses of houses and forts, built on the slope of the mountain, loftier eminences in the rear shutting in a defile which leads to Turkestan, and in no way could the place be approached but by surmounting ranges of hills, separated by deep ravines, or by traversing narrow roads through gardens fenced with enclosure walls, which, as well as the heights and even house-tops, were occupied by matchlock-men. With the trifling loss of six men killed and forty-five wounded, the Afghans were driven, in spite of a determined

resistance, from every post, and the town, which was filled with the plunder of our unhappy army, was taken and demolished.

Meanwhile, General Nott, on his march towards Ghuzni, on the 30th August, encountered the governor, Shumsoodeen Khan, who brought out the whole of his force, 12,000 men, against him, whilst encamped at Gonine, thirty-eight miles S.W. of Ghuzni. The general moved out, with half of his force; the Affghans advanced in the most bold and gallant manner, cheering, and taking up a position with apparent judgment. After a short and spirited contest, the details of which are not given in the general's despatch, the enemy were completely defeated and dispersed, their guns, tents, ammunition, &c., falling into the hands of the British troops, and their commander, Shumsoodeen, flying to Ghuzni with a few horsemen. On the 5th September, the general moved upon Ghuzni, and found the city full of men, and the mountains, as well as the gardens and ravines, occupied by bodies of cavalry and infantry. The British army, emulating their brethren in arms on the other side of Cabul, "ascended the heights in gallant style, driving the enemy before them till every point was gained." Preparations were made for attacking the fortress on the 6th, when it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated it. General Nott, who is remarkably brief in his style, quietly remarks, "I directed the city of Ghuzni, with its citadel and the whole of its works, to be destroyed;" and he subjoins the engineer's report, whence it appears that this operation has been most effectually performed. A gratifying result of this success is the release of 327 sepoy of the 27th N.I., who had been sold into slavery and dispersed in the villages round Ghuzni.

General Nott's obstructions were not, however, removed. In his advance towards Cabul, he found Shumsoodeen and other chiefs prepared to intercept his march on Mydan, which we described in our last Review as the strongest ground between Ghuzni and Cabul. Here they assembled about 12,000 men, occupying a succession of strong mountains. The general's concise account of the result is amusing: "Our troops dislodged them in gallant style, and their conduct afforded me the greatest satisfaction."

"Thus," in the words of the Governor-General, "have all past disasters been retrieved and avenged on every scene on which they were sustained."

The pleasure inspired by the entire success which has thus attended the British arms in Affghanistan is greatly enhanced by a consideration of the views respecting that country promulgated by Lord Ellenborough in his plain and simple, yet magnanimous, proclamation, the sentiments of which afford a pledge of the sound principles he has adopted for his foreign and domestic policy. Instead of being tempted, in the intoxication of success, to renew the chimerical project secretly formed by his predecessor, of "retaining military possession of the countries west of the Indus,"—which, Lord Palmerston declared, was the "original policy of the war,"—the present Governor-General has announced that, "content with the limits nature appears to have assigned to its empire, the Government of India will devote all its efforts to the establishment and maintenance of general peace,"

to the protection of sovereigns and chiefs its allies, and to the prosperity and happiness of its own faithful subjects." Speaking of the famous "Declaration" of 1st October, 1838,* in its exoteric sense, he declares the object of the Affghan expedition to have been the expulsion of a chief believed to be hostile to British interests, and the restoration of a sovereign represented to be friendly to those interests, and popular. When so restored, his fidelity to his engagements became doubtful, and his throne was overturned by insurrection. The disasters which befel the British army, in the anarchy attending these events—disasters originating in error, and completed by treachery—have been amply avenged, and repeated triumphs have restored the lustre of our arms. Nothing more remained to be done; "the British army in possession of Affghanistan will now be withdrawn to the Sutlej, and the Governor-General will leave it to the Affghans themselves to create a government amidst the anarchy which is the consequence of their crimes." On behalf of the British Government, his lordship repudiates the principle that it may force a sovereign upon a reluctant people, and offers to recognize any government most approved by the Affghans which shall appear desirous and capable of maintaining friendly relations, determining in future to engage in war only for the sake of peace.

These principles, the readers of this Journal will do us the justice to acknowledge, have been those which we have advocated from the very first moment when the Simla Declaration appeared. Upon that occasion, we spoke of its consequences as alarming; "the reinstatement of Shah Shooja," we observed, "the supporting him on the throne (possibly against the wish of the Affghan people) by British troops, the assisting in the restoration of union, tranquillity, and harmony, in a country where those blessings have not been known for nearly a century, imply the virtual government of Affghanistan through the medium of a British resident." We have never omitted a fit occasion to reiterate our opinion of the impolicy of the expedition, and of its injustice, so far as it tended to "force a sovereign upon a reluctant people." Before the outbreak of the insurrection at Cabul, we counselled the withdrawal of our army within our own territories; we insisted upon the "enormous expenditure required for the support of a large force in a false military position, at a distance from its own frontier and resources;" and the check which such a drain imposed upon "every measure for the improvement of India;" and we inculcated the policy of "leaving the Affghans to be punished by their own intestine feuds and discords."†

The partisans of the late Ministry are and will continue to be loud in their denunciations of this "cowardly" policy. We are convinced not only of its wisdom and justice, but of its honourable character. We are further convinced that the policy of the late Indian Government was equally unwise and disreputable, erroneous in its principles and disparaging to the credit and honour of the nation; in short, a policy which, at some periods of our history, would have exposed the authors to impeachment.

* It is remarkable that the proclamation of Lord Ellenborough should have been issued on the same day, four years later, and from the same place, "Simla."

† No. LVII.

REMINISCENCES OF THE BURMESE WAR.

BY CAPTAIN F. B. DOVETON.

No. XI.—DEFENCE OF KIMMENDINE.

THOUGH these sketches are intended to be in a great measure independent of each other, the interesting period at which the last broke off, renders it almost imperative to resume the narrative, and to continue up to a certain point the chain of events; for it may be presumed that many who honour these pages with a perusal are not very conversant with the details of our operations in distant Ava (a very general and perhaps an allowable ignorance), and in this case, though they may be fully aware that no serious calamity befel us upon the occasion in question, the description of the investment of our position at Rangoon by 60,000 barbarians, will naturally lead them to look for the conclusion of the whole matter, and see how a handful of British troops, weakened by disease and privations, extricated themselves from difficulties and dangers of no ordinary kind.

It will be remembered how completely the enemy's left wing was routed on the morning of the 5th of December by the columns under Majors Sale and Walker, the details of which were given at length. In spite, however, of the advantages obtained in our encounters with the foe, the important outpost of Kimmendine was as hotly pressed as ever, the firing there being incessant; on this score, therefore, we were still full of anxiety, and our morning's work in the trenches was no sooner over, than a detachment of the Madras European Regiment was ordered to hold itself in readiness to embark at the wharf at sunset for Kimmendine, as a reinforcement, and, being next for duty, I was directed to accompany it. Now, I believe I was generally found ready to fulfil with cheerfulness any duty that devolved upon me; and in the present case, though worn out with fatigue, having been on the move from daybreak, I packed up my knapsack, and after dining somewhat hastily upon a buffalo's heart, which was then considered rather a dainty morsel, I trudged down to the place appointed, with my detachment, to be ready for embarkation. The day's work we had already encountered would have been generally considered much more than enough for a moderate man, but, in addition to the fatigue already undergone during the morning, I was far from well in health, having for some time previously been suffering from ulcerated legs, accompanied by considerable dyspepsia, the incipient symptoms, as it proved, of a severe attack of scurvy, with which I was soon afterwards laid up; the effect (it need scarcely be added) of a salt-meat diet, with very little intermission, for the space of seven or eight months, together with severe privations and constant exposure.

When my detachment of twenty-five men, together with a party of sepoy's that accompanied it, had stepped into the flat-bottomed boats that were to convey us to our destination, the setting sun was close to the horizon, and, like a red-hot shot (a fiery simile, but not an inappropriate one), was sinking rapidly behind the town of Dalla, as we gazed upon it across the broad surface of the Rangoon river. We freighted two or three boats, and were taken in tow by the *Diana* steamer, that indefatigable little vessel, the first of the kind that ever ploughed the Indian seas. Though small—not exceeding, I believe, 60-horse power—her value on the Irrawaddy was incalculable, in contending against its rapid current. At times, armed with swivels and Congreve

rockets, it would, against wind and tide, carry dismay and destruction amongst the enemy's war-boats. In the present instance, the *Diana* was the connecting link between the outport for which we were bound and the British headquarters. Nothing, however, could have been more tedious than our passage, for though the distance by water did not exceed ten or twelve miles, it was nearly midnight before we reached our destination, having made but little more than two miles per hour, owing to the strength of the stream, which at times runs at the rate of six knots; we were, consequently, from five to six hours performing the distance. The occasion is one I shall ever remember; darkness soon set in, nothing scarcely being visible save the sparkling foam of the water agitated by the paddles, and the faint outline of the steamer's clumsy rigging against the dusky sky. On either bank, dark, dense masses of underwood overhung the stream, and here all was still, though busy Fancy ever and anon would people the dark covert with hostile figures, and lead us at every suspicious point to expect a yell and a volley of musketry. In truth, there was every opportunity for such a contingency, for at times we were most invitingly near the bank. Though silence reigned in our immediate vicinity, there was no lack of noise in the distance; for as the darkness set in, increased firing had been heard in the direction of Kimmendine, and as we wended our dark and tedious way against the stream, the heavy booming sound of the cannon and the sharp crack of the musketry would strike with almost painful distinctness upon the ear, as they came wafted on the midnight breeze from the isolated and beleaguered outport in the heart of the forest.

About midnight, amid such scenes and sounds, weary, hungry, and drowsy, we at length rounded the point which was to give us a view of Kimmendine, for a view we were sure to have from the flashes of the fire-arms. The steamer's approach, the paddles of which had of course been heard at a distance, seemed to have been a signal to the enemy for a vigorous attack upon the works, under a conviction that a reinforcement was at hand; consequently, when we first caught a sight of the place, it seemed encircled by a belt of fire from the discharges of musketry on both sides, whilst two small vessels of war, the *Sophie* and *Satellite*, at anchor abreast of the stockade, blazed away most lustily from their carronades, one of them being so situated as in some measure to enfilade the hostile entrenchments. The light produced by this heavy firing enabled us to see our way; and under the guns of the *Sophie* we at length effected our landing about midnight, but not without exposure to the enemy's musketry, which played upon us most harmoniously during the operation.

On landing, I duly reported myself to Major Yates, then commanding the garrison, a good and zealous officer. In the present instance, he was sitting in the open air, in his camp-chair, *en déshabille*, and, as well as I can remember, with his night-cap on; a group of officers encircled him; they had been anxiously looking for our arrival, and now greedily devoured all the details we were ready enough to give relative to the victorious operations of the morning before Rangoon, the heavy firing in which direction had led them to hope for some such results; and, though pretty well done up by want of rest and want of food, I could not but feel a peculiar gratification in being the first to bring an account of the dashing action in which I had shared. The spot we were assembled upon at this unseasonable hour was an open space on the river's bank, and outside the front face of the stockade; but it was defended on either flank by curtains extending from the stockade to the river. This,

as the point of communication with the boats, &c., was a favourite lounge by day or night; and here, moreover, we had the benefit of the cool breeze over the water.

I have said that the enemy attacked the place almost simultaneously with our arrival; but, as usual, the withering fire of musketry which we were enabled to pour upon them from all sides, rendered it quite as unavailing as all preceding attempts had been. After a time, they drew off again to their burrows, which at one point had been brought to within eighteen or twenty yards of the stockade; but, though they desisted from any open attack during the remainder of the night, every moving object on either side was the signal for a general blaze, to which after a time we became so accustomed, that the heavy slumber of our wearied carcasses was scarcely disturbed by it, albeit shot-holes were frequently discernible in the morning through the cloth of the tents that sheltered us. On the first night of my arrival, I shared a small tent with H., of my own corps, who had been at the outpost during the whole period. He had a most narrow escape on one occasion, for having incautiously, whilst taking a peep at the trenches, allowed the upper part of his head to shew itself above the parapet, the surface of his oilskin shakoe was at the same moment grazed by a musket-ball. Indeed, they watched us in the narrowest manner, and though not generally expert marksmen, their extreme vicinity, and the advantage of firing from a rest, enabled them to tell upon us most fearfully. We were, in truth, never safe from the effects of their shot, either by day or night, sleeping or waking; for the bamboo fence, that separated us from our foes, was in many parts so frail and rotten, that a ball, after having perforated it, would not unfrequently kill or wound one of the garrison. Our walls had fallen so much to decay since we first gained possession of the place, that though sufficient to protect us against a surprise, they were a very inadequate defence against even musket-balls, to say nothing of an occasional cannon or jinjal-shot.

Kimmendine has already figured often in these sketches, from its having been the scene of so many feats of arms, that it will be sufficient for our purpose here to repeat that it was connected with the main position at Rangoon by a narrow footpath through a dense forest, terminating at the base of the Shoe-dagon pagoda, at the distance of about four miles; by this road all communication was now of course effectually cut off. The distance by water must have been nine or ten miles, owing to the winding of the river, and this means of escape was still open to the garrison, in event of their being so seriously pressed upon as to render a retreat necessary. The troops that garrisoned the post during the period of its investment were the 26th Madras Native Infantry (about 500 strong), 140 of the Madras European Regiment, and a small detachment of the Madras Artillery, the whole being under the command of Major Yates, of the first-named corps, better known subsequently as the "Hero of Kimmendine." We thus mustered from 600 to 700 men, but a large number were in hospital from sickness and wounds, and the great extent of the works we occupied, capable as they were of sheltering many thousand men, caused the duty to fall very severely upon all hands. In the vast area of the stockade, our men were literally "few and far between."

When Bundoolah's grand army sat down before Rangoon, on the morning of the 1st December, a corps of 5,000 or 6,000 men, as near as we could estimate it, was detailed for the reduction of Kimmendine; to which operation the Burmese general evidently, and not without good cause, attached considerable importance. The enemy attacked the place after their own fashion—

that is, by intrenching themselves ; and the vicinity of the jungle to the stockade, which in some parts came actually in contact with it, enabled them to form their line of circumvallation with great rapidity, and at a most inconvenient proximity ; indeed, as before said, in one point the trenches could not have been more than twenty paces distant.

From the morning of the 1st up to the period I joined them, the firing on both sides had been almost incessant ; so warmly, indeed, did we salute the enemy on the first day of their appearance, that it was said the garrison expended 50,000 rounds of musket-ammunition on that day alone ! We had two or three guns mounted on different parts of the works, but they availed little against an underground enemy ; whereas their guns, of which they had three or four, did us considerable damage. One in particular had caused so much annoyance, that a sortie was determined upon to rid us of the nuisance. It was mounted on a breastwork that crossed the road leading to Rangoon, defended in front by a ditch and abatis, and flanked by thick jungle, and might have been distant from us seventy or eighty yards. A party of forty men, half Europeans, was detailed for this service under Capt. Page, then doing duty with the Madras European Regiment ; but, from some cause or other, the attempt was a failure, the party having been repulsed with severe loss before they could reach the object of their attack, short though the distance was. The party was, in fact, far too weak in numbers to achieve any thing of the kind, and it is surprising that they were not altogether cut off, rushing headlong as they did amongst hidden masses of the enemy, who lined both flanks of the thickly-wooded path traversed by the little band, and poured upon it such a deadly fire, that nothing but a hasty retreat saved them from utter annihilation. One officer—Lieut. Smith, of the 26th—was shot through the body, but happily was enabled to reach the stockade : his wound, though of the most dangerous description, terminated favourably. This was the only sortie attempted during the siege, and its untoward result discouraged our commandant from any further experiments of the kind, though there were many who would have most willingly again ventured their lives on a similar service. With this exception, the military operations during the period of the investment, from the 1st to the 8th, consisted in either party pouring in a hot fire whenever any living thing shewed itself, and generally at daybreak and dusk there was a forward movement on the part of the enemy to attack us, under cover of a heavy fire from all arms, and a deafening yell : these efforts, however, were never carried home, for nothing human could long withstand the leaden storm we poured upon them through our loop-holes. Simultaneous with the night attacks, large fire-rafts were floated down from Pagoda Point, just above us, for the benefit of the men-of-war at anchor off the place ; but these machines, though frightful enough when seen at dead of night, seldom did us any damage, so promptly were they dealt with by our gallant seamen.

The primitive tenement that sheltered some half a dozen officers of the "Lambs," constructed of bamboo and dry grass, was completely riddled by the enemy's shot, and many of our native servants were so paralyzed by fear, that for safety they were accustomed to jam themselves in amongst their masters' bullock-trunks, and continue immoveable the greater part of the day, much to our inconvenience. To be sure, the missiles of our adversaries were sufficiently troublesome, and our lives were then held by a very precarious tenure. Musket-balls are no respecters either of things or persons, and proofs of this we now had every hour. In one instance, when washing my hands in

the morning, a shot smashed an earthen jar containing water close to me; on another occasion, at night, a jinjal-ball shattered a large glass table-shade (used in India to screen the candles from the wind) upon the mess-table of the 26th regiment, at the time (if I rightly remember) the officers were assembled at dinner. But these are trifles, and are merely recorded here to shew the inconvenient interruptions to which we were liable, even at our most social hours. It was a beautiful and interesting sight to watch the course of the shells, which we frequently discharged at night from a small bomb-vessel anchored off the place; these passed over our heads like meteors or falling stars, and exploded in the enemy's entrenchments, the effect of which, in the darkness, was very grand.

During my tour of duty at Kimmendine on this occasion, "my lodging was on the cold ground," for cold it certainly was, in spite of the tropical sun that shone upon us during the day. Though the thermometer does not descend to freezing-point, the nights and mornings in those latitudes are very keen, the degree of cold being much increased by local causes, especially the uncultivated state of the country, and our scanty covering and constant exposure to the damp night air added much to our discomfort. My bed at this period was a strip of carpet the size of a rug, and when the ground was wet, a little straw or grass underneath helped to keep one high and dry. At this stirring time, for the space of at least a month, I slept every night in my clothes, and either upon the ground or on the deck of a boat, for it must be remembered that we had no rest from the day we embarked on the expedition to Pegue. My health had been long failing me, and the hard duty to which I was now subject brought on, in addition to other inconveniences, a sharp attack of dysentery; my legs, moreover, were so ulcerated, that I could not crawl about without the assistance of a stick. In this lame manner, however, I contrived to scramble through my tour of duty, though it must be confessed I was fitter for the hospital than for the battle-field. The state of affairs at Kimmendine rendered it necessary for a considerable portion of the garrison to remain under arms all night in the shape of pickets, and, to insure vigilance, the officers commanding them were forbidden to sit down during their tour of duty, which, I rather think, did not on that special occasion exceed three or four hours. When my turn came to be on the alert, I was soon so weak and exhausted, that I was compelled to send for a chair, and, following Nature's laws, to the neglect of all "*standing orders*," I was instantly sound asleep, albeit the frequent firing throughout the night would, under ordinary circumstances, have proved an effectual bar to slumbering on one's post.

The night of the 7th passed off as noisily as ever, but on the following morning an unusual stillness seemed to pervade the enemy's encampment, and as daylight broke upon us, it was with no small gratification we discovered that the foe had decamped during the night, leaving us once more at liberty. During the day, we received intelligence from head-quarters to the effect that the enemy's centre having not only maintained its ground, but pushed on its approaches to within a hundred yards of our guns, in spite of the licking we had given them on the 5th, was attacked and completely scattered by four columns, amounting to 1,500 men, on the morning of the 7th, after which they retreated by the Kykloo road, leaving, at last, the ground clear in our right front, and in the vicinity of the Great Pagoda. It was this successful operation, in all probability, that induced the enemy to draw off from before Kimmendine, proving to them, as it did, how utterly hopeless were all their efforts against us. When we had thoroughly satisfied ourselves that the coast

was clear, a party of us went out to reconnoitre the ground, and take a survey of the deserted position. This was mainly screened from view by thick jungle, being a succession of intrenchments entirely surrounding the stockade, and capable of sheltering many thousand men: the enemy's force was differently estimated from 4,000 to 6,000. Save a dead body here and there, the embers of their last night's fires, and the appearance of the trees and shrubs that had been cruelly mutilated by our showers of shot, there was little of interest to greet our eyes, for the foe had taken special care to leave nothing behind that we could possibly convert into a trophy, guns, intrenching tools, and all, having been carried off. We could not, however, but gaze with very considerable interest on the woody haunts of the besiegers, under cover of which they had been dealing death amongst our ranks for many days. We were surprised not to see more dead bodies, for the enemy's loss before the place must have been very great; they always, however, displayed much care and cunning in concealing their casualties, and large numbers were doubtless buried in the vicinity of their trenches. In our progress round the works, we fell in with the bodies of some of our men, that had been killed a few days previously in the unlucky sortie. They were lying on the spot where they had fallen, on one side of the path, and had been untouched by the enemy, their uniform and accoutrements being still upon them: they presented a melancholy spectacle. The fact of finding them in this state was a proof of the respect in which our enemy held us, even after a reverse. We were much struck with the effect of our shot upon the trees near us, the bark of which had been torn off in a remarkable manner; and on the northern, or upper face of the stockade, the broadsides of the men-of-war had effectually cleared the ground, by laying prostrate a vast number of large trees.

The loss we sustained during the siege was about seventy men killed and wounded; less, perhaps, than might have been expected, considering the constant exposure to which the troops were liable. The defence of the post, however, was considered to reflect great credit on Major Yates and all concerned, both sepoys and Europeans being animated throughout by the finest spirit, though the duty was incessant, and the privations severe. The event called forth a special order from the Governor-General of India, directing the word "Kimmendine" to be worn henceforth on the colours and appointments of the 26th Madras Native Infantry; but, very unjustly, the honour was not extended to the detachment of the Madras European Regiment, upon the absurd plea of its not being the head-quarters of the corps: we mustered, however, 140 men at Kimmendine during the siege, being very nearly half the effective strength of the regiment; and this circumstance alone might surely have justified the extension of the honour to the "Lambs." Indeed, a case so exactly in point has lately occurred, that I conceive it only has to be officially pleaded in order to secure the distinction for the regiment. I allude to the late gallant defence of Kahun, in Scinde, by a detachment of Bombay Native Infantry, under Capt. Browne; in consideration of which, the honour of wearing "Kahun" on their colours and appointments was granted to the whole corps. Poor Major Yates, however, did not long enjoy the distinctions he had been so instrumental in obtaining, having fallen a victim to cholera a short time subsequently, whilst proceeding up the Irrawaddy.

Of the hosts that encircled us, none now remained, save the troops that occupied Dalla, where they had strongly stockaded themselves, and shewed no disposition to move, in spite of our successes in other quarters. To dispose of these gentry, a column, under the command of Lieut. Col. Parlby, of the

Madras army, consisting of part of H.M.'s 89th regiment, the flank companies of the Madras European Regiment, and some native troops, crossed the river on the 10th. The attack was eminently successful, the enemy having been routed with considerable slaughter, whilst our loss was trifling. Amongst the wounded were Capt. Roy, of the Madras European Regiment; Lieut. Dowdall, H.M.'s 89th; and Lieut. Glover, 12th Madras Native Infantry, who lost an arm upon the service. The enemy's dispersion was now looked upon as complete, and they were considered to be in full retreat, when suddenly intelligence reached us that Bundoolah had rallied a large force at Kokein, two or three miles only to the northward of Shoedagon, which was strongly stockaded. Undaunted, apparently, by their numerous reverses here, once more, but for the last time, the Burmese shewed a hostile front, and no time was lost on our part in beating up their quarters.

On the morning of the 5th, 1,500 men, Europeans and natives, marched out, under the personal command of Sir Archibald Campbell, to the attack of Kokein. The position was strong and elevated, and the two stockades that protected it displayed in their construction an unusual degree of ingenuity and talent. Nevertheless, in about twenty minutes from the time the columns advanced to the assault, these extensive works were in our possession, and the vast body of the enemy that garrisoned them, estimated at 20,000 men, completely routed. Our loss on this occasion was heavy, especially in officers, one hundred and fifty men and not less than nineteen officers having been killed and wounded. Of these, seventy men and eleven officers belonged to H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry, whose lot it was to attack the works at a point where they were exposed to a murderous fire; the loss is very severe, when we bear in mind that, in this affair, the corps did not muster more than 220 men. The gallant Sale, and, I think, Dennie, were amongst the wounded; both since so celebrated for their services in Afghanistan. Of the four officers attached to the Madras Pioneers, three were badly wounded. Indeed, all engaged had some rough work on that day, but the victory was decisive; the enemy, after this, having quitted the vicinity of Rangoon, and retreated to Denobew, on the Irrawaddy. Great havoc was made with the bayonet, and nearly 3,000 muskets, besides jinjals, several iron guns, and Burman military *matériel* of all kind, fell into our hands. The firelocks, however, were wretched tools, but inasmuch as they were an irreparable loss to the enemy, we thought highly of the prize.

During the progress of the operations on the 15th, our little garrison was in a considerable state of anxiety and excitement, for we knew the attack was to be made, and the distance not exceeding six or seven miles, the firing was distinctly heard. We, however, were not without our share in the matter, for a party of the garrison was detached in the direction of Kumaroot, for the purpose of cutting up the enemy in their anticipated retreat, which it was deemed probable would be by this route. The strictest silence was enjoined, and we advanced stealthily for two or three miles through the jungle, passing *en route* several deserted stockades, being a portion of those captured by General Macbean in the previous July, when we slaughtered so many of the enemy. In this vicinity, at a spot where two paths crossed, we lay in ambush for an hour or two, screening ourselves as well as we could amidst the bushes, and preserving the most profound silence. The firing in the distance at length died away, and though we caught a glimpse of a few far-off figures gliding rapidly through the underwood (strong presumptive evidence as to the issue of the combat), our party had no opportunity offered them of doing any

execution beyond sending half a dozen random shots in the direction of the fugitives.

Whilst the enemy were in our vicinity, I should not omit to mention that few days elapsed without one or more of the enemy's war-boats, some of them carrying a vast number of men, and armed with 9 or 6-pounder guns, being captured by our men-of-war and row-boats stationed at Kimmendine. Further in connection with the events detailed, must be noticed an extensive fire which broke out at Rangoon at midnight on the 13th, the light of which was sufficiently visible at the outpost to startle us all from our couches. It was the work of incendiaries, and was to have been the signal for a simultaneous attack from the Burman army, which, however, was never made. Much mischief was done by the fire, and private property suffered severely: the mess of the Madras European Regiment had stores consumed to the amount of Rs. 5,000.

With the affair, or rather victory, of Kokien, terminated all the enemy's efforts to expel us from Rangoon; immediately after which, dispirited and disorganized, they were in full retreat for Denobew. During the fifteen days they had been in front of our position, the fighting had been incessant, and the enemy's loss was estimated by the general in his despatches at 6,000 men, to say nothing of their heavy losses in guns and *matériel* of all kinds. Our loss was likewise heavy in proportion, being for the same period, 40 officers and 500 men killed and wounded, out of the 4,000 or 5,000 engaged.

Upon the 20th, a few days subsequently to the events narrated, I returned with my detachment to head-quarters, but in wretched health. Hitherto, the excitement that prevailed had enabled me to hold out in some measure against the inroads of disease, but this having now subsided, the scurvy, with which I was attacked, broke out with all its virulence, and I was now compelled to "report sick," and enrol myself on the doctor's list.

The scurvy is generally supposed to be merely a cutaneous complaint, originating from a poor diet; but this, to a great extent, is a mistaken notion, for the land-scurvy that was so destructive to our troops in Ava, was unattended with any eruption whatever, excepting upon the legs, which were often much ulcerated. The symptoms were livid and very tender gums, excessive loss of flesh, and great debility. The appetite was at times unnaturally ravenous, whilst the digestive powers were very weak; and, to crown all, the patient was generally afflicted with diarrhœa or dysentery. I suffered long in my own person from most of these distressing symptoms, and was wofully reduced in flesh, though naturally one of the "lean kind." As scurvy arises from an impoverished state of the blood, the object of course must be to purify and enrich it by a wholesome and generous diet; but such a remedy had hitherto been more easily prescribed than followed. Now, however, the resources of the country being thrown more open, through the dispersion of the Burmese army, there was no lack of buffalo beef, but the want of vegetables was still severely felt, the country producing but few suited to the fastidious palate of Europeans. As a grand event in reference to the scarcity that had so long prevailed, I must not forget to mention the circumstance of the whole army having been regaled with *turtle* for two or three days, some time previously; a ship having been despatched expressly for a cargo of these animals to Diamond Island, celebrated for them, and situated at the mouth of the Bassein river, on the southern coast of Pegue. The flesh was served out to the troops by the commissariat by the pound, as beef or pork, and we usually dressed it like a beef-steak, which it much resembled both in taste and appear-

ance. What fell to my share was wanting neither in eggs or green fat, though I suspect these dainty adjuncts were not duly appreciated by many of us, in the absence of those condiments so requisite for serving up the dish in the true aldermanic style.

Independent of an abundant supply of provisions, there was now every prospect of securing, through the assistance of the natives, a sufficiency of land and water carriage, in the shape of buffalo carts and canoes, in addition to our own scanty resources, as would enable our general at length to take the offensive and move upon the capital, the road to which we now conceived to be well open; for the enemy having fairly measured their strength with us, and expended their best efforts, the brunt of the war was justly looked upon as over, our troops having comparatively little more to do than to walk over the course. In truth, it was at Rangoon and its vicinity where the strength of the Burman was broken, and his pride humbled, that being the theatre upon which most of the actions were fought.

It was only a few days after our crowning engagement with the enemy that I had the satisfaction of eating my first Christmas dinner in Ava; and a very decent affair it was, considering the barbarous state of the times and place. Recent successes, however, had soon a favourable effect upon the commissariat, and mess tables now groaned under mighty sirloins of buffalo beef (the buffalo of Pegue is a monstrous animal, and consequently somewhat coarse in the grain), whilst the dinner would be made up of the lighter and more elegant accompaniments of the same animal, such as steaks, liver, and tripe, the head being converted into soup, for which it was an admirable ingredient. I have never dined off horse-flesh, but I cannot suppose it to be much inferior to that of the Burman buffalo.

A Christmas day at Rangoon certainly contrasted strongly with that festal day in Old England; but though unadorned by its veil of frost, or mantle of unsullied snow, there was a respectable keenness in the air, in spite of a brilliant sun and a cloudless sky, that did honour to the occasion, and blue noses and benumbed fingers at an early hour in the morning carried our thoughts back to the mother-country. The day was ushered in by the firing of a royal salute and the hoisting of the British flag, the usual compliment on all such days at military stations to the eastward. Beyond this empty acknowledgment and a somewhat better dinner than usual, there was nothing to distinguish the natal day of the Saviour of the world, there being no provision whatever for the performance of divine service to the troops, even on the Sabbaths, a lamentable oversight, or rather negligence, on the part of our Christian rulers which has been alluded to elsewhere; but such a glaring defect, inconsistency, or whatever else it may be denominated, cannot be too much dwelt upon, in the hope of thereby securing a remedy for the future. Our mighty power and extensive influence in the East were surely given to us for some far nobler object than to fill our coffers with "barbaric pearl and gold;" but after all, what have the successive *Governments* of India contributed towards her *moral* elevation? That good has been effected of late years is true, but this has mainly been brought about by the unceasing and disinterested exertions of societies of private individuals; of course I allude to the various missionary and other philanthropic institutions, whose operations were for a long time rather thwarted than encouraged by the Government, under a short-sighted apprehension that they were calculated to loosen our hold upon the country; as if the abuse of the talent intrusted to our charge was not much more likely

to bring about such a result ! But to revert to our first Christmas festivities in Ava.

On that day I had the pleasure of dining with a friend at the mess of the 28th M.N.I., who were quartered at the foot of Old Shwedagon. There were some active caterers amongst them, and moreover an unusually good, I may almost say brotherly, feeling existing amongst the officers; their mess table was, in every respect, a most agreeable resort. Indeed, a short time subsequently to this period, having been recommended a change to a higher ground for the benefit of my health, I passed some time most pleasantly in their company as the guest of a dear friend, whom I soon after lost, and whose remains are now mouldering on the banks of the Irrawaddy, he having fallen a victim to fever on the line of march. The kindly feeling I then experienced from the 28th N.I. will ever be fondly remembered by me. Upon the occasion referred to, we were regaled with something better than buffalo beef; what the bill of fare was I cannot now say, but I have a distinct recollection of the dinner being a very creditable one, a sort of *oasis* of plenty amidst a desert of privations and hardships; a bright spot in a savage land. Amongst the guests assembled at that hospitable board was the gallant major (now Sir Robert) Sale, with his head bound up from the effects of a wound received in the last encounter, a few days previously. Others, it is probable, then present, were similarly circumstanced; but this officer has since become so deservedly celebrated, that one cannot but revert with a sort of pride and pleasure to having been thus familiarly associated with him.

A short time subsequently, about the middle of February, the army advanced into the interior, in two columns; one by land, under the personal command of Sir Archibald Campbell, and the other by water, under Brigadier General (now Sir Willoughby) Cotton.

FROM ANWĀRĪ.

في علو همت

بهشت را چه کنی عرض بر قلندریان
 بهشت چیست نشانی ز بود انسانست
 بسوز سینه پاکان و جان معصومان
 بدان خدای که دانای سر و اعلان است
 که نُقل ریز ز مستان لم یزل خوشتر
 زمیوهایی بهشت و نعیم رضوان است

SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS FROM THE HISTORY OF THE MAHOMEDAN DOMINION IN INDIA.

NO. VII.—ACBAR *continued*.

FOR some time after his accession, Acbar seems to have been a sincere professor of the faith of his forefathers; so much so, indeed, that in the twenty-first year of his reign, he talked seriously of making a pilgrimage to Mecca; but a complete revolution took place in his opinions soon afterwards, and by the end of the next two or three years he had become an avowed sceptic in matters of religion. The favour shewn by him to other sects had no doubt provoked the indignation of the zealots of his own, and their reproaches for his disobedience to the precepts of the *Koran* must have inclined him to dispute the authority of the book on which his condemnation was founded. His favourite studies, and the conversation of his habitual associates, also contributed to instil doubts into his mind.

Among the eminent men attracted to his court by the reports of his love and patronage of learning, were two brothers, named Feizi and Abul Fazl, whose congeniality of character caused them to be selected as the bosom friends and confidential advisers of their sovereign. Both were excellent scholars, and both possessed brilliant abilities, though not exactly of the same kind. Abul Fazl, the more active of the two, was entrusted with the highest military commands, and was ultimately made prime minister, and to his pen we are indebted for a valuable, though eulogistic biography of his patron, and for a still more important work, the *Ayeen Akbery*—a sort of general survey of the Mogul empire, and a summary of the emperor's institutes and regulations. Feizi, whose turn of mind seems to have been more exclusively literary, was chiefly employed in conducting an investigation into every branch of Hindoo learning, and in making or superintending translations of the most important works extant in the Sanscrit language. These accomplished brothers were both free-thinkers, but within the precincts of Acbar's court were also to be found theologists of every variety of opinion in vogue in his dominions, and nothing pleased the emperor more than to pass whole nights in their company, discussing the merits of their respective tenets. Some notices of these controversies, in which sometimes Sunni was pitted against Shia, or both against a Jew or a Christian; sometimes, Mussulman, Jew, Christian, Brahmin, and Parsee all took part in the *mêlée*, have been preserved, and an English translation of them by General Vans Kennedy may be found in the second volume of the *Bombay Literary Transactions*. They serve to shew that the several disputants were more vigorous in attacking each other's weak points than skilful in defending their own positions, and if General Kennedy's examples may be taken as fair specimens of the arguments employed, it is not very wonderful that the result of the conflicts was less to give a decided advantage to one class of reasoners than to involve all in confusion, and to expose them to the impartial ridicule of the emperor and his fellow-scoffers.

The Christians who figured on these occasions were Roman Catholic priests from the Portuguese settlements on the Malabar coasts, whom Acbar had invited to his capital to instruct him in the doctrines of Christianity. The unambitious friars, who, with the inspiring title of missionaries to the East, passed their days in security and comfort within the walls of Goa, were not over-eager to accept this summons. The burning zeal, with which St. Francis Xavier had rushed into the midst of the savages of Travancore and the sophists of Japan, seeking everywhere new forms of danger, exulting in pain, revelling in want and glorying in shame for Christ's sake, was extinct among his torpid successors. The name of the Mogul was connected in their minds with ideas of cruelty and treachery, and though the conversion of so mighty a potentate, of which his message afforded a reasonable hope, would be a sufficient reward for every peril, they still hesitated to place themselves in his power. However, the opening offered for the exercise of their calling was too favourable to be neglected without indelible disgrace, and three of the boldest amongst them were at last prevailed upon to undertake an expedition to Agra. The journey, notwithstanding its anticipated terrors, was accomplished without disaster, and was probably unattended by any very severe privation; but the good fathers happening to meet some royal messengers conveying to one of the kings of the Deckan a present of apples and pears, which in those days were not grown in India, take care to expatiate on their own admirable enthusiasm and self-denial, in sojourning in a country where such common fruits were looked upon as costly luxuries.

On their arrival at their destination, they became somewhat better pleased with their lot. The emperor, who, instead of the monster they had imagined him, was found to be a good-looking man, as white as an European (or rather not more swarthy than a Portuguese), and "of sagacious intellect," received them with the utmost affability, and ordered handsome lodgings to be provided for them. His politeness, indeed, was in some respects misunderstood by them. When a crucifix was presented to him, he affected to regard it as a symbol of the divinity, and shewed his respect for it in three modes, first bowing like a Mahomedan, then kneeling like a Christian, and finally prostrating himself like a Hindoo, declaring that God ought to be worshipped according to the custom of all nations. Notwithstanding this clear explanation of his conduct, the missionaries preferred to accept it as a strong symptom of approaching conversion, and they were confirmed in this opinion when they exhibited to the emperor a finely-painted image of the Virgin Mary. It was probably the finest work of art he had ever seen, and he gazed on it accordingly with the same ardent admiration as a Christian connoisseur might feel on his first introduction to the *Venus de' Medici*, concluding at length with the exclamation that she really looked like the queen of heaven seated on her throne. A copy of the Bible in four languages, bound in seven volumes, being next presented to him, he kissed it and placed it on his head—the highest mark of respect he could have shewn to it.

Elated with the result of this interview, the friars were eager to follow up their success, and earnestly inquired for Mahomedan divines to dispute with. A host of champions soon responded to this challenge, and a long controversy took place, in the presence of Acbar and an assembly of learned men, between one of the missionaries and a body of Mollahs. The former had by far the best of the argument, at least if the test of command of temper can be relied upon, for the Mollahs became so obstreperous that Acbar was obliged to reprove them for their violence. When the debate was over, he declared himself highly pleased on the whole with the doctrine laid down by the Portuguese, but said that it contained some mysteries which he could not fully comprehend, alluding principally to the Incarnation and the Trinity. The missionaries offered further explanations, and resumed the subject on several subsequent occasions, when they always found the emperor an attentive listener, but could never remove his scruples nor prevail upon him to accept Christianity and make it the religion of his dominions. At last, when Acbar could no longer reply to their arguments, and was wearied out with their entreaties, he bethought himself of an expedient for getting rid of their importunity. He sent to inform them that a means had at last offered of deciding incontestably the alleged excellence of their faith—that a great Mahomedan doctor was ready to leap into a furnace with the *Koran* in his hands, and that if they, with equal confidence in the protecting power of their Scriptures, would keep him company in the flames, the rival pretensions of the two sects would be settled beyond dispute. This proposition utterly confounded the good fathers. Accepting it was, of course, out of the question; but whether accepted or rejected, it would apparently be equally fatal to their cause. The greater reluctance they shewed, however, the more the emperor seemed bent on having the experiment tried. As they would not comply with his proposal in its original form, he modified it a little, and offered that the Mussulman should enter the furnace first, provided they would promise to follow his example, after having had the satisfaction of seeing him burnt, of which he hinted he himself had very little doubt. Even this, however, failed to excite the emulation of his hearers, who positively declined to be baked alive on any conditions whatever. Their refusal was rather unfortunate, for it is of course quite incredible that Acbar was serious in his proposition, or meant any thing more than to amuse himself with the fears of the poor monks, unless perhaps he was desirous of putting their faith and zeal to the test. In fact, from the different modes in which the transaction is narrated by Christian and Mahomedan writers, it is most probable that the whole affair was a pure invention of Acbar's, and that the heroic Mahomedan doctor who was so ready to devote himself to the flames for the honour of Islam, had no existence save in the emperor's own wicked imagination.

The fathers remained at court for some time after this occurrence; but, though they continued to receive the kindest treatment, they no longer entertained hopes of attaining the sole object of their visit, and they at last demanded and obtained permission to return home. On two or three subse-

quent occasions, Acbar sent messages to Goa to request some of the friars there to visit him, but those who accepted the invitations invariably experienced the same disappointment as their predecessors. They were always courteously treated, for Acbar took pleasure in their conversation and in examining their paintings and images; but no arguments of theirs could carry perfect conviction into his mind, or induce him to give a more conclusive assent to their doctrines than vague expressions of approbation. Some additional particulars respecting these missions are given in "a letter to a noble lord," written by Sir Thomas Roe, the English ambassador at the court of Acbar's successor. "Acbar," he says, "being a prince by nature just and good, inquisitive after novelties, curious of new opinions, and that excelled in many virtues, especially in piety and virtue towards his parents, called in three Jesuits from Goa, whose chief was Jeronimo Xavier, a Navarrese. After their arrival, he heard them reason and dispute with much content on his, and hope on their parts, and caused Xavier to write a book in defence of his own profession, against both Moors (Mussulmans) and Gentiles; which finished, he read over nightly, causing some part to be discussed, and finally granted them his letters patent, to build, preach, teach, convert, and use all their rites and ceremonies as freely as in Rome, bestowing on them means to erect their churches and places of devotion, so that in some few cities they have gotten rather *templum* than *ecclesiam*. In this grant he gave grant to all sorts of people to become Christians that would, even to his court or own blood, professing that it should be no cause of disfavour from him. Here was a fair beginning to a forward spring of a lean and barren harvest."*

The ill-success of the missionaries with the emperor himself was not a little owing to the fact that he was not a perfectly unprejudiced hearer of their discourses, for he had not only made up his mind on most points of faith, but he had become ambitious of disseminating his opinions among his subjects, and of thus founding a new religion of his own. After emerging from the errors of Mahomedanism, he had entered upon what seems to be a natural intermediate stage for the mind, on its passage from a false religion to the only true one, but at which Acbar unfortunately stopped; in other words, he was a deist. His detection of the lying pretensions of the *Koran* had led him to question the authenticity of all revelation, and made him prefer to be guided in his subsequent inquiries by the light of reason alone, which was sufficient to teach him the unity, eternity, omnipotence, and benevolence of God, as well as that the practice of virtue was indispensable to secure the divine favour. These notions formed consequently the chief and almost the sole articles of Acbar's creed. As far as they go, they are undeniably true, and imperfect as they are, it must be allowed that it would have been an enterprise worthy of a great mind to have attempted to substitute them for the absurdity, malevolence, and obscenity which are inherent in, or have been engrafted on, the Mahomedan and Brahminical creeds. Acbar thought, however, that some modification was

necessary to fit them for general use. He considered very justly that his own idea of the divine nature was too refined for vulgar apprehension, and he drew from thence the erroneous inference that some material emblem was requisite to assist the mind in its conceptions of the deity. The objects selected by Aebur for the divine representatives were the sun, the planets, and fire, and to them he directed that prayers and salutations should be addressed at stated times. These were the only ceremonies enjoined by him. No mention was made of either priests or temples, and no restrictions, save a recommendation of abstinence, were placed on the use of any kind of food. Piety was declared to consist not in formal observances, but in purity of life, in active benevolence, and above all, in withdrawing the mind from earthly things and in fixing it in contemplation on God.

It is evident that such a religion as this, whatever might be the meaning of its founder, would soon have degenerated into idolatry, and it is far from certain that Aebur, by thus voluntarily corrupting his own doctrines, really rendered them much more suitable for popular acceptance. The example of many Christian and of all Mahomedan countries shews that uneducated minds are capable of forming some idea of an unseen God. The idea is no doubt indistinct, as well as false; but if false, it is the better for being indistinct, for to mark its outlines would be only to give strength to error. A Spanish peasant, who may see the three persons of the Trinity depicted on the walls of his parish church, has perhaps a much more vivid idea of their nature than an English bumpkin who has no other light on the subject than what the Athanasian creed affords; but the latter would nevertheless make an ill exchange of his perplexity for the other's assurance, and Aebur would probably have acted more wisely in allowing his followers to form their own notions of the Supreme Being, than in purposely leading them into one error merely to save them from the risk of falling into another.

Still, even in its modified shape, Aebur's religion was a great improvement upon either of the two principal ones existing in his dominions, and he would have deserved the lasting gratitude of his people if he had succeeded in establishing it amongst them. As long as he lived, his efforts for this purpose were attended with sufficiently encouraging results; but it must not be thence inferred that his measures were marked by any extraordinary prudence and circumspection, for in truth no such management was necessary. Most men's opinions, and particularly their religious ones, hang so loosely about them, that it is often as easy to induce them to change them as to alter the fashion of their clothes. Gentle means alone must be employed, for persecution only makes men hug themselves in their prejudices, as the rage of the tempest made *Æsop's* traveller draw his cloak more tightly about him; but provided no compulsion be used, it is generally sufficient for a voice of authority to proclaim some novelty aloud, and thousands will immediately repeat the words as faithfully as so many echoes.

Aebur's first object was to undermine Mahomedanism, and the only precaution which he took before commencing active operations, was to procure an edict from the leading Mussulman lawyers, declaring that he, as empe-

ror, was head of the church, and supreme director of the faith. No sooner had he obtained this license for innovation, than he threw off all disguise. He began by no less decisive a step than that of substituting his own name for that of Mahomed's in the profession of faith, which was thenceforth to run, "There is no God but God, and Acbar is the prophet of God," and he thus at the same time publicly advertised his own commission and aimed a blow at the very foundations of Islamism. He next issued a succession of ordinances against all the institutions and observances peculiar to Mussulmans, dispensing with the five daily prayers, periodical ablutions, fasts, alms, pilgrimages, and the consecration of Friday, permitted the use of dice, wine, and animals previously condemned as unclean, and forbade the marriage of more than one wife at a time, and the circumcision of children under twelve years of age. The prohibitions could only be enforced by penalties, but no such means were employed to give effect to the other proclamations. Perfect toleration was granted to all who preferred submitting to the old restrictions, but the emperor's example sufficed to bring scepticism into vogue, and all persons who did not wish to be unfashionable, vied with each other in ridiculing the mission, precepts, and remaining followers of the prophet of Mecca. People became ashamed of their knowledge of Mahomedan theology and jurisprudence. Even the Arabic language fell into disrepute, and Arabic names, such as Mahomed and Ali, ceased to be given to children. So rapid a revolution took place in the public mind, that in five or six years, according to the testimony of a steadfast adherent to the despised religion, not a trace of Islamism remained, at least about the court and among the classes connected with government. Proselytism made equal progress in the same quarters. All who were desirous of rising in the state hastened to proclaim themselves converts to the new faith, the *Ilahi*, or godly, as it was called, turned their faces towards the sun instead of towards Mecca, when they said their prayers, saluted each other with the new phrase of *Allaho Acbar* ('God is great'), which had been appointed to take the place of the old *Salaam Aleikoum*, reckoned from the date of the emperor's accession, instead of from the flight of Mahomet, and even consented to cut off their beards, to which Acbar had such an aversion, that he would scarcely allow any one to enter his presence unshorn.

There were probably but few Hindoo converts. The doctrines of Brahminism are so interwoven with the habits and customs of its votaries, that it is impossible for any one to extricate himself from its meshes without cutting asunder all the ties of social life. Odious as the Hindoo idolatry must have been to Acbar, he admitted it to the benefit of his universal toleration, and contented himself with correcting some of its worst excesses. Thus he put a stop to trials by ordeal (a strong presumption that he was not in earnest in recommending them to the Portuguese monks), and to marriages before the age of puberty. He also permitted the second marriage of widows, and positively forbade their being burnt against their will. His own opinions were left to make what progress they could by their own

merits, and so little aid did they receive from authority, that no care was taken even to make them generally known. The new religion, as has been already stated, possessed neither priests nor temples, and this want of regular teachers, even more than its unattractive simplicity, was the main cause of its limited diffusion and short duration: otherwise, its affinity to the sublime truths from which all the fables of Brahminical mythology have been generated, and which are still understood by the most intelligent Hindoos, might in process of time have recommended it to many of the latter, and their example might at length have stimulated the mass of their countrymen to emancipate themselves from the fetters by which their understandings are bound. The professors of the Ilahi faith, however, even if sincerely attached to it, were not interested in exerting themselves for its extension, and were not likely to win many sheep from the folds of either the Imams or the Brahmins. The new doctrines were supported entirely by the emperor's favour; they were almost unknown where his influence was not directly felt, and, as might have been expected, they survived their author but a very short time. As soon as Acbar died, his son and successor, Jehangir, though not much more of a Mussulman than his father, thought proper to restore the supremacy of Islam—the courtiers, who had so promptly apostatized to please one sovereign, were equally impatient to renounce their heresy at the bidding of a second; the Ilahi sect became extinct in a few years, and no trace remained of Acbar's innovations save a spirit of inquiry, which long afterwards continued to moderate the asperity and soften the prejudices of the Mahomedans of India.

There is no sufficient reason for supposing that Acbar ever pretended to divine inspiration, though the fact of his having taken the title of "Caliph of God," and the reverential mode in which his courtiers were accustomed to address him, and the supernatural powers they attributed to him, have led to the suspicion that he did so. The opinion is, however, so utterly at variance with the fundamental principle on which his whole system rests, *viz.* the imposture of all revelation and the fallibility of all human authority, that we should be loth upon any testimony to convict him of such extravagant inconsistency. His assumption of the title of caliph may merely have implied that, as emperor, he was God's vicegerent on earth, in spiritual as well as temporal matters, and that it belonged to him to superintend the religious instruction of his subjects, and as for the gross flatteries to which he was subject in common with other princes, he no doubt regarded them as mere forms of speech, without attaching any importance to them, or even inquiring into their meaning. It is, indeed, asserted by a writer* who could not have been misinformed, that Acbar was in the habit of breathing upon the sick for the purpose of restoring them to health; but it is quite possible that this is a pure invention, intended, like many other passages in the same book, to gratify the emperor's vanity, and even if it be true, it only shews that Acbar acted much in the same way as English monarchs, five or six reigns ago. Acbar is further described by the Jesuit

* In the *Ayecn Akbery*, vol. I. p. 181.

missionaries who visited him at his capital, as offering himself as an object for popular worship, and presenting himself every morning at a window, before which multitudes came and prostrated themselves. The enlightened Dwarkanauth Tagore, who, during his stay in this country, has had an opportunity of witnessing a royal levee, may with equal reason report to his countrymen in India, that our gracious Queen is adored in England, and that public notice is given to her worshippers of the days on which they will be admitted to her presence to kneel and kiss her hand.

Alluding to Acbar's recommendation of the worship of the sun and planets, Mr. Elphinstone remarks, in his History of India, that "although he professed to sanction this sort of devotion from regard to the prejudices of the people, and not from his own belief in its efficacy, yet as he *practised* all his ceremonies, as well as permitted them, it may be doubted whether they had not gained some hold on his imagination." It may be too much to say that Acbar's conduct will not bear this construction, for the human mind possesses a wonderful power of misleading itself; but it is quite as probable that his object was merely to strengthen his precepts by the force of his own example. There is, however, a passage in the *Ayecn Acbery** apparently corroborative of Mr. Elphinstone's suspicion, where the author endeavours to explain the emperor's devotional rites: "All these grand mysteries are in honour of God, and if dark-minded ignorant men cannot comprehend their signification, who is to be blamed? Every one is sensible that it is indispensably our duty to praise our benefactor, and consequently it is incumbent on us to praise the Diffuser of Bounty, the fountain of light."

One part at least of Acbar's religious policy deserves unqualified praise, *viz.* the unrestricted toleration which he allowed to all, however widely their opinions differed from his own, and which, as has been justly observed, implies very different degrees of generosity in a powerful monarch and in an obscure reformer, who may have his own reasons for disapproving of persecution. A contemporary author, who wrote a history of Acbar's life with all the acrimony of a zealous Mussulman, accuses him, indeed, of malignity towards the adherents of the faith he had deserted; but the instances brought forward, instead of bearing out the charge, only excite our admiration of the emperor's command of his temper. It seems, he once ordered a nobleman of rank to leave the apartment for gross abuse of his measures, and when another person had the impertinence to apply the term "hellish" to the royal councillors, he did not knock him down, as a private individual would probably have done, but told him that such language deserved to be punished with blows. The very writer from whom we are quoting exemplified in his own person the moderation he denies, for, notwithstanding his notorious fanaticism, he was employed in the emperor's service, and continued to be so even after getting into a violent quarrel, on religious subjects, with his patrons Feizi and Abul Fazi, who had first recommended him to notice.

Among those who were most offended with the emperor's innovations was his own foster-brother. This nobleman, who was governor of the province of Guzerat, being invited to court, and failing to make his appearance, Achar wrote to repeat the summons, good-humouredly inquiring whether it was the weight of his beard (which he continued to wear, in opposition to the royal pleasure) that detained him on the road. The other, however, made an insolent reply to this remonstrance, reproaching the emperor for his presumption in attempting to establish a new religion, and warning him that he was on the high road to perdition. He then collected his family and treasures, and, without asking for leave, embarked on a pilgrimage to Mecca; but he soon grew tired of his voluntary exile, and on returning to India and making his submission to his sovereign, he was immediately restored to favour and confidence.

Before quitting the subject of Achar's religion, we must find room for an anecdote of him, extracted from the common-place book of a certain Master Thomas Coryat, a friend of Ben Jonson's, and a corresponding member of that "right worshipfull fraternitie of Sireniacall gentlemen, that meet the first Friday of every month at the sign of the Mermaid, in Bread Street," but whose favourite designation was that of the "leg-stretcher," which he appears to have earned fairly by traversing on foot half the countries of Europe and Asia. The reader will like, perhaps, to see the passage nearly in the words of the original writer. "Achar Shah," he says, "was a very fortunate prince, and pious to his mother, his piety appearing in this particular, that when his mother was carried once in a palanquin between Lahore and Agra, he, travelling with her, took the palanquin upon his own shoulders, commanding his greatest nobles to do the like, and so came over the river from one side to the other." This specimen of filial affection savours perhaps a little too much of ostentation, but what follows was worthy of a great prince. He never denied his mother any thing till "she demanded of him that our Bible might be hanged about an ass's neck, and beaten about the town of Agra, for that the Portugals, having taken a ship of theirs at sea, in which was found the *Alcoran*, tyed it about the neck of a dogge, and beet the same dogge about the town of Ormuz. But he denied her request, saying that, though it were ill in the Portugals to do so to the *Alcoran*, it became not a king to requite ill with ill, for that the contempt of any religion was the contempt of God, and he would not be revenged upon an innocent book."

Achar's philosophy did not prevent his surrounding himself with the magnificence suited to the chief of a mighty empire. His marble palaces, and other edifices constructed by him, still continue to excite admiration by the grandeur of the design, the elegance of the proportions, and the good taste and richness of the ornaments. The establishments maintained for convenience or display were on a corresponding scale. Those who are inquisitive on such matters may amply gratify their curiosity in the *Ayeen Achery*, which contains a mass of information on all sorts of matters, from the regulation of the army to the management of the imperial kitchen. We must

confess that we have not ourselves had the patience to wade through more than a few of the most important sections of the work, but we have the testimony of so competent a critic as Mr. Elphinstone, that "it presents an astonishing picture of magnificence and good order, where unwieldy numbers are managed without disturbance, and economy is attended to in the midst of profusion." We shall soon have a better opportunity of estimating the magnificence of the Mogul court, by noting its effect on the mind of an English gentleman of rank and education, than by endeavouring to compress within credible bounds the hyperbolical expressions in which native writers strive to outvie each other.

In the midst of the splendour that surrounded him, Aebur himself was remarkable for the simplicity of his habits. He had been fond of good living in his youth, but he afterwards disciplined himself into perfect indifference for the pleasures of the table, rarely touching meat, and living chiefly on rice, fruit, and other vegetables. This light diet enabled him to dispense with much sleep, and only an hour or two in the evening and again in the morning were devoted to this purpose. The greater part of the night, according to Abul Fazl, was spent in the transaction of business. Philosophers and historians were then admitted to the royal presence, and, seating themselves, entertained his majesty with "wise discourses," or with stories of past events; or the state of the empire came under discussion, and such orders were given as the occasion seemed to require. The meeting commonly ended with a concert of music, both vocal and instrumental, which lasted till near day-break, when the company withdrawing, left the emperor to solitude and devotion. In the daytime, he was accustomed to exhibit himself twice a day in public for the purpose of receiving petitions and administering justice. This account is confirmed by some European writers cited by Purchas, who also give some additional particulars. They represent Aebur as unable either to read or write, a circumstance quite incredible, unless we suppose that, by some strange mischance, the most richly endowed member of a literary race was the only one left without education, but which, if true, would be the highest eulogy on the natural excellence of his abilities and disposition. The rest of their account wears a greater appearance of likelihood, though they have a droll way of placing very heterogeneous habits and qualities beside each other. "He is both affable and majestic, merciful and severe; delights himself in divers games, as fights of buffaloes, cocks, harts, rams, elephants, wrestlers, fencers, dances, comedies, and in the dances of elephants and camels thereto instructed. He is skilful in divers mechanical trades, as making of guns, casting of ordnance, having his workshop in the palace for that purpose. He is loved and feared of his own, terrible to his enemies, affable to the vulgar, seeming to grace them and their presents with more respective ceremonies than the grandees—of sparing diet—curiously industrious." Another traveller celebrates his extraordinary memory, saying that all his elephants, horses, and other animals kept for use or show, though some thousands in number, were known to him by name. It seems strange that he, as well

as other great men, such as Cyrus and Julius Cæsar, who have been celebrated for their powers of this kind, could not find some more useful employment for them.

In person, Acbar is described as a tall, handsome, broad-chested man, with a sanguine but swarthy complexion, dark eyes and eyebrows, and a dark mole on his nose, which was not only not considered a blemish, but which the astrologers were clever enough to interpret into a sign of continued good fortune. He had great muscular powers, which he increased by constant exercise, wielding enormous weights, making long journeys on horseback, and even walking forty or fifty miles at a stretch. His courage was proportioned to his bodily vigour, and he loved to exert both in the chase, particularly in the destruction of wild beasts, and other perilous pursuits.

Acbar's last years were embittered by the undutiful conduct of his son, Selim (afterwards the emperor Jehangir), and his death was hastened by the loss of another son, who killed himself by drinking. When Acbar found his end approaching, he desired Selim, whom he had freely forgiven, and now declared heir to the throne, to bring the principal nobles into his apartment; "for," said he, "I cannot bear that any ill-feeling should exist between you and those who for so many years have shared in my toils and been the associates of my glory." When all were assembled, he looked wistfully around, entreating them to forgive the errors he had committed, and to bear his kind actions only in remembrance. Then becoming exhausted by the fatigue of speaking, he beckoned to his son to gird himself with the imperial scimitar. He afterwards recovered his strength sufficiently to receive a Mahomedan priest, whom he had sent for when the approach of death overawed his judgment, and repeating after him the orthodox profession of faith, expired in all the forms of a good Mussulman. A splendid mausoleum was erected to his memory in the neighbourhood of Agra, and there, to use the language of his son, "all that was mortal of the renowned Acbar was consigned to the care of heaven's treasury."

The analogy which we remarked at the outset, between the name and character of Acbar, need not oblige us in taking leave to pass an undistinguishing panegyric upon him. We may assert his right to a very high, if not the very highest, place in that order of monarchs whose reigns have been a blessing to mankind; without claiming for him an exemption from the failings to which kings, even more than ordinary men, are liable. It is not, easy, however, to detract much from his merits. His ambition has already been alluded to, and it is evident, from unequivocal symptoms, that he did not constantly breathe an atmosphere of adulation without becoming pretty strongly impregnated with vanity; but whatever other faults he may have had were scarcely sufficiently prominent to be distinguishable at this distance of time. As a set-off against his failings, it is not necessary to make a long enumeration of his excellences, for a few words will suffice to shew his great superiority to men in general. He abolished torture a

century before it was discontinued in France, or even in England; he gave to all religious sects an equality of rights, which even at this day many of our countrymen have still to sigh for; his revenue reforms might have afforded some useful hints to the framers of the English Tithe Commutation Act, and his metaphysical speculations were probably not much less successful than those made by the unassisted reason of more celebrated inquirers. Yet his faculties had never been developed by skilful culture; much of his boyhood was spent in captivity, and his whole life amidst a people whom we despise as barbarians, and whose moral standard and intellectual improvement were doubtless very inferior to our own. The natural powers which, among such unfavourable circumstances, could render him worthy of being taken as a pattern by the rulers of the earth, must have been of no ordinary kind.

ADVANTAGE OF STUDYING THE ORIENTAL LANGUAGES IN EUROPE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: Permit me to offer a few remarks on a neat little work, which I have just perused, entitled "Hints to Cadets," by Lieut. T. Postans, of the Bombay army. I am convinced that Mr. Postans' small work, when known, will be deemed one of the "necessaries for a cadet," and the few points on which I differ in opinion from the author bear no proportion to the many excellent remarks and the fund of good sense which pervade his book as a whole.

Let me say a word or two, in the first place, respecting the *age* at which the generality of young men enter the Company's service. Mr. Postans observes: "I should say that twenty will be found far preferable to the age of sixteen or eighteen, at which boys have been in the habit of leaving England." This is, perhaps, correct in the abstract, but very difficult to be put in practice. The parents and friends of those who are destined to seek their fortune in the Indian military service, are not, generally speaking, able to afford their sons such an education (up to the age of twenty) as Mr. Postans deems requisite, and to the few who are, it merely becomes a question whether the advantages of the *lengthened education* be sufficient to counterbalance the additional expense, the loss of time (I mean, of course, *regimental time*), and the proportionably late period at which the exile returns to his native land. On the score of acclimation, and acquiring the routine of regimental duty and military discipline, I should say that the youth of sixteen to eighteen has a decided advantage over the man of twenty to twenty-one. But leaving all this out of the question, I do not see the great utility of those studies recommended by Mr. Postans between the ages of eighteen and twenty. He states, "We will conclude that the cadet of the present day has received the liberal education, say, of our public schools—taking him to be thus, at the age of eighteen, emancipated from school and college, there would remain, under my plan, two years to be filled up, previous to his final departure for his destination—valuable time—every hour of which may be turned to the most profitable account, if rightly employed." I here admit Mr. Postans' conclusion, supposing always that the plan is *practicable*; but I very much doubt

whether the studies recommended for this *valuable* period be of such paramount importance. He says (p. 8), "I would instance geology, mineralogy, mechanics, surveying (in all its branches), as of the greatest value, and political economy, with every point of information which may lead the possessor to statistical and geographical inquiry." Now I would here observe, that geology and mineralogy, excellent studies for those who have a taste for them, can be *useful* only to a very small number, in the way of attaining staff-appointments. In other respects, all branches of knowledge are desirable acquisitions to the soldier and gentleman; even a course of divinity, medicine, or metaphysics. With regard to mechanics, &c., these form a part of the education afforded by every good school in the country, and a youth may be fairly supposed to have acquired some knowledge of them before he attains the age of eighteen. Besides, with respect to mathematics in general, some people have a natural taste or aptitude for such studies; others, and those, too, of distinguished abilities in different pursuits, could not be driven across the *pons asinorum* in twelve months. Political economy, geographical and statistical information, are to be acquired merely by *reading*, not by *teaching*. If then, as Mr. Postans supposes, the youth is emancipated from school and college at eighteen, I maintain that the best thing he can do is to commence his profession forthwith. All that Mr. Postans recommends for him to learn, beyond that period, he may easily acquire for himself. I would not have it supposed that I undervalue school education; but beyond the age of sixteen or seventeen, it is useless. At that period, the well-disposed youth assumes the office of *self-instructor*, which paves the way for future eminence. Is it the time spent at school or college, or in hearing lectures on geology and mineralogy, that constitutes the man of information? Assuredly not; for among all the eminent men that have adorned the military service of India for the last half-century, there are few who did not arrive in that country before the age of sixteen. Look back among the most illustrious names in English history, you will find that their fame is little indebted to schools or colleges. The youth who is blest with an innate love of knowledge—who thinks, and reads, and observes, and judges for himself, is in the high way to future eminence and usefulness, independent of schools and lectures, whether his age be fifteen or twenty; and whether he inhabits the torrid soil of India or the more genial regions of Europe. The youth who is not so disposed, will not rise above mediocrity if you school him till he be turned of forty. I see no reason whatever, then, why the young cadet should postpone his departure to India beyond the age of seventeen or eighteen—at least none on account of Mr. Postans' *Hints*.

In the second place, let me offer a few observations on the expediency of the so-called *overland* route, so strongly recommended by Mr. Postans. He says: "Let the cadet by all means avail himself of the overland route—and he may, by extending his travels to some of the capitals of continental Europe, lay up, under proper guidance, a store of useful information and pleasing reminiscences for the future, in their languages, institutions, &c." Now I strongly suspect that Mr. Postans does not here speak from experience; at least I have consulted those who very lately performed the overland route, and it is the last they recommend. The expense of this mode of transit to Calcutta and Madras is nearly triple that round the Cape, and its advantages are next to nothing. Mr. Postans seems to have a horror of the Cape voyage, of which he remarks, "Independent of complete waste of time, intolerable *ennui*, and its concomitants, drive young men to various methods,

all more or less highly objectionable, to get rid of the annoyance. Gambling is, or was, the general resource." Again: "Such things have repeatedly occurred in outward voyages, and therefore their recurrence, as a possibility even, is to be avoided." Now this weighty argument of Mr. Postans cuts both ways. As to gambling, I should like to know the spot in the civilized world where it is not, more or less, practised; but, above all places, the most dangerous on this score are the capitals of continental Europe, so strongly recommended by Mr. Postans, where a few hours at the *rouge et noir* suffice to strip the imprudent adventurer of all the money in his possession. This has occurred, and that very recently, to my certain knowledge; so let that balance Mr. Postans' objections to the voyage round the Cape. With regard to the "store of useful information" to be acquired in continental towns, I beg to hint that it is not the exact period of life when youths attend to these matters; and as to "reminiscences," perhaps some of them may not be of the most pleasing kind.

The safe and comfortable route is round the Cape; it is all moonshine to talk of *ennui* and gambling. I and hundreds of others went out and returned by that route, without either feeling the one or witnessing the other. The fact is, that the cadets are more or less under the care of the captain of the ship till they are delivered to the fort officer in India. Gambling is, of course, prohibited; and if it should be practised in private, who can help it? The same thing may as readily occur in a London drawing-room, or an Indian bungalow. In the case of those going to Calcutta or Madras, I should call it little less than insanity to take the overland route, unless the steamer engages to take them from Suez to those places direct. Should the steamer take them only to Bombay, they have still a six weeks' voyage to perform if they proceed to their destination by sea; and some three weeks' imprisonment if they go by land (in the literal sense), for the which accommodation they have to pay some seventy pounds additional. The overland route had better be postponed till the adventurer returns on furlough, when he will be much more capable of profiting by the sources of information which it may afford.

In the third and last place, I come to Mr. Postans' views respecting the study of the "Oriental languages, as a means of qualification for India," which you were pleased to notice in the last number of your Journal, I presume, on account of their singularity. "I consider," he says, "much labour and valuable time as wasted at home in the study of Oriental languages as a means of qualification for India." Now as you gave Mr. Postans' startling proposition, it would have been but justice to have added his demonstration. "The end proposed is, in the first place," observe, he gives no *second place*, "not answered, for the very trifling knowledge which can, after all, be acquired, is of little or no actual use to the student, who, in England, invariably finds the thing distasteful and difficult from its *outré* style and character!" The profundity of this argument is really beyond my reach. I cannot conceive why in England the student should "find the thing so distasteful and difficult from its *outré* style and character," particularly since, according to Mr. Postans, the same thing (style and character included) is so very easy in India. He says: "The grammatical rules of this language (Hindustani) are few and simple, and the Persian character, in which it is written, so easy of acquirement, that I cannot allow a cadet more than four months' study, &c. to qualify himself for an interpretership." Should these hasty remarks meet the eye of Mr. Postans, perhaps he will deign to enlighten us why a character so easy in India should be so *outré* in Europe; for therein, observe, consists

his whole argument. In the meanwhile, let me refer him to the report of the opinions expressed on this subject by a number of eminent individuals at a public meeting held some years ago to consider the expediency of establishing a language institution in London, chiefly with a view to qualifying gentlemen proceeding to British India with some previous knowledge of the Oriental tongues. The attention of the meeting was particularly directed to Christian missionaries; but the arguments used will be found applicable more especially to the young cadet. Let me add the following statement from a very useful work, by Mr. Parbury, called "The Hand-Book for India and Egypt." In page 403, the author says: "without, perhaps, any exception, every person going to India should be prepared to study at least the Hindustani language. A few lessons before the party sails would be found of benefit, and he will then be able to study without much difficulty during the voyage. *It is a great error in young men putting this off until their arrival in the country.*"

It is strange that Mr. Postans, who so strongly recommends the study of the Oriental languages in India, should *advise* the cadet to postpone so important a task until his arrival in that country. I can fearlessly affirm from experience, that not one in a hundred of the munshis or pundits is capable of *teaching* the language. They are, generally speaking, useful only as "*pronouncing dictionaries*," and in a few instances they may even merit the higher appellation of "*living commentaries*."

The rational plan for every one about to sojourn in India is, to acquire as much as he can of the language in this country. Let him continue the study during his voyage, and when he arrives in India he will be able to commence his career pleasantly and profitably with a native teacher, and native servants who know no English. Let Mr. Postans consult his brother officers respecting the advantages of his plan and mine, and I venture to say that I shall have a decided majority in my favour.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

King's College, London,
14th November, 1842.

DUNCAN FORBES.

FROM ANWĀRĪ.

زن چو ميخ است و مرد چون ماه است
ماه را تيركي زميخ بود
بدترين مردى اندرين عالم
به بهمين زنان دريغ بود

DIARY OF AN ASSISTANT SURGEON.

No. XII.

Some few nights since, I went to a dinner party at Colonel Stewart's, and had scarcely entered the room before I was accosted by the Garrison Commandant with this announcement: "I am sorry to say, I have some bad news to communicate to you." I confess I was somewhat alarmed at this announcement, nor was I relieved when Col. T. proceeded: "I have just received orders from division head-quarters to despatch you immediately to Trichinopoly." Now I just as much expected to be despatched to Jerusalem. "There," added the colonel, "you are to join the —th." The cause of this unexpected removal I could by no means divine at the time; but I have since ascertained, that the services of a medical officer experienced in cholera were required to carry this regiment a long march from Trichinopoly.

I have had a great many leave-takings in my time; the world has not been to me that cold unsympathizing world which some of disappointed hopes and blighted purposes proclaim it; I have felt the warm pressure of rough hands, and seen tears stand in eyes unused to weep. Two years and a half I had been a member of the —th, and during the whole of that time had never once exchanged a hard word or unkind look with any one of my brother officers; with some of them I had lived on terms of affection; with all, on those of kindness and good-fellowship. The character of *peacemaker* is one which I have endeavoured to fill, and I hope not unsuccessfully; and I believe I may say that, on three occasions, when I have been asked to act the part of *friend* in an inchoate duel, I have succeeded in arranging matters without any compromise of the character or courage of the party I represented. I am almost induced to avow it as my conviction, that half of the duels which take place might be very satisfactorily prevented by judicious friends.

Neither a Jew, Turk, infidel, or heretic, but a plain professing member of the Christian faith, as embodied in the Anglican church, I do not hesitate to avow it as my conscientious and deliberate opinion, that in the existing condition of military society and the natural state of its members, duelling is a necessary evil. If men were all in that state which is generally designated by theologians a state of grace or regeneration, living under the influence of religious principles, and in a union of Christian fellowship, there would be no need of this practice, any more than of a code of common or civil law. It is, I suppose, because I am known to be a man of peace, that so few persons have thought it worth while to quarrel with me, and that some have consulted me in matters of war. Experience is useful, although the same measures may not end in the same results. On the voyage out, we had on board, as a passenger, the Honourable Captain M., of the Life Guards, a son of Erin, who, although he possessed many excellent qualities, was of an uncertain temper. One afternoon, the passengers being assembled in the cuddy, he complained, in general terms, of suffering from a head-ache, at the same time leaning with his elbows on the table, and placing his forehead in the palms of his hands. I chanced to be seated opposite to him, and, without the most distant idea of saying any thing personally offensive, intending my words to apply to our general system of living on board, I said: "You may depend upon it that it arises from over-eating and drinking." To my surprise, the gallant captain jumped up, exclaiming, "It's no such thing—and if it were, I am not accountable for what I eat and drink to every *low fellow* I meet on board ship." This sudden

ebullition, as may be supposed, created no small stir among the party assembled in the cuddy. I kept my temper, merely asking if the epithet "low fellow" was intended to apply to me; the captain, striking his hand on the table somewhat ferociously, exclaimed, "I have fought my seven men, and am ready at any time for my eighth." Here then was a decided *casus belli*; and several whispering intimations were made to me to the effect: "Of course, you will take notice of this." Of course, I was so placed that I could not avoid taking notice of it: the case was one of time.

It was Saturday night, too late to take any step; I therefore went to bed. The next day was Sunday, and I must confess that I had too many conscientious scruples against taking any bellicose measures on the Sabbath. I bore very quietly the wondrous surmises of our fellow-passengers, having assured the two or three more pugnacious that I was perfectly capable and disposed to protect my own character. Early on Monday morning, I did myself the honour of addressing the following note to the captain: "Mr. ——— begs to assure the Honourable Captain M., that the expression and threat which escaped him on Saturday night as ill become Mr. ——— to receive as Captain M. to make use of, and he therefore hopes that they may be retracted and apologized for. Captain B., who conveys this note, will receive any communication Captain M. may have to send." I took my epistle to B.'s cabin, and requested he would oblige me by delivering it without a single note or comment. B. soon returned with the intimation that an answer should be sent in a quarter of an hour; I therefore requested him to remain in the cabin with me until it should arrive. Within the given period, the following communication was handed to me by a Captain Y.: "Captain M. feels that the expression and threat to which Mr. ——— alludes in his note of this morning are quite unjustifiable, and Captain M. much regrets their having escaped him in a moment of irritation." A generous foe is a great character.

I have said that the experience derived from instances may be serviceable. Some months ago, a party of four officers were assembled at my quarters one evening, enjoying a quiet moderate cigar and glass of *brandy pauncer*; there had been drill in the morning, and as some little *clubbing* of the regiment had taken place during the drill, the subject became, not unnaturally, the topic of conversation in the afternoon. We had recently been joined by C., an officer who had been absent from the regiment on staff duty, the only unpleasant man in the regiment; he was a native of Monmouthshire, having a black curly head of hair, from which he obtained the cognomen of "black Jem." He was a man of whom all his brother officers were shy; among other accomplishments he was suspected of practising pistol-shooting; he was remarkable for the cautious manner in which he preserved his temper, though he was reputed quarrelsome before he had rejoined us. He had the character of being knowing in matters of horseflesh; without there being any thing decidedly repulsive about him, there was a something which kept you aloof from him. Until this man joined the regiment, I had never heard a single angry discussion among the officers, nor had there ever existed the slightest *enduring* ill-will. "Black Jem" it was who, on the evening to which I allude, first broached the subject of the mistake at drill in the morning; he had a very cool way of saying very cutting things, and without appearing to have the least intention of being offensive, could ask you, point-blank, a most sarcastic question, implying a most stinging insinuation, or assume a most annoying attitude and position. For instance: if he knew a man was treating for the sale of his horse to another, if he could see the two parties together, as they might possibly be at the

mess-table, he would call out to the seller and say, "Does not your horse go a little lame now on his off fore-leg?" If he saw a man make a succession of good strokes in playing a match at billiards, he would make for the room door, and just on emerging, look back and cry out, "Well! I never saw such a run of lucky strokes—all crows!" If there happened to be a roast goose on table, ten to one but he would send his servant with a plate to request you to send him the back and side bones. These things are very annoying, especially when done by an individual against whom you are prejudiced. I do not exactly recollect the very point at issue on the evening I refer to, but I well remember that the dispute, or rather discussion, soon settled down between poor K., the adjutant, one of the best of fellows, but peppery, and Black Jem—the latter was exceedingly cool, but cutting, and at length very deliberately asserted that the fault arose entirely from K. having misdelivered a word of command from the colonel! I had seen the choler rising in the face of the worthy adjutant, but I was not quite prepared for his *bravura*; he struck his fist on the table, and exclaimed, "It's a — lie." This was the first time in my military experience in which I had ever heard the *lie direct* given. I was suddenly placed in a very awkward position; that unpardonable word had been uttered by my own particular friend; it had been given at my table; it was a case in which it was impossible to shew any countenance, even to a brother. I must say for Black Jem, that, after the insult, he behaved with much imperturbability; but, indeed, almost before he could have replied, I had risen from my seat and said, "Gentlemen, we will break up this party, if you please;" and accordingly, in a few moments all had departed. I must confess that, in this case, I felt, in some considerable degree, myself culpable, both in a moral and a military view; I was in a situation to have put a stop to the argument when it became warm and irritating; as master of the house, as the friend of K., and as a senior to the other, I might and ought to have done so. Well, the natural consequence of the insult soon followed its committal, and within half an hour, Paddy M'D. had waited on K., in the name of Black Jem, to request that he would point out some friend of his "to arrange matters between them." K. referred him to me, and accordingly, piping hot for the sport, came Paddy to my quarters, at about nine o'clock the same evening, with a view, as he said, of having the business over "by a *saisonable* hour to-morrow." Now this *saisonable* hour must have been before daylight, because the regiment was under orders for drill in the morning, "the first bugle to sound at five o'clock." As it was now late, I contented myself with stipulating, and in fact insisting, that the arrangement of all final details should be postponed until twelve o'clock on the morrow.

On looking this subject calmly in the face, during this interval, I could not but regard it in a somewhat serious light. The "lie direct" had been given, and that not in the least under the influence of inebriation. Strictly speaking, it was, on the part of K., an insult to the whole party, and ought to be reported to the commanding officer; if reported to him, it would be his bounden duty to report it to head-quarters. If C. had chosen to revenge himself upon K. by inflicting an irreparable injury upon him, it would have been justifiable in him to make such a report, the result of which must have been the loss to K. of the adjutancy, and very probably of his commission; in fact, it would have been to C.'s advantage to report it, as he would gain an important step by K.'s removal or dismissal, himself being senior ensign. I had, therefore, been very much satisfied by M'D.'s coming to me on the part of C., because the affair was thus taken out of his hands.

At the hour agreed upon, the fighting Irishman made his appearance. I often think that the expression of Job respecting the war-horse is very applicable to many of our fellow-countrymen: "He smelleth the battle afar off." Paddy did not *belong* to the regiment; he was only doing duty with us for a time, and therefore he had no compunctions touching the killing or maiming of a brother officer. He opened the business by a somewhat imperious hope, "that there was nothing now which could *impade* the *spady sittlemint* of this unlucky matter." To this I replied, that I most cordially entertained the same hope. "Then," rejoined he, "I *belave* nothing remains but for ye to name the hour and place." It was now time for me to develope my intentions, and therefore I proceeded to state them to this effect: that there was one object which, although it was of very little consequence to him, was a matter of vital consideration with me, and that was the public character of the regiment for peace and good feeling, a character that would at once be destroyed by a duel between two of its officers; that it was impossible a duel could take place without its coming to the ears of Colonel T., who, I was quite certain, on being made acquainted with the fact of his own adjutant being one of the parties, would infallibly report the matter to head-quarters, and recommend the removal of K. from his appointment; but above all, I felt that my principal had been guilty of using a most unjustifiable expression, and that it was impossible for me to allow him, after such an offence against the regiment and his better feelings, to go to the ground without tendering some apology; it would of course be optional with him to accept it; but having tendered it, I should then have placed my friend in an exculpated position. I had taken the precaution, during the morning, to obtain a positive assurance from all the officers present at the time, that K. had not misdelivered the word of command, as asserted by C. I therefore impressed upon the second the awkward position in which he would place his principal, if he allowed him to persist in an assertion, and to justify it, against the unanimous voice of his brother officers, and therefore I proposed that the parties should respectively sign the following memoranda:

No. I. "Ensign C. having received satisfactory assurance that he is in error in having attributed to Licut. and Adj. K. the misdelivery of a word of command during drill on the morning of yesterday, the 2nd Nov., regrets and retracts his assertion to that effect as made last night."

No. II. "Lieut. and Adj. K. having, on the evening of the 2nd Nov., made use of a most unwarrantable expression towards Ensign C., retracts it, and apologizes to him for having done so."

I was determined, at all reputable price, to prevent a duel; for such an affair, however bloodlessly it may terminate, inevitably opens a social sore in the regimental body, which, although skinned over, yet rankles underneath. The opposite party could neither refuse the concession contained in the first memorandum, nor the apology contained in the second, because it was an ample one. The affair was, therefore, thus peaceably arranged.

And here, perhaps, I may appropriately mention another incident of the same nature, in which Black Jem was concerned, and which came to a much more unfortunate termination. There was a very fine youth, a son of Sir John H., who had been sent to do duty with us until a favourable opportunity should occur of joining his own regiment. For this young man Black Jem professed a most ardent friendship; got him to occupy the same bungalow with him, and ultimately persuaded him to apply to head-quarters to have effected an exchange between our junior ensign and himself; an application which was

sanctioned and accomplished. I had for some time seen that the friendship of C. was become a perfect bore to poor young H.; in fact, I had little doubt that he would most gladly have gotten rid of his chum. In all probability, this feeling was not unperceived by its object, for he suddenly assumed a marked change of behaviour towards H., and in a short time made himself a perfect nuisance to him; the upshot of all this was, that at last, C. made use of a very insolent expression, of which H. was obliged to take the usual notice. Very foolishly, as I have always thought, and indeed very unusually, H. applied to a brother officer to act as his friend on this occasion, who, though a very good sort of fellow, was as green in these matters as his principal. The meeting accordingly took place. The first exchange of shots was without effect, and H.'s second unfortunately suffered a second exchange to take place, the result of which was, that poor H. was shot through both his hips, and was for three months in danger of his life. As I had presumed in the former case, Colonel T. reported the whole affair to head-quarters, in consequence of which Black Jem was sent to Cuddapah, where he died of cholera.

Soon after this affair, another of a similar nature took place between Capt. R., of ours, and B., of the —th. It originated in the back verandah of our mess-house, where, in the afternoon, a match at quoits was being played, these officers being two on opposite sides. A singular circumstance occurred in the match: the parties had each won a game, and were playing the conquering game, twenty-one being the count. Each side had played remarkably well, and the match was exciting intense interest, each side being twenty of the winning game, and there being, therefore, but two quoits to throw, one on each side, and these were by R. and B. The first turn was B.'s; he was cool and deliberate; took the utmost pains with his pitch, and *spudded his quoit*. The victory, therefore, seemed his infallibly; the previous excitement became intense, and in the assurance of having secured the triumph, he cried out, "Fifty to one, in rupees, it's ours!" Now, whether it was confidence in his own skill, or the "long odds," that induced him, I do not know, but R. accepted the bet. I shall not readily forget the scene. I had great confidence in R.'s nerve: he measured the distance with the utmost caution; the quoit was poised steadily in his hand; not a feature in his face quivered; the whole party were breathless; in a few seconds from taking his position, the quoit flew from his hand, and, as if by magic, it *rung the spud*, and lay upon the heretofore victorious quoit of his adversary. The game was reserved for another throw; the parties being "*a lie*." The surprise and excitement, however, created by this unexpected success were soon followed by a feeling of a very different character; B. declaring that it was a foul throw, because R. had overstept the line from which he pitched. This led to an immediate investigation, the result of which was, that it was ascertained that, on delivering his quoit, the toe of his shoe had just crossed the marked line from which he had to pitch. This objection, as may be readily supposed, led to a debate; and that, among men in a state of excitement, very soon produced an altercation, in which R. asserted that it was "a shabby objection;" to which B. rejoined, that "that was an ungentlemanly expression." This of course immediately led to a conclusion of all lesser matters, as both the principals quitted the ground, soon followed by the rest of the party.

It was evidently a matter of necessity that a proper notice of these expressions should be taken; in this case both parties were accountable. As the custom of duelling has for its express object the giving to every man insulted an opportunity of having the satisfaction of compelling his aggressor to apolo-

gize for the insult, or to abide by it at the hazard of his life, he that resents an insult with an insult, forfeits his right to challenge. Surely this law of society is not less justifiable than that of civil life, which enables a man, and indeed requires a man, to seek the life of him who has forged his signature for a fraudulent purpose. To a man who may have encroached upon your premises at night to steal a duck, you call out "who is there?" and if you are dissatisfied with his answer, you shoot at him; is this less criminal, or more consistent with religion, than to demand a satisfactory account from a man from whom you may have received an insult, which, unremoved, makes you a mockery among your fellows, a bye-word and derision in your sphere of society?

In this case, fortunately, there was nothing so gross or offensive on either side but that a little mutual retraction might enable the affair to be amicably arranged. R. came to my quarters the same evening, in order to consult upon the subject, and to decide whether he should first demand an apology for the expression used towards him, or wait to see if an apology would be demanded of him for his own expression. My opinion, and indeed advice, was, that he should wait for the initiative to be taken; a step for which he had not long to wait, for he had scarcely returned to his own quarters when he was called upon by R—e, of the —th, whom he at once referred to me. The negotiation commenced by R—e stating that he had called upon me, on the part of Capt. B., to require some satisfaction for an injurious insinuation contained in an expression made use of by the former, to the effect that the latter had been guilty of "shabby conduct." I replied, that Captain R. had put me in possession of the facts of the case, and that the expression of which he had made use referred not to any *general conduct*, nor indeed to any particular act as *in itself* implying that Capt. B. was guilty of shabby conduct; but that the objection which he urged was shabby, in like manner as a man may make a frivolous objection without being a man of frivolous conduct. This exposition did not exactly satisfy the negotiator on the other side, who replied by saying, that he did not think he was justified in receiving my view and interpretation of the expression, but was bound to judge of it according to their own. I answered this by allowing his idea of the matter to be correct, but observed that his principal did not come into the arena with clean hands; because, if Capt. R.'s expression was offensive, Capt. B. retorted with one still more offensive, and therefore I had a strong opinion that I ought to place myself in a position to take the initiative. We discussed this matter fully and pretty amicably, but I certainly did lay it down as a decided necessity, that the matter should be arranged either by a mutual retraction, or by a *double meeting*, because if Capt. B. required satisfaction for the one expression, Capt. R. would require satisfaction for the other. I was anxious to prevent a meeting, as my principal was a married man, the father of four young children, to whom his death would be ruin. The result was, that we arranged it according to the first alternative, of a mutual retraction.

These instances may, perchance, be of use. I am quite certain that many duels might be prevented by the seconds, without any compromise of the honour or character of their principals.

Mixed up as I had been, for nearly three years, with the —th, in all the pleasures, pursuits, sports, squabbles, it may be readily imagined that my removal from it was a source of great pain and regret to me. I had a month's journey before me, and it is not a very easy matter to provide oneself with all necessities, to move without which would be misery; and therefore I was glad

to find I was not to go alone on my march; and, singular enough, M'D., the fire-eater, was destined to be my fellow-traveller, being ordered to Trichinopoly to join the —th on duty. It is said that one of the advantages of being *compelled* to live together is, that it makes the parties mutually conceding and conciliatory. The night before our departure, our excellent little fort adjutant gave a ball and supper in our honour, at which we staid late. The following day, we started about six in the morning, only to go a distance of six miles, just as it were to "feel our legs." My friends of the —th were determined to see the last of me; but there being drill in the morning, from which so many could not possibly be absent, they followed us to Coniambaddy, where I had the tents pitched for their reception, and in order not to trench upon my stores, they sent out every article necessary for dinner. Rotton, Kenny, Hawkins, Macauley, Hoffman, young Cotton, and Henderson, were the party who obtained leave to come out. A pleasant day we had of it, and I shall long remember the simultaneous action with which Rotton's suggestion, at the close of the evening, was accepted and adopted. I had introduced a peculiar kind of glass into the regiment, of which most of the officers had one each, and R. declared that the glass which had bid good-bye to me should never be used again, and every man smashed his glass upon the ground.

INVASION OF THE CARNATIC BY HYDER ALI.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF THE PRISONERS.

(*Concluded from page 178.*)

April 15th.—Tippoo Saib had now arrived, with a very strong army, within six miles of Seringapatam, a considerable body of French troops being among his forces; but the Nabob, to shew an example of self-denial and discipline to his officers, would not enter his capital, though he had been absent from it three years. Receiving an addition of guns and stores, he pursued his route to Bedanore, and even publicly declared that in six weeks he would be master of the place. The sepoy of our guard told us that he was determined never to allow any of the principal prisoners, whom he had captured within the limits of his own country, ever to return to their native land, but that as we were captured in the Carnatic, we would be released as soon as peace was concluded.

April 17th.—This day Lieut. Samson, who was attached to Colonel Braithwaite's army, in the Tanjore country, was taken out of our prison, although he was very ill, and, with two other officers who remained in the prison in which Colonel Baillie died, was sent to the fort of Mysore, ten miles distant from the capital. We endeavoured to learn the cause of this removal, and were told by the sepoy that such were the orders of the Nabob, but they did not know the reason. On the same day, Colonel Braithwaite, who had remained a prisoner in Hyder's camp, arrived, and was confined with another officer in a large dark house, in a part of which the Nabob always kept his wild beasts.

June 5th.—We had now for some time waited with the greatest anxiety to know what would be the fate of Bedanore, and we had been kept in continual suspense by conflicting reports of its fate; one day it was taken, on the next the siege was raised; but on the 17th of April, our hopes were once more

frustrated on hearing a salute, and witnessing the greatest rejoicings. The sanguine expectations we had for months entertained, that the great success of our arms would soon produce peace, now vanished, and we again sank into profound despair. We felt the wretchedness of our situation more severely than ever, for Tippoo, as if he had only waited for this last success to shew himself in his natural colours, ordered that our scanty allowance, which was barely sufficient to procure the common necessities of life, should henceforward be considerably reduced, and that our servants, who had till now been permitted to go to the bazaar and lay out their money, should no longer have that privilege. In consequence, our little pittance was handed over to the guard to expend for us, and they defrauded us of nearly one half of it. These were cruel hardships for a set of men who had now been three years incarcerated in a loathsome gaol. I had always struggled to keep up my spirits to this date, but my disorder, which had been preying on my constitution for two years, had now reduced me to a skeleton. I had no hope of preserving my life but by a speedy deliverance, which seemed more distant than ever.

June 20th.—This day, General Mathews, who had commanded an army on the Malabar coast, was brought in a prisoner to Seringapatam, escorted by a large body of cavalry. He passed our prison in a palanquin in his regimentals, and had all his baggage and servants with him in as high style as if he were his own master. This respect paid to the general gave us great satisfaction, as we had imagined that Tippoo would have treated him with greater severity; he was put into a large house in a retired part of the fort, with every thing he had brought with him; but, in a few days after his arrival, the killadar went to his prison, and took away all his baggage, money, and servants, even stripping him of the clothes he had on his back, and some old ones were given to him in exchange. He was then put into irons, and a measure of bad rice was delivered to him for his daily subsistence. These transactions, which were communicated to us by some of the sepoy, made us extremely anxious to hear the particulars of his misfortunes from himself, and by the aid of a bribe given to one of our guard, we wrote to him, and he sent us the following answer :—

“Gentlemen,—I have just had the pleasure of receiving your note, for which I have been long anxious. I was a brigadier-general upon the Malabar coast, which I conquered in a very short space of time; but having weakened my army, by garrisoning the great number of forts that were taken, and not having received the smallest support from the Bombay presidency, I was obliged with the remainder to shut myself up in Bedanore. From want of intelligence, Tippoo appeared before the place before I could make the necessary preparations for its defence. It is an old fort, with a bad wall and no ditch. However, I held out for three weeks, and then made a capitulation with him, to be sent with my garrison on parole to Bombay. This agreement he shamefully broke. I am extremely concerned at your miserable situation; had I known of it before, I never would have been a prisoner. In my present circumstances, I must entreat no further correspondence. Tippoo has now gone to the sea-side to besiege Mangalore, which is a good fort; it has an excellent garrison, and I hope will be able to hold out. Should any thing happen to affect my life, I request that you will let my executors know that the Company owe me forty thousand rupees, which I advanced for the use of the army on the Malabar coast.” The following was added in a postscript :—
“The principal officers of my army were picked out from the rest, and sent to a fort called Cavilderry.”

July 4th.—Our minds were now wholly engrossed with the fate of Mangalore, and, from the various accounts of the sepoys, we had reason to think that Tippoo found it a more difficult undertaking than he had expected. Seringapatam was now thrown into the greatest consternation by the ravages of another English army, which had penetrated into the country from the direction of Trichinopoly, and as there was no enemy of any consequence to resist them, they had reduced most of the southern parts of the Nabob's country. The inhabitants of the capital were even apprehensive that they would make an attempt on the place while Tippoo was so fully occupied with Mangalore. This idea even made the sepoys of our guard change their conduct towards us, and, as long as this fear lasted, they were extremely kind.

September 9th.—Ever since the capture of General Mathews and his army, we had entertained the most desponding thoughts, as Tippoo had now every reason to expect that he would regain the entire possession of his own country upon the Malabar coast, and be able to return with redoubled vigour into the Carnatic; but some people at the garrison, who had always shewn us attention when they could do it unseen, had informed our servants that our deliverance was near at hand, as the Nabob would soon receive an unexpected blow. This information, though coming from our friends, gave us but doubtful satisfaction, as we had been so often deceived before, that we had long ceased to pay any attention to reports about Tippoo. On this occasion, however, our incredulity was soon weakened, as, from the door of our gaol, we perceived vast multitudes of people running about with drawn swords and numbers of prisoners, while the countenances of our guard exhibited signs of terror and confusion. We remained in the greatest suspense till the next Monday, when we were told in confidence by one of the guard, who had shewn himself our friend, that a deep conspiracy had been formed by most of the principal Gentoos in the fort, to seize the present opportunity, when few regular troops were in garrison, to surprise the place and restore the old Gentoo government. To accomplish this resolution, the conspirators had engaged a large body of Polygars, who inhabited the neighbouring hills, to be in readiness to march to the capital with the greatest expedition; and while one part of the conspirators were putting the principal Mahomedans to death and seizing the Nabob's family, another was to let loose the numerous body of prisoners confined in the various gaols, on whose support they naturally reposed the most complete reliance. This bold undertaking had been maturing with the greatest secrecy for more than a month, and not the least apprehensions of failure were entertained till a few hours before the intended explosion, when one of the conspirators, either impelled by his fears or the hope of a large reward, went to the killadar and revealed the whole plot. At that moment, the chiefs of the insurrection were in consultation in one of their houses, to which place the traitor directed the killadar, who, repairing thither with a strong guard, secured them all with ease, and then ordering the whole garrison under arms, he placed a double guard over the rajah's palace, as well as over the different prisons. In the morning, the killadar, sensible of his weak position, and in order to strike terror into the malcontents, put eight of the principal conspirators to death, which was done by dragging them at the feet of elephants three times round the wall of the fort, and an equal number of times before the doors of the different prisons. The killadar, however, remained in the greatest consternation; he immediately despatched information to Tippoo; but as the English army, which had moved out from the Trichinopoly district, had subdued the whole of the adjacent country, and were now

advancing without molestation, he was in the greatest apprehension would fall into their hands before he could receive a reinforcement from the Malabar coast, Tippoo being twice as distant from Seringapatam as the English.

September 20th.—Ever since the discovery of the conspiracy, we had been treated in a much kinder manner than we had ever experienced before, and many little indulgences were granted to us, to which we had hitherto been strangers; all of which kindnesses we justly attributed to the alarm which an English army, so near the capital, inspired. We indulged the hope of soon hearing of the arrival of the British troops, and in reality expected to be masters of the very place we so cordially abhorred; but salutes and rejoicings of every kind soon extinguished these expectations. A large reinforcement of cavalry and infantry were marching into the town, despatched by Tippoo from the Malabar coast, upon hearing of the late events. Positive orders from the Nabob to put to death every person in the smallest degree suspected of having been engaged in the conspiracy were implicitly carried into execution, and likewise to double the guards over the prisoners, so that we were not only daily spectators of the tortures inflicted on numbers of miserable wretches before the door of our gaol, but experienced the hardest usage on all occasions from our guard, and were defrauded out of much of our daily pittance. My constitution had now become so very weak and languid, from the long continuation of my disorder, that I had long viewed every event that had befallen, or might befall, us with perfect indifference, from the entire conviction that I could never hope to enjoy the blessings of freedom; and I would with transport have laid down my life, could I have taken complete revenge on those who had caused me such complicated misery.

October 9th.—We had now been wishing for some time to hear from General Mathews, and had collected a trifle amongst us to send to him, knowing the cruel treatment he experienced; but we were this day told by some of the guard, with the greatest coolness, that as there had been such great disturbances in the place, the nabob declared he would never be perfectly at ease while such a great officer was in it; and that, some days before, poison had been mixed with his provisions, of which he had died that very morning. This awful intelligence filled us with horror. As we had always contrived to keep up a secret correspondence with the privates confined in the fort, we received further particulars from them of this frightful catastrophe. They sent us word that one of them, who had learned the Moorish language, had been frequently sent for by the killadar to act as interpreter. The killadar had received a communication from the general, written upon a tile, and the interpreter was desired to explain its meaning. He told the killadar that the general had written to say, that he had every reason to believe that poison had been given to him with his rice, and requested to know whether it had been by the nabob's orders that he was thus cruelly to be deprived of life. When the soldier had given this interpretation, the killadar abused him in the grossest terms, and ordered him to be flogged for misinterpreting the writing, and sent him back to prison. This information corroborated what we had heard from the sepoys, and placed the matter beyond all doubt; but we could only lament, without avenging, the atrocious fate of this unfortunate man. We thought that a similar destiny might be reserved for us, and this suspicion struck us with more force, as Tippoo Saib, during his father's life-time, had on various occasions taken considerable pains to express his regret at the hardness of our lot, with hints that he had done every thing in his power with Hyder to alleviate our sufferings. The real meaning of these professions

being now explained, by the barbarous murder of General Mathews, we could not help acknowledging the truth of what many persons in Hyder's service had, on various occasions, told us respecting the character of that prince. They represented Hyder Ally as a brave and generous man, often cruel from necessity, but never from choice; and that with regard to ourselves, he had given the most positive orders that we should be treated with every respect and kindness, but guarded in such a manner as would totally preclude us from carrying on any correspondence with his enemies, who were numerous, and active in hostility to his government. The idea of releasing officers on parole, or attaching them by kindness, never entered into his conceptions; and as he had risen from the station of a private horseman through his bravery and generous qualities to the rank of general of the Mysore army, and afterwards by treachery and murder usurped the Mysore government, he could only hope to maintain his power by a vigilant and severe administration. As a soldier, he was respected throughout Hindostan, and in his own army he was as much beloved as feared by all his officers, many of whom he had raised from the lowest condition on his personal knowledge of their individual merits. This spirit of justice inspired his whole army with emulation and zeal in his service, every one knowing that if his punishments were tremendous to those who incurred his displeasure, his bounty was munificent to those who served him faithfully. The character of Tippoo Saib was not generally known in Hyder's army, but those who were best acquainted with him said that he was the best Mussulman in the Mysore empire. Little did we at that time understand the full force and extent of this eulogium. Hyder, although himself illiterate, had entrusted the education of his son to some fakirs about his court; a class of men who, though possessed of little learning, yet, by every species of mortification and self-denial, had acquired the reputation of being true Mussulmans. Under the care of these instructors and the eye of his father, Tippoo became an expert soldier, and in the management of the horse, the bow, the lance, and the musket, he shone pre-eminent. Though injured to war from his infancy, he was reputed a good poet; but he was known by his intimates to be cruel, and education had implanted in his mind, as the grand and predominant duty, the blinded zeal and the most furious devotion to the Mahomedan religion. He was a bigot and fanatic of the most gloomy and remorseless character; and as he had cunningly masked his real sentiments during the life of his father, and was respected in the army as an excellent and indefatigable soldier, and an attentive observer of the duties imposed by his religion, his accession to the supreme command took place without any commotions or intrigues, so usual in the military governments of India. He had the wisdom to allow most of Hyder's principal officers to retain their stations, although, as it afterwards appeared, he had marked out many for disgrace or death, for he was known to have said that he would purge the army of mongrel Mussulmans. His ambition was boundless, and he avowed his determination to establish his empire over all Hindostan by the *Koran* and the sword.

Soon after the death of his father, the conduct of Tippoo exhibited itself in strict accordance with his genuine feelings and sentiments, and we were frequently told by our guards that we should shortly be made happy by being received into the bosom of the true believers. Thus, the death of Hyder seemed but the prelude to new misfortunes; the murder of General Mathews had opened our eyes to the true character of Tippoo, and from that hour several of us daily expected to meet a similar fate.

December 1st, 1783.—A considerable part of our guard was this day relieved, and a Moorman of rank and dignified manners took the command. The dismissed soldiers, who had behaved well to us, on taking their leave, recommended us to be extremely cautious, and avoid all correspondence with any of the other prisoners; and advised us, if we had any papers of consequence in our possession, to destroy or bury them. We all felt that this advice was dictated by the sincerest feelings of friendship, and that in future it behoved us to be very circumspect in our conduct. A general destruction of all loose documents, and of every thing that might raise suspicion of corresponding with the other prisoners, now took place, and in the evening, when we were ordered out for muster, our new commandant desired the guard to search throughout the prison to discover if we had concealed any papers; not finding any, he advised us to be very cautious in not carrying on any correspondence.

A few days after this event, one of the sepoys of the guard informed one of our fellow-prisoners that, as he had formerly been in the English service, and had experienced the best of treatment, he would reveal to him a secret regarding the captured officers of Mathews's army, who had been sent to Copal-Droog. He said that these prisoners, consisting of a major, the commissary-general of the army, and sixteen captains, immediately on their arrival at that place, had been put into irons, and their allowance of provisions was the same as our own, but that, in other respects, their treatment was much harder; that, on the preceding day, he (the sepoy) had belonged to a guard sent from another garrison to relieve the one that was over those prisoners; that on the second day after the arrival of the new guard, the commandant put himself at the head of most of the troops in the place, and repaired to the prison, attended by some persons who held in their hands bowls containing a green liquid; that the prisoners were ordered to advance two by two, when the commandant informed them that it was the Nabob's orders they should drink the liquid; that the astonished prisoners refused compliance, and requested leave to consult with one another, which was allowed; after a pause, they said that though they had not committed any crime against Tippoo Suldaun, they feared it was his intention to take their lives, and declared they would not drink the contents of the bowls. The commandant informed them at once that the liquid was poison, and that it would cause an easy death, but that if they persisted in rejecting it, he had the Nabob's orders to seize and bind them, and throw them alive down the precipice of Copal-Droog. He declared that he was strictly bound to execute these commands, and again recommended the drink, and gave them one hour to determine which mode of death they would adopt. When the time had expired, they stepped forward to the commandant, and told him that they were ready to drink the poison, but they did not doubt but the day would arrive when Tippoo would meet the just reward of his inhuman cruelty, so wantonly exercised on a set of unfortunate and defenceless men. They then swallowed the poison, which operated with rapid violence on some, and in one hour the bodies of all the prisoners were extended lifeless before the commandant. After this appalling tragedy, there was no further occasion for a great force in Copal-Droog, in consequence of which our informant, with some others, had been sent to reinforce the guard over us. He then took from his waist two papers, which he said he had taken from one of the dead officers, and which appeared to have been written by Captain Richardson, of the Bombay establishment, who was one of the sufferers on this dreadful occasion.

In a few days after we had received this communication from the friendly sepoys, we heard the same account from various quarters, with but little deviation. It would be impossible to describe the sensation it left on our minds; for when it is considered that many of us had been prisoners between three and four years, and that, cruel and miserable as our treatment had been, we cheered up our spirits with the hope of some day arriving at the term of our sufferings, the horrible fate of our murdered comrades threw the deepest, saddest gloom over the countenances of even the most sanguine; and the wretched uncertainty as to the period our lives might be spared, with the conviction that sooner or later we should meet a cruel death, made many of us really wish for a speedy termination of our miseries.

We now learned that Tippoo, after the surrender of General Mathews at Bedanore, had once more reduced nearly the whole of the Malabar coast, the English only retaining in Canara the three forts of Mangalore, Onore, and Carwa. The Nabob conducted the siege of Mangalore in person, and as the flower of his army were employed on this service, and the place had been besieged for seven weeks, it created surprise at Seringapatam that it still held out; and as a formidable English army, commanded by Colonel Fullarton, had reduced the whole province of Coimbatore, and was actually advancing towards Seringapatam, Tippoo had no alternative but to raise the siege of Mangalore, or push it with redoubled energy. The very powerful army he had before this fortress induced him to think that the garrison would not persevere in a protracted resistance, and he felt his pride and honour as a general deeply at stake in the success of this enterprise. We heard from good authority that Mangalore was strongly defended, and commanded by a very gallant and able officer, Major Campbell, who declared that, while he had one day's provision or a round of ammunition, he would not surrender to a man who had so infamously broken his capitulation with General Mathews, and afterwards in cold blood murdered him.

Many of the guards, while they revealed to us these particulars, informed us that Tippoo only waited for the reduction of Mangalore to turn his arms against the English in other quarters, and that it was his determination to wrest the whole of our possessions from us. They could not, however, refrain from expressing their admiration of the noble defence of Mangalore, and said that Tippoo had actually lost the good opinion of his officers and men in various assaults; they also told us that, during the siege, Tippoo had given repeated orders to put the remainder of his prisoners to death, and had again countermanded them when the tide of success seemed turning in a direction adverse to his views. In the unparalleled defence of Mangalore, he was taught to reflect that the issue of the war might prove more disastrous to him than he had ever contemplated. It was also announced to us, at this period, that commissioners had actually arrived in the sultan's camp with proposals for peace, which his bad success at Mangalore would probably incline him to listen to; but as our ill-usage was not mitigated, we placed but little confidence in this communication. It was, indeed, the general opinion, that the sultan would order us to be put to death through resentment at his failure, or from some other capricious motive, either prompted by his natural cruelty or his abhorrence of Christians.

About this time, we were informed that Captain Rumley, Lieut. Samson, and another officer, had been put to death in the fort of Mysore, by an order from Tippoo, and that Captain Rumley, after his two companions had drunk the poison tendered to them, stepped forward to the guard, and wresting the

sword of the commandant from him, killed him and two of his attendants on the spot, when the others cut the gallant officer to pieces. We were at a loss to conceive why Tippoo should have selected these three unfortunate men for his vengeance at this period, but it recalled to our remembrance that they had been sent to this retired place some months before the tragedy was performed, and that their murder had been resolved upon when they were removed. We now thought our own hour of torture would soon arrive, and many began to contemplate the anticipated event with gloomy indifference, while others, feeling the deepest indignation at such unparalleled barbarity, determined to sell their lives in the same manner as the intrepid Rumley had done.

At this period, some of the officers having hinted that they had found a plan to escape out of the prison and scale the walls of the fort, in the hope of gaining the neighbouring hills, a general alarm for the consequences pervaded the gaol, and opinions being taken on the feasibility and expediency of the plan, it was resolved that the endeavours of any one to escape would be considered cowardly and infamous, as it would expose all who did not succeed to certain death; and that if it was our fate to perish by the orders of the unprincipled barbarian in whose power we were, we would not commit any act that could afford him even a colourable justification to the world. I am, however, of opinion, that no person in our gaol had any serious idea of looking to his own safety at the expense of his unfortunate comrades; and it may truly be affirmed that, though the cruel treatment we had experienced, and the extraordinary length of our confinement, had soured the tempers of many, and despair was depicted on every countenance, a general sentiment of friendship and regard was mutually felt among all the inmates of our prison.

Our guard had for some time past been strictly enjoined not to carry on the least conversation with us, and they obeyed their instructions with gloomy severity. Two brahmins, accompanied by a Moorman of rank, came to the door of our prison, and calling out my name and that of two other officers, desired us to come forward. We of course obeyed, when the brahmins said they had orders to take us out of prison, and conduct us to the governor. I immediately declared that, having been confined in this dungeon upwards of three years and a half, in heavy irons, and with my body reduced to a perfect skeleton by long sickness, I was resolved not to separate myself from my fellow-prisoners, and that if I was to suffer death, it should be in the same spot where I had experienced so much misery. They declared there was no intention of using us ill, and that in accompanying them I should be made happy by great and important news. Still I resolutely refused to leave the prison; on which the Moorman, who had hitherto remained silent, said, with a smile, "You have all suffered enough, and I am come to impart joy to you all; the merciful Nabob, my master, Tippoo Sulthan, has restored peace to the world; the English nation and he are now friends; you are to be immediately taken out of irons, and to-morrow you are to leave Seringapatam, and march to your own country. I see, Sir," continued he, addressing himself to me, "you are alarmed; you were sent for to receive a sum of money and a letter from your friends; you shall immediately receive both, after which I dare say you will no longer refuse leaving your prison. The letter and money were brought and delivered, and came from a friend of mine in the army, who took the earliest opportunity of administering to my necessities. The letter stated that Tippoo, being unable to reduce the fortress of Mangalore, and having lost the flower of his army before the place, and also finding that the English had reinforced themselves in other quarters, and were advancing

into his country, had at last declared that he would listen to proposals of peace; that commissioners had been sent to him, and after many difficulties, a pacification had been concluded, it being stipulated that each of the belligerents was to retain what he possessed before the war, and that all prisoners should be released.

This letter instantly removed all doubts, and the sudden transition from misery to liberty, at so unexpected an event, was felt by all of us with the most heartfelt sensations of joy, and even our guards seemed to partake of our happiness. Soon after we had received this information, the governor appeared, accompanied by a number of blacksmiths, who, in about two hours, emancipated our limbs from the cumbrous load of iron that had been our constant companions for so many years.

THE DISASTERS IN AFFGHANISTAN.

THE following letter from Brigadier Shelton, dated "Budeabad, Valley of Lughman, forty miles from Jellalabad, 30th January, 1842," has appeared in the *Eastern Star* :—

My dear Johnston: You will have heard of the all but total annihilation of the Cabul force in the retreat. We left Cabul on the 6th inst., and unfortunately not only delayed, but actually halted a day at Koord Cabul, on the snow, instead of pushing quickly over it, which led to the disorganization of all the troops, except H.M.'s 41th, and 5th Light Cavalry, and Horse Artillery. We took five days to accomplish the three ordinary marches to Tazeen. We halted on the snow on the 9th, at Koord Cabul, where the whole of the Irregular Cavalry went over in a body to the enemy, and when we left it, on the morning of the 10th, for Tazeen, the sepoy's threw away their arms and accoutrements, and absorbed into camp-followers. Singular to say, not one single sepoy, out of four regiments, remained or retained his arms and accoutrements, and from this moment there remained only the men of H.M.'s 41th, which could not now much exceed two hundred men under arms, having suffered severe loss on the 7th and 8th. With these, with the exception of one company forming the advance, I formed the rear-guard; and we had to bear the brunt of the enemy's attacks all the way to Jugdulluck, which we reached on the afternoon of the 11th, by marching the whole night of the 10th, the enemy increasing in numbers, and pressing more warmly in his attacks near the latter place; so that our loss in killed and wounded was great in proportion to our number, which was now reduced to less than a hundred men fit for duty. All the baggage was lost the day we left Koord Cabul.

About four o'clock of the afternoon of the day, we reached Jugdulluck, Sirdar Mahomed Ackbar Khan sent to say, that if Gen. Elphinstone and myself would go to him, he would cause all attacks to cease, and give us safe escort. We accordingly went, and remained with him that night. The next morning, the Ghilzie chiefs visited him, when a proposition was made to give them two lacs of rupees for safe conduct through their country. They went away to consult, and I wrote to the troops to say that we were in treaty for their safe march down; but it would appear my note did not reach, for about eight o'clock on the evening of the 12th, when we were writing to say that the Ghilzies had agreed to the terms, and the Sirdar had offered to advance a part of the money, we heard firing, and soon found that the troops were again in retreat through despair, I believe, in consequence of not having heard any thing of the general and myself during the day. The 13th we were joined by some officers and families who had gone over to the Sirdar at Koord Cabul, and on the 14th, we turned off to the left, and arrived that evening on the right bank of the Cabul river. On the 15th, we proceeded to Tiggeree, near where Lamech, the

father of Noah, is buried ; and on the 17th, came to this place, where we met with every attention to our wants ; in truth, the Sirdar has treated us with much kindness ever since we have been under his protection, nor have the ladies any reason to complain, he having sent quantities of cotton, chintzes, longcloth, &c., for themselves and children. Our party consists of fourteen officers, eight ladies, and three children, one or two ordnance people, Sergeant McKee, of the artillery, and ten men of H.M.'s 44th regt., Reynolds, Marshall, Robinson, Hanby, Stott, Moore, Miller, McGlynn, Milwood, Brady. These, I believe, including myself, are all that remain of the whole party of H.M.'s 44th. Report says, some officers and a few men are in safety in different forts between Gundamuck and Jellalabad, and I shall be happy to learn that some of ours are among the fortunate few. The sad reverse of fortune places the corps in a singular position. I write you this much to enable you to give the necessary information on the subject to the authorities here and at home. I expect this may reach you at Peshawur, in which case, inform the Italian governor of my existence.

Having left every particle of baggage, I came here with only the clothes on my back, and have since picked up a second shirt and a pair of socks, to save me the necessity of lying abed while the ones I had were washed. I have not had my clothes off since the 2nd November. Remember me to my nephews, if with you. Frederick had better give up the idea of leaving the corps now ; if not already removed, I would recommend his writing to Lord Fitzroy to this effect.

Let me hear from you, and should you not come up, send your letter to Capt. Havelock, who is with H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry. Write to poor Mrs. Halahan, and Wade, and Leighton ; the latter was taken with White, in a kajawar, on a camel, and may be alive. Wade was killed at Jugdulluck, where I left Halahan alive and well.

Believe me, very sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. SHELTON.

(Then follows a statement shewing the casualties in the 44th regiment, from the 2nd November, 1841, to the 13th January, 1842, viz. 130 killed, and 247 wounded. The regiment marched from Cabul, on the 6th January, with 438 fighting men, including 12 boys and 34 sick.)

The following letter from Capt. Souter, of the 44th, to his lady, dated at Budeabad, 26th March, has likewise appeared in the *Englishman* :—

We were hurried from Lughman to this place, in consequence of the defeat of Ackbar Khan by Gen. Sale ; and notwithstanding the weather was very inclement when we first arrived here, we had nothing but bad tents to live in, which is still our only shelter. The ladies and children are at times greatly to be pitied, but all seem cheerful and as happy as people can expect to be under such circumstances. I need not enumerate the names of the ladies, for the newspapers must have already informed you on that point. Suffice it to say, that their husbands owe their lives to the presence of their wives on the late disastrous retreat from Cabul. Providence, indeed, has been kind towards me, protected as I have been by him through the perils and dangers of one of the most harassing, bloody, and disastrous succession of fights on record in the annals of military history.

On the commencement of the insurrection, the 2nd of Nov. last, I was ordered into the Bala Hissar (which is above the city), with a hundred men of the 44th ; there, for a succession of days and nights, we were engaged in defending our position, and in firing upon the enemy in the city ; then I was again ordered into cantonments. Some small forts commanded our lines and barracks, which it became necessary to capture. In these undertakings, we lost numbers of men and several officers ; Swayne and Robinson fell on the same day, the 4th Nov., Rabau on the 6th, and Mackrell and McCrea on the 10th. Mackrell died during the night, after suffering amputation of one of his arms ; one of his legs was also broken. McCrea was cut down and killed on the spot. Though we generally defeated the enemy,

and gained our points, yet the numbers opposed to us were so great, that the loss of life was always great, and victory dearly earned. At length, cut off from all supplies, our draft bullocks consumed, and our grain stores empty, nothing was left us but to capitulate, and enter into a treaty to evacuate the country. All fighting ceased, and then supplies came into us, though at a dear rate. The weather was incessantly and intensely cold, and the snow fell to a great depth. Well; afterwards, it was agreed that these refractory chiefs were to receive twelve lacs of rupees, provided they allowed us to march out of their country unmolested. In spite of this agreement, they commenced an attack upon our force, as soon as we were out of our cantonments at Cabul. Our halting ground for four or five days was upon a great depth of snow; the sepoys became paralyzed from cold; most of them suffered their arms, accoutrements, and clothes to be taken from their persons, without making any resistance; hundreds of them were cut up by the enemy, as well as camp-followers and servants; many took to the hills, and there perished after the third day. Not an armed sepoy was to be seen out of four regiments; consequently, the whole brunt of defending the column in its retreat fell upon the remaining handful of the 44th and European Artillery, whose cannon were abandoned, owing to the depth of the snow and to the wretched condition of their horses. The native cavalry refused to follow their officers. Again; the enemy fell back on the infantry, and embarrassed their movements; in like manner, camp-followers and others rushed in upon us for protection when attacked by the Afghans, so much so, that we were at times powerless; the surrounding hills were generally covered with people that poured deadly discharges of musketry upon us; even during night marches, we were equally assailed, and hourly the column became diminished in number. At Jugdulluck, Generals Elphinstone and Shelton went over to Aekbar Khan and other chiefs, to offer terms, which they agreed to accede to; and while this was going on, we were suddenly attacked, our men falling very fast, and fighting bravely at the time, during which, seeing the perilous situation of our colours, I tore one from the staff, and wrapped it about my person; Cumberland took the other, but was unable to button his great coat over it; he then handed it to Sergeant Carey, who secured it about his person, but he fell during the night of our last march. The enemy pressing so close prevented our disengaging the colour, and it was unavoidably lost. Elphinstone and Shelton were not allowed to return to us, but were detained prisoners. In this state of affairs, a night-march was determined upon; the 44th, reduced to between seventy and eighty men capable of carrying arms, a few artillerymen, and five cavalry, and still an incumbrance of camp followers, &c. At eight o'clock at night, we soon came upon an encampment of the enemy, who commenced following up our march, looting and cutting up stragglers in the rear, until we came to a gorge between two ranges of low hills. Here the road was barricaded, in two places, with bushes; the progress of the column was stopped, and a hand-to-hand fight took place with the enemy, who had been lying in wait for us. Here my horse fell with me, or rather a trooper of the 5th Cavalry, who was trying to pass me, pushed me down the side of the hill; the horse from weakness (having been hit by two balls, and not having eaten scarcely any thing for four days) was unable to rise, and I was unable to rise either, until two men raised the horse a little, and I extricated myself. I lost the horse, with my only remaining clothes that was on his back, and I felt the effects of the fall for a considerable time after. At this time and place fell Brigadier Anquetil, Major Thain, Dodgin, Dr. Harcourt, and poor Hallahan, Capt. Nicols, of the artillery, and many other officers, including Captains Bott, Blair, and Bassett, of the 5th Cavalry. On clearing the gorge, we mustered but half of the force we started with at eight o'clock; we continued our march, the enemy fearing to come near us, though we were reduced to a handful of men; but they kept up a fire upon us at a distance. I took a trooper by force from his saddle, and mounted his horse. We approached Gundamuck as daylight appeared, which displayed to the enemy the smallness of our force. The enemy increasing in numbers with the daylight, we were compelled to leave the road and take to a hill, before ascending which the

trooper's horse was shot under me, staggered a few yards, and fell; some Affghan horsemen appeared, to whom we made a sign to come to us, which they did; firing ceased; Major Griffiths and Mr. Blewett accompanied the party to negotiate with a neighbouring chief, for a certain sum of money, to let us proceed to Jellalabad. A great number of Affghans came up the hill, and appeared friendly with our people, until they commenced snatching swords and pistols from the officers. This we would not stand, but drove them from the hill, and the fight commenced again after two hours, during which time we drove the Affghans several times down the hill. Our little band (with the exception of about twenty men, and a few officers of different regiments) being either killed or wounded, the enemy suddenly rushed upon us with their knives. An awful scene took place, and ended in the massacre of all except myself, Serg. Fair (our mess sergeant), and seven men, whom the more than usual humanity displayed by Affghans was inclined to spare. In the conflict, my postern flew open and exposed the colours. They thought I was some great man, looking so flash. I was seized by two fellows (after my sword dropped from my hand by a severe cut in the shoulder and my pistols missed fire); they hurried me from the spot to a distance, took my clothes from off me, except my trowsers and cap; led me away to a village, by command of some horsemen that were on the road, and I was made over to the head man of the village, who treated me well, and had my wound attended to. Here I remained a month, seeing occasionally a couple of men of my regiment, who were detained in an adjoining village. At the end of a month, I was handed over to Ackbar Khan, and joined the ladies and the other officers at Lughman. In the last struggle, Collins, Hogg, Cumberland, Swinton, and Dr. Primrose were killed, and about a dozen other officers, Stewart, of the artillery, and Hamilton, of the 5th Cavalry, amongst them. In making through the Khoord Cabul pass, Leighton was shot through the thigh, and fell from his horse afterwards in coming through the Tazeen pass; he and White (who was wounded in the head) were in kajawars. The enemy got amongst the people, dragged away the camel with Leighton and White upon it, and I fear they were deliberately killed. Every inquiry concerning Leighton and White has been made since we arrived here, which is close to the Tazeen, but no tidings have been heard of them, and had they been taken into Cabul we should certainly have heard before this. Wade was killed at Jugdulluck. Evans is a lucky fellow in being left at Cabul in charge of sick and wounded European soldiers; but for safety they have been moved six marches beyond. I lost every thing I possessed; my little tent, eatables, and kitmutgar's traps went. The first day the pony took fright at the firing, and got away next night. I lost Master Jack Thomas's pony; he got off by pulling up his peg; his office was to carry grain and boosah. The horse I bought for Tom carried my trunks and bedding. I lost him and my traps in the Tazeen pass (near to this). My riding horse cost Rs. 150; he was shot in the jaws and in the ribs, as I said, before he fell, and I was obliged to leave him. My bearer, syce, and kitmutgar got as far as Jugdulluck, but very foot-sore from frost. I never saw them afterwards, nor have I been able to learn that either of them have reached Jellalabad. Though a great many of the men were severe sufferers from frost and lying on the snow, I escaped by always taking the precaution to wrap the sheep-skin I had upon the saddle around my feet when I laid down; but I have suffered from rheumatism, and I have it still about me. My wound, which is from my right shoulder a long way down my blade-bone, is an ugly one, but it is quite healed. The cut was made through a sheep-skin postern, under which the colour was concealed, laying over my right shoulder, that thick Petersham coat I used to wear at Kurnaul, a flannel, and shirt. My sword fell from my hand, and the pistol I had in my left hand missed fire. I threw it then upon the ground, and gave myself up to be butchered. The man I tried to shoot seized me, assisted by his son-in-law, and dragged me down the hill, then took my clothes, the colour, and my money. I was eventually walked off to a village two miles away. This same man and his son-in-law, whose names are Meer Jaun, came afterwards to the village where I was, with

my telescope, to get me to shew them how to use it. Afterwards, the son-in-law and I became thick; he brought me back the colours, though divested of the tassels, and most of the tinsel, one day, to my agreeable surprise. Both the colours have been nothing but a mere bundle of ribbands for some years. The Gundamuck people assailed [*sic*] on the side of the hill I happened to be, and by these, myself and the few men were spared. I was to have been ransomed for Rs. 1,000, and all was settled; but the old malick of the village persuaded me to write to Capt. McGregor, at Jellalabad, to give more money. In the mean time, Ackbar Khan came into the neighbourhood, and the old rascal was obliged to hand me over to him; however, I laughed at him for losing his Rs. 1,000, and told him I would learn no more prayers.

We all wear Affghan dresses of one sort or another, except Shelton, who has not adopted them; he looks the picture of misery, with a great big grey beard and mustaches; he meets with little courtesy, every one thinking himself on an equality with the other. None of us have shaved since we left Cabul. Ackbar Khan (our detainer), in spite of all the newspapers say about him, has treated us well since we have been his prisoners; he is by far the least bigoted of the chiefs; and had it not been for their counsels, I have no doubt we should have been released long ago; he is a laughing merry fellow, and he is the same even under adversity.

(Signed) J. A. SOUTER.

A letter from the same officer to a friend contains the following passage:—

They have got such a pack of lies into the newspapers, regarding what occurred during our retreat, that I am almost induced to take up my pen in order to set them right, for they will not do justice to our service; I do not believe a hundred shots were fired by sepoys after our first march out of cantonments. This I know, that the whole brunt of the fight going through the Koord Cabul pass fell entirely upon the 44th, for then I commanded; Scott and Leighton were wounded entering the pass; the 37th, that composed the rear-guard with us, suffered the Affghans to take their muskets and clothes from them without offering the slightest resistance, and their officers must have quitted them in disgust, for not one of them was to be seen; and after we quitted Koord Cabul, not an armed sepoy was to be seen, excepting a few of the 5th Cavalry. The column was protected only by the 44th regiment and a few artillerymen up to its total annihilation. They talk of the horse artillery having behaved nobly, and that they died at their guns; it might have been added, that not a few of them were gloriously drunk at the time, and so were several of the 44th; in distributing their praise, deal it out fairly; that is all I ask.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Fisher's Drawing Room Scrap-Book. By the Author of "The Women of England." 1813.

The Juvenile Scrap-Book. By MRS. ELLIS. 1843.

Two more beautiful specimens, each excellent in its kind, of the fine arts, as well as of the light literature of England, never came under our critical observation. The *Drawing Room Scrap-Book* includes amongst its matchless embellishments portraits of the late Duke of Orleans, and of the Duchess, besides thirty-four other plates, all of them exquisitely finished. We have examined each attentively, with a view of particularizing some, but it would be unjust to single out any for praise where all deserve the same measure of it. The plates alone are richly worth the price of the work, but the illustrative verses are generally good, and many are excellent. The *Juvenile Scrap-Book*, though less magnificent in its pretensions, is a brilliant thing, containing nothing mediocre. The literary department has, perhaps, more variety and attraction than that of its companion. Mrs. Ellis, the Editor of these two splendid works, is entitled to great praise for the able manner in which they are got up, and the spirited publishers, we hope, will find that the public patronage of these works will reward the taste and the talents they display.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

November 24, 1842.

Downing Street, November 23, 1842.

Copies of despatches, addressed by Lieut. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K.G.C.B., to Lord Stanley, one of H.M.'s Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following are copies, have been this day received from the Governor-General of India in Council :—

To the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, Principal Secretary of State, Colonial Department.
Head-Quarters, Woosung, June 18, 1842.

My Lord : I have the honour to apprise your lordship, that the fleet, from various naval causes, which I am persuaded were unavoidable, only reached the anchorage of Woosung, within the bar of the Yang-tse Keang, on the evening of the 13th inst.

The following morning I proceeded, with his Exc. the Naval Commander-in-Chief, to reconnoitre the long line of defences on both sides of the Woosung river, those on the left bank extending from five to six miles of the Yang-tse Keang, while the defences on the right bank consisted of a tower, with flanking batteries on a tongue of land formed by a bend of the river, which here runs from two to three miles parallel to the course of the Yang-tse Keang. The main object, therefore, was the occupation of the left bank with its defences, at the southern extremity of which the village of Woosung is situated, while the walls of Paoushan appear a short distance in rear of the embankments, on which the embrasures are constructed, about two miles from its termination to the north-west. We had failed to obtain satisfactory information as to the points of debarkation ; one of the principal objects, therefore, of this reconnoissance, was to establish the practicability of landing, so as to turn the defences ; one point alone seemed adapted for this purpose, about half-way between Paoushan and Woosung, unless we were to effect a landing some miles up the Yang-tse Keang, in which case it would be necessary to take Paoushan before we could co-operate with the navy. It was, therefore, determined that this supposed landing-place should be examined during the night, and that if not found practicable, the ships of war should silence the batteries that covered the regular landing-place near the village of Woosung, when the troops should land from the steamers, which, after towing in the ships of war, were to return for them to the transports.

During the night, Commanders Kellett and Collinson sounded along the shore, and reported that the water shoaled to three feet, about 200 yards from the banks, and that boats could not approach to land troops anywhere near the spot proposed. It was then decided to resort to the alternative already mentioned.

The 15th was employed in examining and sounding the entrance into the Woosung river, and six o'clock on the morning of the 16th, the ships of war were towed in shore by the steamers, under a heavy and, for the Chinese, well-directed fire, not returning a shot until each ship had taken her appointed station, when they opened a fire that must have appalled the enemy (though he was not entirely silenced for a considerable time). The details of this very animating scene will no doubt be fully reported by his Exc. Sir William Parker, together with the deviation from our pre-concerted plan of operation, occasioned by the steamers having all grounded, except the small steamer *Medusa*. The troops were thus prevented from participating with their gallant comrades of the navy in occupying the river line of batteries, which were by half-past seven o'clock in possession of the naval force. The troops were not landed until twelve o'clock, when, having understood that a portion of the enemy, said to be about 1,500 men, had retreated on Paoushan, I immediately moved on that town in two columns, having directed Major Gen. Schoedde to move his brigade in rear of the place, so as to intercept the governor of the province, who was report-

ed to be in that town. Upon reaching it by the sea-line, I found it was in possession of Major Gen. Schoedde's brigade, who had entered it without opposition from the rear, the Chinese troops and the greater part of the population having fled when they found their retreat likely to be cut off, leaving every thing behind them, with about fifty guns, seventeen of which were brass.

The enemy's force consisted of 4,000 to 5,000 men, under Admiral Chin, who fell in the batteries, in which from forty to fifty dead bodies were found. A portion of this force is stated to have fallen back upon a city within ten miles of Paoushan, and disbanded themselves; the remainder, with the governor, had fled to Soochoo. We have taken altogether, at Woosung and Paoushan, about 250 guns, with quantities of powder, shot, gingsals, and other munitions of war, all of which have been destroyed, with the exception of the brass guns. Woosung is a wretched village, and Paoushan, although surrounded by a wall and rampart, in good repair, is a poor place, and the country around it by no means so populous or so fertile as we have hitherto found in China. The Yang-tse Keang is a magnificent river.

Having arranged with the Admiral to proceed to Shanghai, a large commercial town, about sixteen miles up the Woosung river, Sir William Parker pushed on the light ships of war on the 17th inst. Capt. Watson, who was in command, finding the batteries six miles up the river deserted, occupied them, destroying the iron and embarking the brass guns. I propose that one column shall move along the left bank of the Woosung, while I proceed myself in the steamers, with the remainder of the force. The 2nd Madras N.I., and detachments of artillery and sappers and miners from that presidency, joined the fleet on the 17th; they will accompany the force to Shanghai.

I am most thankful to be able to inform your lordship, that sixteen of our kidnapped men, seven of whom are Europeans, have been restored to us by Elpoo, of whose letter,* in reply to the one addressed to him by the Admiral and myself, I beg to enclose a translation. This act of reciprocal good feeling portends well.

I have, &c.

II. GOUGH, Lieut. General, commanding Expeditionary Land Force.

Head-Quarters, Woosung, June 18, 1842.

From His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Gough, K.G.C.B., to the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, dated the 24th June, 1842.

My Lord: My letter of the 18th June will have informed your lordship of the entrance of the combined force into the Yang-tse Keang, and of the capture of Woosung and Paoushan, together with the dismantling of the forts which command the entrance of the Woosung river leading to Shanghai, and opening a very extended water-communication into the interior of this province (Keangnan). On the 19th, the troops were embarked on board the steamers, with the exception of one column, consisting of the details named in the margin,† which I was anxious should move, if found practicable, by a road that I understand to exist between Woosung and Shanghai, so as to reach at the same time with the steamers this latter city, where I was informed that 4,000 to 5,000 troops were stationed for its defence. By this movement I was in hopes to have intercepted their retreat, at all events, to prevent the abduction of the valuable property as well as the public treasure. This column I placed under Lieut. Col. Montgomerie, Madras Artillery, in whose sound judgment and practical resources I had every confidence.

At eight o'clock, the steamers got under weigh, and by two o'clock, reached two small batteries within half a mile of Shanghai; these opened upon the steamers and the smaller ships of war which they had in tow, and after a few shots were evacuated; some of the retiring enemy, falling in with a flanking party of the land column, were fired on, but from the country being one sheet of paddy cultivation or

* Enclosure not received.

† Detachment Madras H.A., do. Royal Artillery, do. Madras do., 18th Royal Irish, 49th regiment, detachment Sappers and Miners, 4 light field guns; about 1,000 men.

swamp, they could not be captured. The steamers pushed on with the troops and landed them close to the city, but we found Lieut. Col. Montgomerie in possession of the place. This officer, hearing the firing, and conceiving it was from the city on the shipping and troops, rapidly pushed forward with his advance, and found himself unexpectedly close to the city walls. No enemy shewing himself at this point, he advanced to the north gate, which he entered unopposed, having got some men over the walls to open it. It appears that the Chinese authorities and troops evacuated the city the preceding evening, except a few men who remained to fire off their guns in the batteries before mentioned. Shanghae appears a rich commercial city, with good walls in perfect repair, on which but few guns were mounted, and these all at the gateways. The walls are three miles and a quarter in circumference; the population I understand to be from 60,000 to 70,000 souls. A very considerable trade is carried on at Shanghae—its position as a commercial city nothing can exceed, being situated within sixteen miles up the Woosung river, up which, for several miles above the city, ships of large burthen can be brought with great facility.

It afforded me great satisfaction to perceive the unusual degree of confidence manifested by the people; it is true, a great proportion of the wealthiest inhabitants had left it, but the middling classes and the great body of the shopkeepers remained, and freely brought in poultry and vegetables, so that I was enabled to give the troops a good portion of these necessary comforts, after living for some time on salt provisions. I have done every thing in my power to prove that the confidence was not misplaced, and I am most happy to say the troops, by their orderly and forbearing conduct in the midst of that pernicious liquor sham-shee, with large stores of which we were surrounded, conducted themselves to my entire satisfaction, and I re-embarked the whole force, with its numerous followers, yesterday morning, without a single instance of inebriety. The only injury done at Shanghae was by the Chinese robbers, who had commenced their work of depredation before we entered it. I issued a very strong edict, which, before we left, produced, in a great measure, the desired effect, and I was enabled to induce many of the most respectable Chinese to take charge of large establishments (principally pawnbrokers), the proprietors of which had fled, with a promise they would protect them from the rabble. We have of course destroyed all the iron and embarked the brass guns, amounting altogether, including those taken at Woosung and Paoushan, to 406, about 100 of which are brass. The powder and military stores of every description have been also destroyed.

By an extensive though necessarily rapid survey of the river, Sir William Parker has nearly ascertained the practicability of moving on Tachoo by this route, but as I consider it an object of the most vital importance to reach the point of intersection of the Imperial Canal with the Yeang-tse Keang as early as possible, and to take the strong fortress and important city of Chin-Kean-foo, commanding that point, we have deemed it right to forego all other operations for this most important one, after which I shall be anxious at once to move on Nankin. These commanding positions in our possession, as I before stated to your lordship, both Soochoo and Hangehoo must fall.

On my return here yesterday, I found the *Belleville*, and I understood that the *Apollo*, with the greater part of the transports, is at Chusan. Instructions will be sent for them immediately to follow us up the Yang-tse Keang. With these ample means at my disposal, not only to take, but to occupy whatever may be deemed most advisable, I hope to prove to the Chinese government the extent of the power and resources of Great Britain, and the folly of persisting in rejection of the terms offered.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. GOUEN, Lieut. General, Commanding Expeditionary Land Force.

P.S.—I omitted in the foregoing despatch to report to your lordship, that the same Chinese mandarin who came to me at Chapoo, brought me, on the 20th inst., at Shanghae, a letter from Elepoo, of which, together with Sir William Parker's and my joint answer, I beg to enclose a translation.

Elepoo, late Governor-General of Keang-nan and Keangse provinces, Assistant Minister of the Cabinet, and now Lieut. General of Chapoo, sends the following communication :—

I find on examination that the English prisoners have been restored, and a letter having been sent with them; whilst, however, making peace, by putting a stop to war, and entering upon arrangements respecting the trade, I all at once received a letter from Keangnan, stating, that a large fleet of your honourable country had sailed to the entrance of Woosung river, without my knowing what was the object. When I, the minister and governor, two years ago, carried on, at Chinhai, a correspondence with all the commanders-in-chief, I was then fully aware that your honourable nation was highly prizing justice and good faith. Now, however, when the two countries are on the eve of concluding peace, then sails the whole fleet suddenly to the entrance of Shanghae river, firing guns and stirring up a quarrel, which is on one side carrying on a correspondence about peace, and on the other hand to give rise to rancour and to promote hostilities; what has thus become of good faith, and where is the justice? This I, the minister and governor, am not able to comprehend fully.

Our two empires have now for three years been at war; the soldiers and people who have been killed are innumerable, and the misery entailed is unspeakable and grievous to recount. It is, therefore, requisite, in accordance with the celestial rule, to feel regret at those evils and to put down the war; but if one proves disobedient to the dictates of Heaven, it is to be feared that Heaven will visit us with punishment, and who will be able to endure this? Your honourable country has hitherto laid strong upon commerce, and considered war as nefarious, with the hope of putting a stop to the misery of war, and enjoying the advantages of an open market. Now, if this takes place, the people of your honourable country may all return home and enjoy their property, and the men of our own nation could also every one of them go back to their families, and gain a livelihood, enjoying the blessings of peace. Is this not far better than to fight for successive years, and filling the land with the bodies of the slain?

I have sent this letter by an officer, who will wait for an answer; this is my communication to the Commander-in-Chief.

Taou Kwang, 22nd year, 5th month, June, 1812.

(True copy of Mr. Gutzlaff's translation.)

The high officers commanding the combined British forces take the earliest opportunity of thanking Elepoo, late Governor-General of Keangnan and Keangse, Assistant Minister of the Cabinet, and now Lieut. General of Chapoo, for the release of the British subjects, who were in the hands of the Chinese at Hang-Chow, and to assure him that they gladly recognize in this act that good feeling which should always subsist between civilized nations, and which his Exc. will find reciprocated by the liberation of the Chinese prisoners which have since fallen into our hands. They learn with much gratification, his Exc.'s appointment of Lieut. General of Chapoo, as it is always satisfactory to them to have to act with one whose conduct has impressed them with the highest respect.

The high officers have now to acknowledge the receipt of his Exc.'s letter of Taou Kwang, 22nd year, 5th month, by his officer; and they can but refer him to their last communication, wherein they expressed their inability to cease hostilities until the Chinese government were disposed to negotiate on the terms offered by the British Government, through the medium of her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary, who was then daily expected at Chusan, and is now probably on his way from that island to Woosung. The high British officers beg to repeat that, with an undiminished desire to lessen the calamities of war, it is their duty to proceed with hostilities until they are assured that a functionary, duly authorized by his Imperial Majesty, or the Chinese government, is prepared to negotiate a peace, which may be honourable to both nations, and to meet those just demands which have been repeatedly submitted to his Imperial Majesty.

Your Exc. must be aware that, with every respect for your exalted position, and acknowledged probity, the high British officers have not to this hour been apprized, that your Exc. has been authorized to treat on the conditions promulgated by the British Government; and they beg to repeat that, until such assurance is given, they have no power to stop for one moment the operations of the combined forces, which have lately been greatly augmented; and further reinforcements, to a large extent, are hourly expected to arrive here. And, much as they lament the necessity of prolonging the calamities of war, they have no alternative, until this desired communication is officially made, when your Exc. will find that the British Commanders-in-Chief are no less disposed than your Exc. to resume the blessings of amity and commerce.

II. **GOUGH**, Lieut. General, commanding Expeditionary Land Force.
W. PARKER, Vice Admiral, Naval Commander-in-Chief.

Elepoo, late Assistant Minister of the Cabinet, and Governor-General of Keangnan and Keangse, sends the following reply to your communication. On the 4th moon, 18th day, 27th May, he received your letter, and made himself fully acquainted with the contents thereof:—

Since I, the late Minister and Governor-General, and you, Honourable General and Admiral, treat one another with sincerity, and there exists the utmost good faith on both sides, it will not be difficult to bring the negotiations to a satisfactory conclusion. It is necessary to wait until the main points of the question have been fully satisfied, and I shall then, in conjunction with the terror-spreading general and the Lieutenant-Governor Lew, distinctly report the same to the great Emperor, that he may confirm the arrangements to shew their faithful observance.

All our men that were taken prisoners at Chapoo have already arrived; and on inquiry I found that your Honourable General and Admiral gave the hungry rice to eat, and allowed to the wounded medical attendance, and we feel obliged for your kindness and courtesy. We also despatched, under an officer, the men of your honourable country that were previously taken, with a letter, to Chapoo, but your vessels had already sailed, and it was impossible to reach them. We, therefore, took back both the men as well as the letter. We have now again drawn up this document, and send the thirteen men that could not come up, with three more from Shwonhing [*sic*], that you may receive and examine them, and send us an answer, to enable us to negotiate and make arrangements, in order to protect the lives of the people of both countries, to enjoy conjointly peace, and to obtain the assistance of Heaven. This, I think, is also the delight of your Honourable General and Admiral, that it may take place. Such is the most important object of this communication.

The above is addressed "To General Gough, Admiral Parker."

Taou Kwang, 22nd year, 4th moon, 29th day, June 7th, 1842.

Return of Ordnance captured in the Batteries at Woosung, on the 16th June, 1842, by the united Forces under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, K.C.B., and Lieut. General Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B.

Main battery along the sea force: 2 brass 12-pounders, 11 brass 10-pounders, 4 brass 9-pounders, 1 brass 7-pounder, 1 iron 24-pounder, 2 iron 15-pounders, 23 iron 13-pounders, 16 iron 10-pounders, 4 iron 9-pounders, 4 iron 7-pounders, 11 iron 5-pounders, 13 iron 4-pounders, 41 iron 3-pounders, 15 iron 2-pounders, 22 small calibres; total, 170.—Battery west of Paoushan: 8 brass 9-pounder carronades, 1 iron 12-pounder, 7 iron 2-pounders; total, 16.—Point battery, left of the creek: 2 brass 24-pounders, 1 brass 22-pounder, 3 brass 18-pounders, 4 brass 7-pounders; total, 10.—Four batteries west of Paoushan: 5 brass 10-pounders, 1 brass 9-pounder carronade, 4 iron 9-pounders, 3 iron 7-pounders, 18 iron 4-pounders; total, 31.—Grand total, 227.

N.B.—The above does not include the ordnance captured on the right bank, of which no account has been received. Quantities of jingals, matchlocks, gunpowder, and military stores, have been received.

Return of Ordnance captured at the taking of Shanghai, on the 19th June, 1842.

• Within the town: 12 brass 12-pounder carronades, 3 brass 43-pounder long guns, 2 brass English 12-pounder carronades, 30 iron 5-pounder long guns, 19 iron 2-pounder long swivel guns, 2 iron 2-pounder short swivel guns; total, 64.—River battery: 17 brass 6-pounder long guns, 30 iron 5-pounder long guns;

total, 56.—Shanghae Creek battery : 17 brass 4½-pounder long guns, 30 iron 5-pounder long guns; total, 47.—Grand total, 171.

The brass guns have been embarked; the iron guns, jingals, and other arms, destroyed. N.B.—330 tubs and jars of gunpowder, containing upwards of 10,000 lbs., have also been taken and destroyed, besides a large quantity of jingals, matchlocks, &c.

Head-Quarters, Chin-keang-foo, July 25, 1842.

My Lord: It affords me great gratification to announce to your lordship that our progress up the Yang-tse-keang has, under Divine providence, been most propitious, and our first operations upon the shores of this mighty river most successful.

His Exc. Sir William Parker, who, I will here beg leave to mention, accompanied me throughout all our operations before Chin-keang-foo, until we entered the city, and from whom I have upon this, as upon all other occasions, experienced the most cordial and able support, will no doubt enter fully into detail upon all the subjects coming more particularly within the naval department; I shall therefore very slightly touch on them.

We sailed from the anchorage off Woosung on the 6th. Many unavoidable delays occurred in bringing a fleet of upwards of seventy sail of men-of-war and transports up a river for the most part totally unknown, and we did not reach Suysan, the first point where opposition, if it can be so termed, was offered, until the 14th. A few shots were fired here from some small batteries, recently erected, at the leading ships, which landed their marines, when the enemy fled. The fleet anchored at this point, and the batteries and guns were destroyed. Unfortunately, the wind came more ahead the next morning, which, together with the strength of the current, and the further difficulty presented by a sudden bend of the river, prevented the ships from proceeding on the 15th. On the 16th, however, I accompanied Sir William Parker in the steam-frigate *Vixen*, and we made a very satisfactory and accurate reconnaissance of both Kin-shan and Chin-keang-foo. The steamer passed close to the shore, within musket-range of the Imperial Canal, which passes through the suburbs of the city, and without meeting the slightest opposition, hundreds of the inhabitants crowding the shore to gaze on her as she passed. This, as well as all our accounts, led me to believe that little, if any, resistance would be made. Not a soldier appeared upon the city walls, nor could I perceive any encampments in the neighbourhood. We returned to the fleet that evening. On the 17th some of the fast-sailing ships of war were enabled to pass the bend, and proceeded up the river. On the 19th the *Cornwallis* effected the passage, and a favourable change of wind enabled the whole fleet to reach Chinkeung-foo on the 20th. This city, with its walls in excellent repair, stands within little more than half a mile from the river; the northern and the eastern faces upon a range of steep hills; the west and southern faces on low ground, with the Imperial Canal serving in some measure as a wet ditch to these faces. To the westward, the suburb through which the canal passes extends to the river, and terminates under a precipitous hill, opposite to which, and within 1,000 yards, is the island of Kin-shan, a mere rock, rising abruptly from the water; a small seven-storied pagoda crowns the summit, and a few temples and imperial pavilions, partly in ruins, and only occupied by Chinese priests, run round its base and up its sides, interspersed with trees. The island is not more than a few hundred yards in circumference, and by no means calculated for a military position, being commanded completely by the hill on the right bank of the river.

About a mile and a half lower down the stream, there is a bluff height, connected by a narrow ridge with a smaller hill, both capped with joss-houses, and both commanding the northern angle of the city wall. Here I determined to land one brigade. My first intention, when I reconnoitred this place on the 16th, was to land the other brigades near a range of low hills, about two or three miles further eastward, so as to act against the eastern face of the city; but the fleet having come to anchor on the 20th so far up the river, I was induced to alter my plan of attack, and the more readily as I perceived, from the top of the pagoda on Kin-shan, three encampments at some distance, on the slope of the hills south-west of the city. It, therefore, appeared an object of importance to land a part of the force, so as to cut off these

troops; and, as I ascertained that there was a good landing-place below the hill, nearly opposite to Kin-shan, I determined to disembark there the two remaining brigades, with the brigade of artillery.

The necessary arrangements were immediately made for landing at daylight on the 21st. Major Gen. Schoedde's brigade (the 2nd), consisting of the troops named in the margin,* was ordered to land at daylight, under the bluff height north of the city; and the major general was instructed to take and occupy the two hills that command the north and eastern faces, with directions to turn this diversion into a real attack, if he found it practicable without incurring much loss.

The first brigade, under Major Gen. Lord Saltoun, was directed to land at the same time below the hill, opposite Kin-shan, occupy this hill with two companies of the troops first landed,† and form on the first open space at its base, out of view of the city and encampments, so as to cover the landing of the brigade of guns under Lieut.-Col. Montgomerie, of the Madras Artillery, and of Major Gen. Bartley's brigade (the 3rd).‡ The first brigade, under Lord Saltoun, I destined to attack the encampments, while with the third brigade, and the brigade of artillery, I proposed to operate against the west gate and the western face of the city, taking advantage of such ground and circumstances as might present themselves. The brigades of Major-Gens. Lord Saltoun and Schoedde commenced landing before daylight, but considerable delay took place in effecting the dis-embarkation, from the rapidity of the current, the scattered state of the ships, some of which were aground, and from some mistake on the part of one of the new steamers. The guns were next landed, and Major Gen. Bartley's brigade followed. I accompanied Major Gen. Lord Saltoun's brigade in landing, and, from the steep hill already mentioned, had a full view of the city and encampments. On the walls of the former but few men appeared, but the encampments were still occupied, though not more than from twelve to fifteen hundred men shewed themselves: I therefore directed Lord Saltoun to move forward at once with the troops of his brigade first landed, the 98th regiment, with some companies of the Bengal volunteers, and the flank companies of the 41st Madras N.I., to attack and destroy the encampments, and if possible cut off their communication with the city. I sent three guns, under Major Anstruther, with this brigade, and a detachment of sappers, in case difficulties should present themselves. Three companies of the Bengal volunteers, under Major Kent, having landed some time afterwards, I sent Major Gough, dep. qu.-master-general, to accompany them, with directions to fall on the enemy's right flank, perceiving a path over some undulating ground, which I thought might possibly lead them between the encampment and the city. These three companies first came in contact with the enemy, not having apparently been seen until they came close to the position, when the Chinese very gallantly rushed on them, and were not repulsed until they almost came into actual contact. Lord Saltoun executed his orders most satisfactorily, driving the enemy before him over the hills, and destroying the encampments.

The 26th, having landed, proceeded to cover the guns, which Lieut. Col. Montgomerie had placed in a strong position on a low hill to the west of, and commanding, the walls, of which we could take a considerable portion in reverse; I could perceive that no strong body was in reserve at this point, although the embrasures and loopholes were all manned, evidently by Tartar troops, prepared to defend their post. Here I determined to make the assault, so soon as Major Gen. Bartley's brigade should join me, as I felt assured that my guns would soon clear the ramparts of the Tartars, and I was given to understand that the canal was fordable, a ridge of earth, evidently thrown up on the original excavation, giving me perfect cover to within fifty paces of the walls. As soon as the 18th and greater part of the 49th joined me, the

* Royal Artillery, Capt. Greenwood; 55th regiment, Major Warren; 9th Madras N.I., Lieut. Col. Drever; Rifles, 36th Madras N.I., Capt. Simpson; 2nd Madras N.I., Lieut. Col. Luard; detachment Sappers, Lieut. Johnstone.

† 26th Cameronians, Lieut. Col. Pratt; Bengal Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Lloyd; Flank Companies, 41st Madras N.I., Major Campbell; 98th regiment, Lieut. Col. Campbell.

‡ 18th Royal Irish, Major Cowper; 14th Madras N.I., Major Young; 49th regiment, Lieut. Col. Stephens.

26th being for the time attached to this brigade, every thing was prepared for the assault ; I directed, however, the dep. qu.-master-general, Major Gough, to ascertain the correctness of my information as to the canal. Three officers rushed down the bank with him, and I think it but right here to mention their names : Capt. Loch, R. N., who, being an amateur in this expedition, has acted most zealously as my extra aide-de-camp ; Lieut. Hodgson, of the *Cornwallis*, and Lieut. Heatly, dep.-ass. adj.-gen., who has ever been forward where he could be useful. These four officers swam the canal, thus ascertaining its impracticability, and the incorrectness of my information.

I was now equally distant from the west and south gates, but perceiving that the suburbs would give me cover, I decided on forcing the former ; we soon reached this point, and covering parties were pushed on, close to the banks of the canal. Major Malcolm, of the 3rd Dragoons, who acted throughout the day as my extra aide-de-camp, and Brevet Capt. Balfour, brigade major of artillery, were very active in discovering the approaches to the gate. Two guns, under Lieut. Molesworth, of the Madras artillery, were also judiciously placed, so as to take the works in flank. Under this cover, Capt. Pears, the commanding engineer, with great spirit and judgment, placed the powder bags, and effectually blew in the gate, giving the troops a clear entrance through a long archway, not, as it proved, into the body of the place, but into an outwork of considerable extent. In this outwork we met Capt. Richards, of the *Cornwallis*, who had most promptly landed the marines of that ship, on hearing that two gun-boats, with artillery, in proceeding up the canal, had unexpectedly approached the walls, and were severely pressed ; finding, however, the attention of the enemy diverted, he escalated this work in the re-entering angle, near a sallyport. All further difficulties at this point were cleared, as we found Major Gen. Schoedde in possession of the inner gateway. This officer, with his wonted decision, taking advantage of his discretionary power, converted his diversion into a real attack, escalated the city walls at the north angle, cleared the whole line of rampart to the westward, and carried the inner gateway, which was obstinately defended. I cannot too strongly express my approval of the spirited and judicious way in which Major Gen. Schoedde fulfilled my orders ; nor can I better convey to your lordship the operations of his brigade than by forwarding his report.

By these combined movements, a body of Tartars was driven into one division of the western outwork, without a possibility of retreat ; and as they would not surrender, most of them were either shot or destroyed in the burning houses, several of which had been set on fire by the Tartar troops themselves, or by our guns. As soon as I could collect a sufficient body of the 3rd brigade, I directed Major Gen. Bartley to proceed with it along the west face, and occupy the several gates to the south and east of the city. The sun at this time being nearly overpowering, I was anxious to keep as many of the men as possible under cover until towards the evening, when I proposed moving into the Tartar city, and occupying the principal positions ; but the troops under Major Gen. Bartley, consisting of the 18th, and part of the 49th regiment, were soon hotly engaged with a body of from 800 to 1,000 Tartars, who, under cover of some enclosures, opened a destructive fire upon our men, as they were filing round the walls. The leading division of the 49th dashing down the rampart on their left, while the 18th pushed forward to turn their right, they were soon dispersed, although some of them fought with great desperation. It afforded me much satisfaction to witness the spirited manner in which Major Gen. Bartley performed this duty, with a small force of exhausted men. The Admiral, who was moving with the marines of the *Cornwallis* along the line of wall which had been cleared by the 55th, hearing the heavy firing, with his usual anxiety to afford assistance, attempted to move across the city, and was strongly opposed at several points in the streets where the Tartars had collected.

The sun now became so overpowering, that it was impossible to move with men already fatigued by their exertions, and I regret to say that several died from the intense heat. We remained, therefore, in occupation of the gates until 6 o'clock, when

several parties were pushed into the Tartar city and to the public offices. The Tartar general's house was burnt; that of the lieut. general (Hai) it appears had been set on fire by his own orders, and he was destroyed in it; his secretary, who was found the next morning by Mr. Morrison, principal Chinese interpreter, related this event, and pointed out the body of the unfortunate chief. Finding dead bodies of Tartars in every house we entered, principally women and children, thrown into wells or otherwise murdered by their own people, I was glad to withdraw the troops from this frightful scene of destruction, and placed them in a commanding position at the principal public offices in the northern quarter of the city. The following morning, search was made for arms, ammunition, and treasure; about 60,000 dollars' worth of syce silver was found in public offices, and all the arms and arsenals discovered were destroyed.

It would appear that the Tartar soldiers did not calculate on the rapidity of our movements, and considered the city impregnable; a great number of those who escaped our fire committed suicide, after destroying their families; the loss of life has been therefore appalling, and it may be said that the Mantchoo race in this city is extinct. As in all other places we have taken, the respectable inhabitants have fled, as well as the local authorities. The suburbs are larger than the city, which is about four miles in circumference; plunderers flocking in by hundreds from the country have joined the populace, and such is their systematic mode of proceeding, that, in one instance which came to my knowledge, they set fire to both ends of a street in the western suburb, where there was a large pawnbroker's shop (uniformly the first object of pillage), in order to check all interruption, while they carried off their booty by the side lanes. I was most anxious to put a stop to these scenes of devastation, but it would not have been practicable in so wide a labyrinth of streets and lanes, without constant harassing exposures to the troops, during the hottest season of the year. Cholera has made its appearance: Ensign Weir, of the 49th regiment, died this evening, and several men of the same corps have been attacked by the disease.

I propose to leave Major Gen. Schoedde with his brigade here. Two regiments and a detachment of artillery will occupy the bluff height and a smaller hill, which command the north angle of the city walls, in which I have directed extensive breaches to be made, and the whole line of parapet will be demolished. Another regiment will occupy the hill above the mouth of the canal, and opposite to the island of Kinshan; Sir William Parker leaving a proportionate number of ships, with the remainder of the force we shall advance on Nankin.

The mandarin who has so frequently visited us has again brought a joint despatch from Keying, maternal uncle to the emperor, and Elepoo, which, together with his answer, will no doubt be submitted by H. M.'s Plenipotentiary. It only now remains for me to express my warmest approval of the conduct of the troops of all arms, as well native as European; all were animated with one common feeling of devotion, and the anxiety of all ranks to meet my wishes has been most cheering. Major Generals Lord Saltoun and Bartley, and Lieut. Col. Montgomerie, report most favourably of the assistance they derived from the several commanding officers under them, and from their respective brigade staff. To the officers commanding brigades and corps, as to all the general and my personal staff, I am much indebted, and it affords me great satisfaction to add, that Lieut. Col. Mountain, the dep. adj.-general, was sufficiently recovered from the severe wounds he received at Chapoo to take his usual prominent share in every active operation.

I regret to say that our loss has been considerable, but not more than was to be expected, from the desperation with which the Tartars fought for their homes, and from the strength of their positions. I enclose a return of killed and wounded, with a sketch of the town and the operations before it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. GOUAN, Lieut. General, commanding Expeditionary Land Force.

P.S. 29th July.—I am sorry to report that, since the foregoing despatch was written, Lieut. Col. Stephens, commanding the 49th regiment, has died, in consequence, I fear, of the great fatigue and exposure to the sun which he underwent on the 21st inst.

Chin-keang-foo, July 21, 1842.

Sir: Pursuant to the instructions of his Exc. Sir Hugh Gough, directing me to land my brigade at the bluff point overlooking the town, for the purpose of creating a diversion, but leaving it to my discretion to convert it into a real attack if I should deem it advisable to do so, I have the honour to inform you, that, as soon as a sufficient number of men had landed, I took possession of the joss houses on the hill, detaching the rifle company to a small wooded hill in my front, and after having re-committed the ground, I made my arrangements for the escalade of the town at the north-east angle. Whilst waiting the arrival of the remainder of the 2nd and 6th regiments Madras N.I., the enemy opened a very heavy fire upon us, from guns, gingalls, and matchlocks; this was immediately returned by the rockets of the Royal Artillery with considerable effect, and as soon as I could assemble such portion of the brigade as had been landed, I directed the assault of the place in the following manner; half the rifle company, under the command of Capt. Simpson, rushed from the hill across the valley, and crept up under cover close to the walls, keeping up a well-directed fire against the embrasures of the place. The grenadier company H.M. 55th foot, and two companies of the 6th regiment, Madras N.I., with the sappers carrying the ladders, under command of Brevet Major Maclean, 55th foot, advanced against the north-east angle. The sappers, commanded by Lieut. Johnstone, with the greatest steadiness and gallantry, reared their ladders against the wall, and in a few minutes the grenadiers of the 55th had mounted, and, dividing into two parties, proceeded to clear the ramparts, one party turning to the right under Brevet Major Maclean, and another to the left under Lieut. Cuddy, 55th. As we had only three ladders, reinforcements could not follow very quickly; and the enemy defended himself with the greatest gallantry, disputing every inch of ground, and fighting hand to hand with our men. Major Warren, commanding 55th foot, after he was wounded himself, cut down two of the enemy, and was personally engaged with a third, whilst the 55th and rifle company Madras N.I., were obliged to carry every angle and embrasure at the point of the bayonet.

In the course of about an hour and a half, we arrived at the west gate, where I shortly afterwards had the honour to meet his Exc. In the meantime, part of the 2nd and 6th regiment, Madras N.I., and the Royal Artillery, having mounted the ramparts, followed that portion of the grenadiers which had turned to the left; and, after a severe struggle, cleared the walls on their side until they met the third brigade. I am particularly indebted to Lieut. Col. Drever, of the 6th N.I., whose death, from fatigue and exposure to the sun, I am very sorry to report; to Capt. Reid, 6th regiment, who succeeded Lieut. Col. Drever in the command of his regiment; to Lieut. Col. Luard, commanding 2nd N.I.; to Major Warren, 55th foot, for the manner in which he led his regiment, and who was severely wounded; to Brevet Major Maclean, 55th foot, who commanded the storming party; to Capt. Greenwood, commanding the Royal Artillery; to Capt. Simpson, commanding the rifles, who, I regret to say, was severely wounded under the walls, at the commencement of the attack; to Lieut. Cuddy, H.M. 55th foot, the first man to mount the walls, and who was shortly afterwards severely wounded; and to Lieut. Johnstone, commanding the sappers; Lieut. Elphinstone, of the commissariat, afforded me most able assistance, as did also Capt. Sheriff, of the 2nd N.I., and assist. adj.-general, to whom I am likewise greatly indebted; to my major of brigade, Capt. C. B. Daubeney, 55th foot, my thanks are particularly due for the zeal, intelligence, and attention with which the duties of the brigade were discharged. I must also beg to express my best thanks to Capt. the Hon. F. W. Grey, commanding H.M.'s ship *Endymion*, who superintended the disembarkation of the brigade, and who volunteered to ac-

company me throughout the day, for his able assistance, and prompt and kind attention to every request I made him regarding the landing of the men.

I enclose a casualty return of the brigade.

I have, &c.

J. H. SCHOEDDE, Major General, commanding 2nd (centre) Brigade.

Return of Ordnance, mounted on the Walls of Chin-Keang-Foo, captured on the 21st July, 1842.

Iron guns: 2 12-pounders, 1 9-pounder, 2 8-pounders, 2 5-pounders, 4 4-pounders, 7 3-pounders, 2 2-pounders; total, 20.

The whole of these guns have been destroyed.

N.B.—In addition to the above, a large number of jingals, matchlocks, spears, bows and arrows, about 3,000 lbs. of gunpowder, and a variety of military appointments, were destroyed in the different magazines and store-rooms in the city.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the above Force, under the command of his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., at the Attack on the Enemy's entrenched Camp, Storm and Capture of the City of Chin-Keang-Foo, on the 21st July, 1842.

Artillery: 2 rank and file, killed; 4 officers, 1 sergeant, 7 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.—H.M. 18th Royal Irish: 1 officer, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 2 sergeants, 14 rank and file, wounded.—H.M. 26th Cameronians: 1 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 6 rank and file, wounded.—H.M. 49th regiment: 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 3 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 13 rank and file, wounded.—H.M. 55th regiment: 1 sergeant, 4 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 1 warrant officer, 1 drummer, 19 rank and file, 1 follower, wounded.—H.M. 98th regiment: 13 rank and file, killed.—Bengal volunteer regiment: 1 rank and file, killed; 2 rank and file, wounded.—2nd regiment Madras N.I.: 1 rank and file, killed; 3 officers, 8 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.—6th regiment Madras N.I.: 1 officer, 1 rank and file, killed; 11 rank and file, wounded; 1 drummer, missing.—36th regiment Madras N.I., Rifle Company: 1 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 6 rank and file, wounded. Recapitulation.—Killed: 3 officers, 2 sergeants, 29 rank and file; total, 34. Wounded: 14 officers, 1 warrant officer, 4 sergeants, 1 drummer, 86 rank and file, 1 follower; total, 107. Missing: 1 drummer, 2 rank and file; total, 3. Killed, wounded, and missing: 17 officers, 1 warrant officer, 6 sergeants, 2 drummers, 117 rank and file, 1 follower.—Grand total, 144.

Of the numbers above returned killed, 1 gunner royal artillery, 2 rank and file H.M. 49th regiment, and 13 rank and file H.M. 98th regiment, were killed by a stroke of the sun.

Names of Officers killed and wounded: Lieut. T. P. Gibbons, sub-assistant commissary-general, killed.—6th regt. M.N.I.: Lieut. Col. Dreyer (fell dead on the rampart from a stroke of the sun).—18th Royal Irish: Capt. Colinson, killed.—Royal Artillery: Lieut. J. N. A. Freese, slightly wounded.—Madras Artillery: Lieut. C. D. Waddell, severely wounded; Assist. Surg. C. Timmins, severely wounded.—Subadar-Major Ranasawmy, slightly wounded.—18th Royal Irish: Lieut. Bernard, slightly wounded.—26th Cameronians: Ensign Duperier, slightly wounded.—49th regt.: Lieut. Baddely, dangerously wounded; Lieut. Grant, slightly wounded.—55th regt.: Major Warren, severely wounded; Lieut. Cuddy, severely wounded.—2nd regt. M.N.I.: Lieut. Carr, adjutant, slightly wounded; Ensign Travers, slightly wounded; Jenadar Mundah, slightly wounded.—36th regt. M.N.I. Rifles: Capt. Simpson, severely wounded.

British Cantonment before Nankin, August 21, 1842.

My Lord: It has pleased Almighty God to crown Her Majesty's arms with complete success, and compel the Emperor of China to recognize the claims of Great Britain, and, by accredited commissioners, to enter into a treaty of peace, dictated by the long lightly esteemed foreigner, whose power is henceforth acknowledged. The display of our military and naval force in the heart of the country, the interruption of all commercial intercourse by the imperial canal, the fall within a few hours after our landing of Chin Keang-foo, one of the strongest, and, from its position, one of the most important cities in China; and the investment by a victorious force of the ancient capital of this vast empire, have, under Divine Providence, been the happy means of effecting this great change in the Tartar councils, and are, I have no doubt, destined to produce results of no less importance to the civilized world than to our own country. The movement up the Yang-tse-Keang, suggested by the British Government, strenuously advocated by the Governor General of India, and which was fortunately undertaken by Sir William Parker and myself, previous to the receipt of the instructions, has thus led to an earlier adjustment of the differences between England and China, than could probably have been effected by any other line of operation.

I will not enter into much detail of our movements since my last despatch of the 25th ult. On the 29th, I embarked the force, intended to act against Nankin, leaving Major Gen. Schoedde with H. M.'s 55th, and one company of the 98th, the 2nd and 6th regiments Madras N. I., and a proportion of artillery and sappers, to occupy

Chin Keang-foo, or rather the heights commanding it, and the mouth of the Imperial canal. The city had become uninhabitable, from the number of dead bodies in the houses that were occupied by the Tartar troops, near the several gates, and in the whole of the Tartar town. From the decomposed and scattered state of these bodies, it would have been impracticable to bury them without much risk to the health of the troops employed, and without breaking into numerous houses, which might have led to consequences scarcely less objectionable. I regret to say, that, notwithstanding every precaution, I have lost several officers and men by cholera.

From the prevalence of contrary winds, the fleet could not stem the current of the Yangsze-Keang until the morning of the 4th inst., when the transports, with Lord Saltoun's brigade, were enabled to proceed. The Hon. Co's. steam frigate *Queen*, having H. M.'s Plenipotentiary on board, towed up the *Marion* head-quarter ship, and on the 5th we anchored off Nankin; the *Cornwallis* having effected the passage on the preceding day. The whole of the ships did not reach the anchorage off this city until the 9th inst. Previous to our leaving Chin Keang Foo, anxious to avert the calamities consequent upon an assault, and a repetition of the scenes of Tartar self-destruction and universal plunder by a Chinese rabble, which we had witnessed with so much horror at that city, the admiral and myself had forwarded by the Secretary of the Tartar general who fell there, a summons to New Kein, viceroy of the two Keang provinces. Had the terms been accepted, the fleet and army would have been disposable for the immediate prosecution of active operations, the army against Soochoo and Hangehow, while a portion of the fleet might have proceeded to blockade the Peiho, and stop the trade in the Gulph of Pe-che-le. Finding it unlikely that we should gain our object, unless some strong demonstration were made, and having carefully reconnoitred the river line of defences in one of the small steamers, the admiral and I made our arrangements accordingly for such demonstration and for the assault, should neither our terms be accepted, nor a negotiation commenced, which we had some reason to expect from the announcement of the approach of the imperial commissioners. I shall here beg leave to give some particulars of this demonstration, as I conceive that the alarm, to which it gave rise, hastened the event that we most desired.

It would not be easy to give your lordship a clear description of this vast city, or rather of the vast space encompassed within its walls. I shall, therefore, only observe that the northern angle reaches to within about 700 paces of the river, and that the western face runs for some miles along the base of wooded heights, rising immediately behind it, and is then continued for a great distance upon low ground, having before it a deep canal, which also extends along the southern face, serving as a wet ditch to both. There is a very large suburb on the low ground in front of the west and south faces, and at the south-east angle is the Tartar city, which is a separate fortress, divided from the Chinese town by high walls. The eastern face extends in an irregular line for many miles, running towards the south over a spur of Chungshan, a precipitous mountain, overlooking the whole country, the base of which commands the rampart. In this face are three gates; the most northerly (the Teshing) is approachable by a paved road, running between wooded hills to within 500 paces of the walls, whence it is carried along a cultivated flat; the next (the Taiping) is within a few hundred yards of the base of Chungshan, and that to the south (the Chanyang) enters the Tartar city. There is a long line of unbroken wall between the Teshing gate and the river, hardly approachable from swamps and low paddy land, and the space between the Teshing and Taiping gates is occupied by rather an extensive lake. The neighbourhood of these last-mentioned gates was very closely and judiciously reconnoitred by Lieut. Col. Montgomerie and Capt. Pears.

The reports as to the amount of troops in the city, which is acknowledged to contain a million of inhabitants, have varied exceedingly. I am informed, however, that the fugitives from Chin Keang-foo have reached this place, increasing the Tartar garrison to about 6,000, including the adults of that nation resident in the city, who are all trained to arms, and perhaps the most formidable opponents, as they fight for their

families and their homes. The Chinese regulars amount, I have reason to believe, to about 9,000, besides the militia. From the great extent of the walls, said to be twenty miles in circumference, although generally too high to esculade (from about seventy to twenty-eight feet in the lowest part), and from the canals, suburbs, swamps, and lake, in most places difficult to approach, it was evident that I could take the city whenever I pleased, by threatening it at such distant points, as to prevent the concentration of a large opposing force, the very difficulties of approach affording the means of detaching small parties with impunity to create diversions; but I was well aware that the stand would be made in the Tartar city. My force consisted of 4,500 effective fighting men; most of the Europeans had been with me since the commencement of operations in China, and would, I was well assured, at once place their colours unaided on the walls, whenever I gave the order, while all the new corps eagerly looked for a second opportunity of emulating their brother soldiers; but it was a great object to avoid a repetition of the horrors of Chapo and Chin Keang-foo, and Sir William Parker and myself were, therefore, anxious to try the effect of a demonstration.

Had active measures been called for, the north angle was the only point against which the ships could act, and I determined to approach or threaten the east face in its whole extent, and the south-east angle. The *Cornwallis*, *Blonde*, and heavy steamers, were accordingly placed in position, the first within 1,000 paces of the Ifung gate, with her broadside bearing upon a sort of demi-bastion, which it was proposed to breach; the *Blonde*, so as to take the defences of that gate and bastion in flank; and the steamers, so as to destroy the parapet of the wall on either side the point to be breached. I instructed Major Gen. Bartley to enter the city at this point with his brigade, consisting of H. M. 18th, and 49th, and the 14th Madras N. I., amounting to 1,800 men, supported by 300 Royal Marines. On the 11th, and following days, the remainder of the force, consisting of Lord Saltoun's brigade, the flank companies of the corps at Chin Keang-foo, and the rifle company 36th Madras N. I., together with one troop of horse, and three companies of foot artillery, with the whole of the light field train and sappers, were landed at a village about five miles down a creek, from whence a good paved road leads to the Taiping and Teshing gates. I established the force in and about a large village, equidistant from these two gates, and decided upon my line of proceeding, in case we should be driven to active operations—this was to threaten the two flank gates, making the real attack to the right of the Taiping gate, covered by the concentrated fire of the guns from the commanding slope of the Chungshan hills. This point forced, the Tartar city would virtually be taken, as my guns, introduced by the Taiping gate, could immediately be placed upon an eminence perfectly commanding the inner wall of the town, at the distance of a few hundred yards, whilst the bulk of my force, by a rapid advance on the Drum-tower in the centre of the Chinese city, might cut off the troops defending the north and east faces from the Tartar garrison.

I have been thus circumstantial, my lord, in regard to my dispositions, in order to show what I could really have done, ably supported as I am, had not my country's interests, and I trust my country's honour, been equally maintained by a mere demonstration. On the 17th, I received the accompanying letter for the suspension of hostilities, from H. M.'s Plenipotentiary, who will no doubt fully report upon the various circumstances and communications that preceded the final happy result. I understand that full powers were sent to the commissioners upon the Emperor's hearing of the fall of Chin Keang-foo, and from their anxiety to pay the first instalment, there can be little apprehension of the Emperor's refusing to ratify a peace, which is called for by the general voice of the country. In the meantime, until the whole of the first instalment shall be paid, nothing shall be relaxed in our state of preparation and precaution.

To His Exc. Sir Henry Pottinger, I am much indebted for his friendly readiness to aid me with every information in his power, and for his uniform forbearance from all interference in the slightest degree with military operations and movements.

But it is not for me to enlarge upon the able public services of this high functionary. To Sir William Parker I must be permitted to say, that I cannot too strongly express my sense of obligation. We have worked together for the common cause, and I have ever found him, and the powerful arm over which he presides, desirous to meet my wishes, and prompt and cordial in every conjoint undertaking. It is now my pleasing duty to bring to your lordship's notice those gallant officers and troops who, throughout the active operations in China, in a warfare new to the British arms, exposed in various instances to temptations of no ordinary kind, assailed by sickness which in some cases left but few effective men in strong corps, and often subjected to great fatigue, under a burning sun, have never in any instance met a check, not because their foes were few in number, devoid of courage, or slow to hazard life in personal contact; but because their own science, discipline, and devotion made them irresistible. From the officers commanding brigades and corps, as from the general and my personal staff, I have uniformly received the most ready and energetic assistance, and I shall beg hereafter to submit their names, with those of the several officers whom I have, on different occasions, felt called upon to mention. It will be a subject of no ordinary gratification to me, in after-life, if I am permitted to feel that I have been the happy means of bringing to the notice of my sovereign conduct so much redounding to the maintenance of the high character of Her Majesty's arms.

I have, &c.,

II. Gough, Lieut. General, commanding expeditionary Land Forces.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley.

P.S.—August 29.—I have the satisfaction to add, that I have this day witnessed the signature of the treaty by Sir Henry Pottinger on the part of Her Majesty, and by the commissioners Keying, Elepoo, and Newkien, on that of the Emperor; and that the ratification of peace is no longer doubtful, the Emperor's assent to the terms having been previously received, as will be seen by the accompanying copy of a letter from H.M.'s Plenipotentiary, to the address of Sir William Parker and myself, with its enclosure. Under these circumstances, the Admiral has determined to send off a steamer direct to Bombay, and I take the opportunity to forward this despatch by my aide-de-camp, Capt. Whittingham, who has been with me during the late operations, and is well acquainted with my views in regard to China, and whom I beg leave to bring to your lordship's notice.

II. Gough, Lieut. General.

Their Excellencies, Vice Admiral Sir W. Parker, K. C. B., and Lieut. General Sir Hugh Gough, G. C. B., Commanders-in-Chief.

Gentlemen: It affords me great satisfaction to have it in my power to inform you, that my negotiations with the Chinese high officers, who have been appointed by the Emperor to treat for peace, have advanced to that stage that authorizes me to beg that you will consider hostilities suspended. I had hoped to have been able some days earlier to make this communication to your Excellencies, but the necessity for carefully translating the already voluminous correspondence which I have had with the Chinese commissioners, as well as for replying in Chinese (translations) to all their memoranda and messages, together with the distance which we are from the city, and which precludes more than one daily communication back and forward, have combined to unavoidably prolong my proceedings. The treaty is now, however, drafted in English and Chinese, and will this day be sent to the high imperial commissioners. After they have finally acceded to its tenor and forms (which latter are difficult to convey in a Chinese translation), it is to be signed by those high officers and myself, and then despatched to Peking for the Emperor's assent, which it is estimated will be received back here in about twelve or fourteen days from the date of its despatch, so that we cannot at the soonest reckon on a final reply in less than three weeks from this date.

The high commissioners would be very glad to persuade me to act at once on the provisions of the treaty, by requesting your Excellencies to withdraw the ships and troops: but I have distinctly informed them that that cannot be done; and it is al-

most needless for me to say, that in the (I trust most improbable) event of the Emperor declining to confirm the acts of his commissioners, it will then become necessary to renew hostilities with increased vigour.

I have, &c.,

II. POTTINGER, II.M.'s Plenipotentiary.

Steam Frigate *Queen*, off Nankin, 17th August, 1842.

Steam Frigate *Queen*, off Nankin, 29th August, 1842.

Gentlemen: The treaty of peace having now been happily signed, and the Emperor's assent to its provisions having likewise been intimated through an imperial edict, addressed to the high commissioners and Governor General, of which I enclose a translation, I feel anxious to relieve the people from the great distress and inconvenience which the present embargo on this river causes, and should your Excellencies concur in these sentiments, I beg that his Exc. the Admiral will issue the necessary orders, and also send instructions by the steamers under despatch to II.M.'s ships at Chinhae and Amoy, not to interfere further with the trade of those places.

I have, &c.

HENRY POTTINGER, II.M.'s Plenipotentiary.

Their Exes. Vice Admiral Sir William Parker, K.C.B., and Lieut. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B.

N.B.—The enclosure to this letter is not forwarded, as it will of course be sent by II.M.'s Plenipotentiary, and, being long, there was no time to copy it.

New-Kien, his Imperial Majesty's Governor General of the provinces of Keangnan and Keangse, &c. &c., makes this communication.

On the return of the officers whom he had sent, Keen, Yangan, and Lieshine, the Governor General learns that the honourable envoy desires to arrange a conference with himself and the late minister, Elepoo. It is with great joy and pleasure that the Governor General has heard it. From this time forward, the feelings and wishes of the two countries will become known each to each, and peace and amity may be for ever established. But the minister Elepoo is now residing at Wrisa [*sic.*], at a distance from Nankin of 500 le, so that he certainly can never arrive here so quickly as in one or two days.

The Governor General finds on the bank of the river a temple named Zoinghuitze suitable for a conference, and he would arrange to start at about 10 A.M. of the 6th of August, so as to be on the spot about noon. He will not take with him more than from ten to twenty followers, and he would request the honourable Plenipotentiary, and the honourable Commanders-in-Chief, there to meet and confer with him.

To the high officers commanding the British Naval and Land Forces,

Sir W. Parker and Sir H. Gough.

Taou Kwang, 22nd year, 6th moon, 29th day (August 5, 1842).

Extract—(Translation.)

New-Kien, Viceroy of the two Keang provinces, hereby makes the following distinct communication in reply:—

I have further received an answer from his Exc. the Plenipotentiary, dated the 6th day of the moon (11th August), in which he wishes reparation for the past, and security for the future. I am perfectly acquainted with the circumstances of your affairs, and people residing at Canton having been exposed to insults and extortions for a series of years, and assuredly the high commissioners, Keying and Elepoo, will most minutely investigate the matter, and take measures that in future the people of your honourable nation carry on their commerce to advantage, and not receive injury thereby. Besides sending a reply to his Exc. the Plenipotentiary, it is proper that I likewise transmit this to convey the assurances of my sincerity. A most important communication.

To Parker and Gough, Naval and Military Commanders-in-Chief
of the great English nation.

Taoukwang, 22nd year, 7th moon, 9th day (14th August, 1842).

(Here follows copy of an intercepted memorial from the General commanding the Tartar garrison at Nankin, to the Emperor, detailing the defeats and dispersion of the Chinese forces, the danger of Nankin, and the peril of the capital.)

Admiralty, 23rd November, 1842.

Despatches have this day been received at this office from Vice Admiral Sir William Parker, K. C. B., addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, of which the following are copies or extracts :—

Cornwallis, Woosung Harbour, 17th June, 1842.

Sir: I did myself the honour of apprising the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on the 26th ult., from Chapoo, that his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Gough and myself had it in contemplation to make our next descent at Woosung, situated at the entrance of a large river of that name, branching from the Yang-tse-Keang; and I have now the gratification of reporting to their lordships, that, after a severe cannonading yesterday from H.M.'s squadron and the steam-vessels of the Indian navy, under my command, and a spirited resistance on the part of the Chinese, the whole of their numerous and heavy batteries, defended by several thousand men, were carried with little comparative loss by the seamen and marines, and a practicable place for disembarking the troops having been thus secured, the combined forces under Sir H. Gough took possession of Paoushan, a city of the third class, at the northern extremity of the sea-line batteries, without further resistance. In detailing these operations, I beg to inform their lordships, that, as soon as the guns, arms, and military stores of every description taken at Chapoo were effectually destroyed, not a moment was lost in re-embarking the troops.

The fleet sailed from thence on the 28th of May, and on the following day reached the Rugged Islands, lying fourteen leagues distant to the eastward, where Commanders Kellett and Collinson had recently discovered a safe and extensive sound, conveniently situated as an anchorage for the expedition, pending the further examination of those officers, assisted by Lieut. Maitland, of the *Algerine*, to ascertain a safe channel for the large ships into the Yang-tse-Keang; but it was not until the 4th instant that they were able to rejoin us with a satisfactory report of their investigation. The fleet proceeded to the northward on the following day; but from the strength of the tides, calms, fogs, and the necessity of anchoring during the nights, we did not arrive at the appointed rendezvous off the Amherst Rocks before the 8th, when the *Modeste*, with the *Nemesis* and *Pluto* steam-vessels, were immediately detached off Woosung, to intercept any communication with that place; and six of the small vessels were at the same time placed as beacons at the edge of the shoals on the north side of the channel leading into the Yang-tse-Keang; this highly important duty was executed most skilfully by Commanders Kellett and Collinson, as no landmarks are visible on the low banks of the river by which the dangers can be defined, and the *Ariadne*, iron steam-vessel, very narrowly escaped foundering, by striking on the point of a rock before unknown, near the position taken up by the *Algerine*. This rock is a wash at low water, and had not more than four or five feet on it at the time; the bottom of the steam-vessel was completely perforated, and the compartment which contains the engine instantaneously filled with water; but by prompt assistance from the squadron, and a sail being got under her bottom, the leak was sufficiently absorbed to enable her, with the assistance of the *Sesostris*, to reach Chusan, where, I trust, her damages will be made good in a few weeks.

The weather continued too thick for the ships again to break ground before the 13th, when I am happy to say the *Cornwallis*, conducted by Commander Kellett, and accompanied by the squadron, viz., the *Blonde*, *Columbine*, *Jupiter* troop-ship, *Phlegethon*, *Tenasserim*, *Medusa* steam-vessels, and twelve transports, succeeded in reaching the anchorage off Woosung, under sail, without a single accident, though running for a distance of thirty miles in water which only exceeded by three feet the draught of this ship. I found that Commander Watson, with Mr. Forster, the master of the *Modeste*, had been indefatigable since their arrival in making observations, and sounding the narrow channel, by which alone the Woosung river can be approached. The

banks at the entrance were lined with strong batteries, the western side presenting for three miles an uninterrupted fortified embankment, mounting 134 guns, between the city of Paoushan and the village of Woosung. This village is bounded by a creek, on the opposite bank of which a semicircular battery, mounting ten 24-pounders, was erected, to flank the entrance of the river. A strong fort, mounting 21 guns, at the eastern entrance of the Woosung, completed the sea defences, making a total of 175 guns, which were all placed in judicious positions. The distance between the last-mentioned fort on the east side and the main battery on the west line is scarcely a mile, and the channel which runs between them on the west side, in a curved direction, is not more than 320 yards wide.

A close reconnoissance was made by Sir Hugh Gough and myself in the *Medusa* steam-vessel on the 14th; but we were unable to discover any spot where the troops could be landed, except under the guns of the ships; and I could not entertain a doubt of soon effecting this object, if they could be placed in good positions for cannonading the works. Although the weather was unfavourable, every difficulty was overcome by the zeal and perseverance of Commanders Kellett and Collinson, assisted by the masters of H.M.'s ships—viz., the *Cornwallis*, Mr. Jonas Coaker; the *Blonde*, Mr. Henry N. Thomas; the *Modeste*, Mr. John T. Forster; the *Columbine*, Mr. Richard G. Wills, who during the nights sounded and buoyed the channel with admirable accuracy. The *Medusa* was then advanced as near the batteries as we could venture to anchor her, supported by guard-boats, to prevent the Chinese removing the buoys, and, by the vigilance of Lieut. Hewitt, none of them were disturbed.

The *Sesostris* returned from Chusan on the 15th, and the wind being adverse for the ships taking up their positions under sail, I determined on placing them against the batteries by the aid of the steam-vessels, and the following morning being, from the state of the weather and tide, favourable for our purpose, they were lashed alongside H.M.'s ships at dawn of day, and at 6 o'clock the whole proceeded to the attack in the following order:—the *Blonde*, towed by the *Tenasserim*; the *Cornwallis*, towed by the *Sesostris*; the *Modeste*, towed by the *Nemesis*; the *Columbine*, towed by the *Phlegethon*; the *Clio*, towed by the *Pluto*; the *Algerine* to get in as far as possible under sail, the *Medusa* being reserved to meet any unexpected contingency. The *Blonde* and *Cornwallis* were directed to anchor against the heaviest batteries at the entrance on the western side, and when placed, the sloops were to proceed higher up under the cover of their fire, to attack those adjoining the village of Woosung, and the flanking battery immediately opposite to it, which it was evident could be passed and enfiladed, if the depth of water marked on the charts in our possession proved correct. The *Blonde* was kept ahead of the *Cornwallis*, to be ready to support the sloops should they require it, the narrowness of the channel in which we were to anchor making it doubtful, in that event, whether there would be space for her to pass this ship.

Captain Bourchier led in with his accustomed gallantry and ability, closely followed by the *Cornwallis*, bearing my flag, under a heavy fire from the batteries on both sides, which we were obliged to approach end on. Commanders Kellett and Collinson handsomely volunteered their assistance as pilots, and about half-past six o'clock the two ships were anchored by the stern, in excellent positions, within 500 yards of the batteries, the sloops passing in successively to their stations. The *Algerine* was obliged to bring up astern of the *Cornwallis*, and the *Sesostris*, after casting off from this ship, in proceeding to take a station to enfilade the fort on the eastern side, unfortunately took the ground, but in a position which enabled Commander Ormsby to render very essential service, of which he ably availed himself. Before the *Tenasserim* could take up her assigned station, the *North Star* was observed outside, endeavouring to enter the channel; the former vessel was therefore despatched to tow her into position, and, under the guidance of Commander Kellett, she was placed in a good berth, ahead of the *Blonde*, in time to participate in our operation. The *Tenasserim* then attempted to close the eastern battery, with which the *Sesos-*

tris and some of the larboard guns of the *Cornwallis* were engaged, but in doing so, she likewise took the ground, although in a situation to render very effective service.

It is but justice to say, that the Chinese evinced much firmness at their guns, and kept up a smart fire for a considerable time, although it gradually slackened after the ships opened on them. The gun practice of the squadron equalled the most sanguine expectations, and by eight o'clock our opponents were all driven from their batteries, those opposite to the ships being reduced to a ruinous state. Large bodies of troops, however, were still observed from our mast-heads collected in different directions to oppose our landing, but they were at length dispersed by shells, which were thrown with excellent precision by the gunnery officers of the *Cornwallis* and *Blonde*, with the addition of some rockets from the former ship.

During these proceedings at the entrance of the river, the *Modeste*, *Columbine*, and *Clio*, led on with great spirit by Commander Watson, and skilfully conducted by the steam-vessels respectively attached to them, gallantly and completely achieved the service assigned them. The *Modeste* pushed at once into the creek at the village at Woosung, whilst the *Columbine* and *Clio* approached the opposite flank of the semi-circular battery, which was immediately abandoned, and, the guns adjoining the village being soon silenced, the three commanders landed at the head of their men about eight o'clock, and took possession of it, but not without some resistance from the Chinese troops in that quarter. On perceiving this movement, the main body of the seamen and marines, who were already in the boats, immediately disembarked opposite the *Cornwallis* and *Blonde*, under Capt. Bouchier, supported by Capts. Peter Richards and Sir Jas. E. Home, and forming a junction with Commander Watson's party, the whole line of the western batteries were completely in our hands. The Chinese in the eastern battery, which also suffered considerably, retired shortly afterwards, when Commander Ormsby promptly landed, with a party of men from the *Sesostris* and *Tenasserim*, and destroyed the guns and works. The smaller steam-vessels equally contributed to the success which attended Commander Watson's division, and when the *Nemesis* and *Phlegethon* were disengaged from the *Modeste* and *Columbine*, Lieuts. Hall and M'Cleverty proceeded with their usual activity in chase of thirteen war-junks, which had fired on them in their advance; these were totally destroyed, each mounting about three guns besides small arms, but the crews, after sustaining much loss, made their escape. Three small junks, newly constructed, with paddle-wheels to work by hand, were also taken. In performing this service the *Nemesis* took the ground, and remained some hours on shore, but got off without injury; and I must not omit to notice the exertions of the *Medusa* and *Pluto* with similar approbation. No time was lost in despatching the available steam-vessels for the troops, and before one o'clock I had the satisfaction of seeing the whole of the land forces disembarked without accident, under their gallant general, opposite to the *Cornwallis*, and in the afternoon the combined forces entered Paoushan without resistance.

I now gladly acquit myself of a very gratifying part of my duty in bearing testimony to the gallantry and satisfactory conduct of the captains, commanders, officers, and men of all ranks in the royal and Indian navy and royal marines under my command. It would be almost invidious to particularize where all have displayed the same emulative spirit of enterprise and zeal, the whole being entitled to my unqualified commendation; but, from the special position of my flag captain, I may be allowed, without prejudice to these sentiments, to express my acknowledgments for the valuable assistance which I at all times derive from the unwearied exertions and good judgment of Capt. P. Richards, and I may add that my secretary, Mr. Benjamin Chimmo, and flag-lieutenant, Charles E. Tennent, have invariably attended me, on every occasion of service, with most praiseworthy zeal.

I transmit herewith, for their lordships' information, lists of the killed and wounded, the damages sustained in the respective ships, the names of the officers who were attached to the landing parties on the 16th, and an account of the guns which have been taken. It is impossible to state accurately either the force or loss of the Chi-

nese, as they are quick in removing those who have suffered ; but, from the number of bodies found in different directions, I cannot estimate their killed at less than 100, and a proportionate number of wounded ; and, from various accounts, they must have had from 5,000 to 10,000 men for the defence of Woosung and Paoushan.

Many additional guns have fallen into our hands at and to the northward of the city ; a considerable number of those taken are of copper, which we are now embarking in the ships of war and transports, and as soon as the destruction of the Chinese military stores is completed, the general and myself propose to advance on the city of Shanghai.

I have, &c.

W. PARKER, Vice-Admiral.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Return of Killed and Wounded on board H.M. Ships and Vessels, and those of the Indian Navy, in the Attack on the Batteries of Woosung, the 16th June, 1842.

Blonde : Killed, 1st-Lieut. C. C. Hewitt, R.M. ; 1 seaman. Wounded, Mr. Richard Purvis, midshipman, slightly ; Mr. G. T. Day, interpreter, slightly ; 1 seaman, severely.—*Modeste* : Wounded, 2 seamen, slightly ; 3 private marines, severely.—*Columbine* : Wounded, 1 private marine, severely.—*Clio* : Wounded, 1 seaman, severely.—*Algerine* : Wounded, 2 seamen, severely ; 1 private marine, dangerously ; 1 corporal, R.M., slightly.—*Scoutis* : Wounded, Mr. E. Roberts, master, slightly ; Mr. A. J. Smith, mate, slightly ; 3 seamen, slightly.—*Nemesis* : Wounded, 1 seaman, slightly ; 1 Bombay artilleryman, dangerously.—*Pluto* : Wounded, 1 seaman, dangerously.—*Phlegethon* : Wounded, 3 seamen, severely.—Total, killed, 2 ; wounded, 35.

Account of ordnance captured at Woosung : 79 guns, varying from 24 to 6 pounds ; 86 guns, varying from 6 to 1-pounders.—Total guns, 165.

Cornwallis, at Woosung, 24th June, 1842.

Sir : In anticipation of our advance on Shanghai, communicated in my letter of the 17th inst., I beg to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the *Phlegethon* and *Medusa* were despatched up the river on that day with Commander Kellett, to ascertain if any obstruction might be expected, either from the Chinese forces or want of water for the steam-vessels in their passage with the troops ; but they returned in a few hours, having been stopped by two strong batteries on each side of the river, about six miles above Woosung, that on the left bank mounting forty-six, and on the opposite fourteen guns ; the latter opened a distant but ineffectual fire on the steam-vessels. The *Modeste*, *Columbine*, and *Clio*, towed by the *Nemesis*, *Phlegethon*, and *Pluto*, were, therefore, immediately sent in advance, with directions to Commander Watson to take up a position as near as possible to these batteries, without drawing their fire, but to destroy the guns and stores in them, if the panic caused by the attack of the 16th should induce the Chinese to quit them without much resistance ; and I now transmit a copy of Commander Watson's report of his having taken possession of both those works without opposition.

The expeditionary forces were joined on the 16th by the *Dido*, with eight transports, containing the 2nd Madras N.I. and other reinforcements from India, and, the destruction of the guns and military stores at Paoushan and Woosung being completed, the troops were embarked on the morning of the 19th in the *Tenasserim*, *Nemesis*, *Phlegethon*, and *Pluto*, which respectively took the *North Star*, *Modeste*, *Columbine*, and *Clio* in tow, and proceeded up the river, the marines of the squadron being put on board the *Medusa*, in which the general and his staff did me the honour to accompany me, together with Capts. Bouchier, Richards, and Keppel, and a few boats from their respective ships, to assist in landing the troops. A force of about 500 men, including some horse artillery, were also despatched by the general by land towards Shanghai, which is about twelve miles above Woosung.

With the exception of one or two narrow-channels, we found no difficulty in navigating this splendid river, and by half-past one o'clock had approached within sight of the city, when the *North Star*, which was leading, observed a range of batteries at the north end of it, which soon afterwards opened a distant fire without doing any

mischief; the squadron were then directed by signal to cast off the steamers and engage, when the ships promptly shot in to close positions, and, on the discharge of two well-directed broadsides from the *North Star* and *Modeste* (by which four guns were dismantled), and a few guns from the steam-vessels, the Chinese fled with precipitation, and Capt. Bouchier, immediately landed with the seamen and marines, and took possession of the batteries, on which forty-nine guns (seventeen of brass) were mounted, and a considerable quantity of arms of different descriptions, the whole of which, with the exception of the brass guns, were destroyed. The troops disembarked in the city from the steam-vessels nearly at the same time, when they were joined by the party that marched from Woosung, which had previously entered on the west side, but the mandarin authorities had all fled, and the principal inhabitants were departing as fast as possible in every direction.

The *Columbine* and *Medusa* were sent to the southward of the city, to endeavour to check this depopulation; but although the river at Shanghai is not less than 650 yards wide, it was literally covered with junks and boats of all sizes, carrying off furniture and goods. The respectable inhabitants, however, who did remain, appeared to regard us with less apprehension than I had anywhere before seen, and they freely produced the supplies of provisions, &c. that were required. We were informed that the day before our arrival a serious affray had occurred between the inhabitants and the mandarin party, and several lives lost in consequence of the heavy exactions of the latter, for the avowed purpose of defending the place, and their hasty abandonment of it on our approach.

A large quantity of guns, arms, and other munitions of war, as well as an abundant store of rice, were found in the arsenal and magazines at Shanghai; and while the land forces were occupied in examining and destroying them, and the ships in getting off the brass guns, &c., feeling it very desirable to ascertain, as far as it was practicable, the navigable course of the river and other water communications of the interior, Capt. Bouchier and Commander Kellett proceeded on the 20th with the *Phlegathon* and *Medusa*, the barge and some marines of the *Cornwallis*, and a boat of the *Columbine*, for thirty miles without interruption, when two batteries of five guns each were observed on the left bank, in the supposed vicinity of Sungkeang; they were, however, abandoned on the approach of the steam-vessels, and Lieut. Wise, with the boats and marines of the *Cornwallis*, landed and destroyed them without resistance, although a considerable body of troops had assembled within a short distance. Capt. Bouchier's report of this progress was so satisfactory, that I determined to prosecute the examination still further, and accordingly proceeded, on the following day, with the addition of the *Nemesis*, and we succeeded in ascending thirty-seven miles in a direct line, and forty-seven miles including the sinuosities of the river, above Shanghai, where we were stopped by the shallowness of the water at the entrance of a large lagoon; but having spoken with some small junks loaded with coal, which left Suchanfu only on the preceding day, we satisfactorily ascertained that there is a water communication from the Woosung river with that rich and populous city, and that we had actually reached within twenty-five miles of it, with encouraging hopes, that the smaller steamers may convey troops within a short distance of it, should it be desirable. Commander Kellett's zeal on this service and on every other in which he is engaged, exceeds all praise; and I have the satisfaction of herewith transmitting, for their Lordships' information, a sketch which he has drawn with much ability, of the course of the Woosung, from its entrance as far as we have proceeded. It will convey to their lordships the best idea of the locality in which we have been operating, and, I trust, prove a satisfactory addition to our present geographical knowledge of these parts.

The troops were all re-embarked at Shanghai early on the morning of the 23rd, when the squadron dropped down the river, and they were in the course of the afternoon transferred to their respective transports at the anchorage off Woosung. The surveying-vessels and light ships, of the squadron will now proceed up the Yang-tse-

Keang, and their lordships may depend that no time will be lost in proceeding with the expeditionary forces in prosecution of further operations.

I have, &c.,

W. PARKER, Vice-Admiral.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Modeste, Woosung River, June 18, half-past 1.

Sir: In pursuance of your Excellency's order of yesterday's date, I have placed the ships under my command (except the *Chio*, which unfortunately got aground on her way up, and has not as yet been got afloat) out of gunshot of the batteries. Finding this morning that the batteries on the starboard and larboard sides above us had been deserted by the enemy, I dropped the *Modeste* nearer, and landed and took possession of them with the marines and small-arm men of the *Modeste* and *Columbine*.

I found the guns—viz., on the larboard side, eight copper guns, thirty-three iron ditto; on the starboard side, eight copper guns, six iron ditto—had been dismantled, tents destroyed, and carriages most of them taken away. Above the batteries I found eight war junks, all of which were burnt, except a small one, in which I hope this evening to have all the copper guns embarked. I have also the honour to enclose to your Exc. a copy of Mr. Forster's remarks, who has been sounding about a mile above the batteries in our boats. I have also to inform your Exc., that the chop intrusted to me was forwarded to the city of Shanghae by a Chinaman, who undertook to deliver it there on the payment of a few dollars.

I have, &c.,

R. B. WATSON, Commander, H. M.'s ship *Modeste*.

To Vice-Admiral Sir Wm. Parker, K. C. B., &c., &c., &c.

No less than 135 guns of different calibre were destroyed in the batteries between Woosung and Shanghae, at Shanghae itself, and above the town.

Cornwallis, off the city of Chin-Keang-foo, at the entrance of the South Grand Canal, in the Yang-tse-Keang, July 26, 1842.

Sir: It is with great satisfaction that I announce to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the safe arrival of the China Expeditionary Force off the island of Kinshan, at the entrance of the Grand Canal, in the Yang-tse-Keang; and that the city of Chin-Keang-foo was taken possession of by H. M.'s combined forces, on the 21st instant, after vigorous assaults on three points, and a determined resistance by the Tartar troops, who lined the walls for its defence on every part, comprising a circumference of four miles and a quarter.

The squadron and transports, amounting altogether to seventy-three sail, left Woosung on the 6th instant, ascending this noble river in five divisions, preceded by the surveying vessels, small steamers, sloops, and my flag ship. The intricate parts of the channel, delineated in Capt. Bethune's chart, having been previously buoyed by the surveying officers, the fleet succeeded in reaching the extent of that officer's valuable researches within two days and a half, and every subsequent difficulty has been most commendably overcome by the unremitting exertions of Commanders Kellett and Collinson, assisted by other surveying officers, and the masters of the squadron, supported by the sloops which were sent in advance. It was not to be expected that a distance of 170 miles in a river, of which the dangers in the greater portion were altogether unknown, and with rapid tides, would be navigated without some mishaps, and I believe that every ship of the squadron, as well as many of the transports, have been on shore, but the bottom was everywhere of soft mud, and fortunately no damage resulted. We were favoured with fine breezes and met with comparatively few impediments from shoals, and none (that deserve the term) from any of the Chinese works of defence in our progress to this anchorage.

At Fushan and Keang-yin, on the right bank, two batteries of twelve and seven guns each were erected, but the guns were removed on our approach. At Seshan, however, about five leagues below the intersection of the Grand Canal, and where

the river narrows considerably for some distance, the surveying vessels were fired at from three batteries mounting twenty guns, which were also discharged ineffectually at the advanced squadron, as they arrived off the spot three days afterwards, but they were abandoned on a few guns being opened on them by the *Modeste*, and the whole, together with the barracks and magazines, were completely destroyed by a party of seamen and marines, which were landed for that purpose from the *Cornwallis* and advanced squadron, under Commander Charles Richards, of this ship.

The fleet was detained some days off Seshan by scant winds; and at this point we lost the advantage of any run of flood tide, the stream constantly setting down at a rate varying from two and a half to three and a half miles an hour, with a rise and fall of water averaging two feet. On the 15th, Commander Kellett, in prosecuting his examination of the river with the *Phlegethon* and *Medusa*, was opposed at the entrance of the narrow channel between the Island of Tscoushan, and a commanding promontory on its south side, by a battery of twelve guns, which were soon silenced by the steam vessels, with much credit to Lieuts. McCleverty and Hewitt; and the same afternoon, Sir Hugh Gough and myself proceeded with the *Vixen* and *Medusa* to reconnoitre the approaches to Chin-Keang, when we not only found the battery and adjoining village deserted, but passed on without the slightest opposition close to the suburbs of the city and above the island of Kin-shan, carrying the whole way an ample depth of water. On the 17th, Capt. Bouchier was despatched with the *Blonde*, *Modeste*, *Queen*, and *Nemesis*, followed by the *Dido*, *Calliope*, *Childers*, *Plover*, and *Starling*, to blockade the entrances of the Grand Canal, and with the aid of the steamers he gained admirable position for this object above Kinshan, by which it is estimated that the traffic of not less than 700 junks has been intercepted. A party was also landed from the *Blonde*, and destroyed the guns which had fired at the *Phlegethon* and *Medusa*. On the 19th the *Cornwallis*, towed by the *Vixen*, succeeded in reaching our present anchorage, when the island of Kinshan was immediately taken possession of by a small party of marines, but it is entirely covered with buildings of a religious character, and altogether too insignificant for military occupation. The wind in the course of the day veered to a more favourable point, and I had the satisfaction of being joined the same evening, and on the 20th, by the remainder of the fleet. The *Jupiter*, and some of the transports, however, got aground a few miles below us, which obliged me to detach the large steamers to their assistance.

The grand canal on the south side of the river runs through the suburbs of Chin-Keang, and no time was lost in making the preparatory arrangements for taking possession of that city. It was ascertained that a body of about fifteen hundred Chinese troops were posted in an entrenched camp, about a mile and a half to the south-west of the town, and on the hills beyond. The general, therefore, made his arrangements for landing the first and third brigades of the army to the westward of the city, opposite the island of Kinshan; and the second brigade at a commanding position to the eastward, within seven hundred yards of the north-east angle of the walls; and so little was resistance expected against such a combination of force, that it was not deemed necessary to add the seamen and marines from the squadron. The disembarkation, which commenced on the 21st at break of day, was judiciously conducted by Commander Richards, of the *Cornwallis*, covered by the *Auckland*, the small steam vessels, and armed boats, without opposition.

The first brigade under Major-Gen. Lord Saltoun, as soon as it was formed, moved forward to attack the entrenched camp, which was gallantly carried about nine o'clock, after a short resistance; the Chinese precipitately retiring over the hills. Major-Gen. Schoedde, with the second brigade, about the same time ascended the heights assigned him on the river side, and after discharging some rockets into the city, and supported by a well-directed fire of shot and shells from the *Auckland*, steam vessel, he gallantly pushed forward under a smart fire of cannon, gingalls, and musketry from the walls, and entered that point of the city by escalade about ten o'clock. Capt. Grey, of the *Epidymion*, accompanied this brigade; Capt. Bouchier and other naval officers attached themselves to the forces which attacked on the

land side, and I had the pleasure of accompanying my gallant friend Sir Hugh Gough during a great part of the operations of the day.

The city gates were all strongly barricaded, and as it was Sir Hugh Gough's intention to escalade the walls in the direction of the south gate, some guns were advanced on a height to dislodge the troops, with which it was now observed the ramparts were lined, but the canal was found to run close under its walls, which rendered an assault at this point impracticable; it was therefore determined to blow open the west gate with powder-bags, and enter the city by the bridge at that point as soon as the third brigade, under Major-Gen. Bartley (which was the last landed), could assemble.

During these proceedings, the boats of the *Blonde*, in an anxious desire to land the artillery guns as near as possible to the west-gate, unfortunately advanced by the canal, under the city walls, which were much obscured by buildings, before they were aware of the force to which they became exposed; and thus fell under a very severe fire, by which sixteen men out of twenty-four, which formed the crews of the *Blonde's* barge and flat boat, and two officers and eight men of the Madras artillery, were wounded; and it was only by great presence of mind that Lieut. Crouch, of that ship, after receiving three wounds, succeeded in getting the men from those boats landed in the suburbs on the opposite side, and removed the other boats from a position in which it was impossible to use their guns. Not a moment was lost in communicating this casualty to the flag-ship, when Capt. Richards, with excellent judgment and promptitude, immediately landed with 200 marines at the entrance of the canal, where he was joined by a detachment of 300 of the 6th Madras N.I., under Capt. Maclean of that corps, and pushed through the suburbs to the city walls, while the whole of the boats of the *Cornwallis*, with their guns, under the command of Lieut. Stoddart, advanced by the canal on his right flank. This little flotilla having joined the boats of the *Blonde*, took up an excellent position and opened their fire with good effect in checking that of the Chinese, at the west-gate.

Capt. Richards had determined, if possible, to scale the walls, in the hope of forming a junction with Gen. Schoedde's brigade in the city; and having fortunately discovered a heap of rubbish from which his ladders could reach the parapet (about thirty feet high) he was in the act of scaling them, when Commander Watson and Mr. Forster, master, with a boat's crew and a small escort of marines joined him from the *Modeste*, which was stationed some miles higher up the river. Lieut. Baker, of the Madras artillery, Commander Watson, Capt. Richards, and a private marine of the *Modeste*, were the first who ascended. The two former were wounded, and the latter killed by the fire from the west-gate, in this intrepid achievement; the remainder of the gallant band, including part of the 6th Madras N.I., happily followed, without further loss, thus effecting an important lodgment in the suburbs of the city, between the outer and inner west-gates, where they shortly afterwards communicated with the advance of Major Gen. Schoedde's brigade.

About noon, the arrangements for forcing the west outer gate being completed, it was most effectually blown in, when the third brigade, under Major Gen. Bartley, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, gallantly rushed in, sweeping all before them. The buildings above the gate, in which the Tartar troops had been posted, were at the same time completely enveloped in flames. The Tartars, however, within the city, were still unsubdued, and having collected in a large body, the 18th and 49th regiments, in advancing by the ramparts, about half an hour after the explosion of the gate, were suddenly fired upon, and unfortunately sustained a severe loss of officers and men, although their opponents suffered in a ten-fold degree. The seamen and marines under Capt. Richards were at this time halted for temporary rest, on another part of the ramparts, but immediately advanced in the direction of the firing, and in passing along a narrow street in the Tartar city, received a volley from a considerable body of those troops, who had posted themselves at a gateway, where they seemed inclined to make a determined stand; but on the advance of our men, and the discharge of a few rockets, they retired, leaving several

men dead; and many others, who had the temerity to fire from the houses as our men passed along the streets, shared the same fate. In this movement, I regret to say, that Lieut. Fitzjames, one seaman, and one marine of the *Cornwallis* were severely wounded.

The operations of this day were executed under a burning sun, with the thermometer above 90 degrees, and the loss of life in consequence has been serious; in addition to those killed and wounded in action, I have to lament the loss of Brevet Major Uniacke, an old and distinguished officer of the Royal Marines, and one private of the *Plover*, who died from the effect of the sun; and I fear that the army did not lose less than sixteen from the same cause.

The movements were so entirely military, that I can but express my admiration of the energy and ability with which they were conducted by my gallant colleague, the General; and it is with renewed pleasure that I again report the zeal and gallantry evinced by every officer and man of the Royal and Indian Navy and Royal Marines under my command, which has been equally manifested in bringing the fleet up this river, as in the subsequent operations on shore, in which they have been engaged.

I enclose a list of the ships present in the Yang-tse-Keang, of the killed and wounded; and also of the names of the officers of the squadron, who were, from circumstances, most conspicuously engaged on the 21st. It is unnecessary to speak further on the share which Capt. Richards and his companions had in the assault on the outworks of the city; they will no doubt be properly appreciated by their lordships. Lieut. Tennent, my flag-lieutenant, took a prominent part in the attack of the Tartar troops in the city. Lieut. Fitzjames (severely wounded), a highly deserving officer, has already distinguished himself on different occasions. Lieut. Stoddart shewed excellent judgment and good conduct in command of the flotilla of armed boats. Lieut. Crouch, of the *Blonde*, I have already noticed, and the steadiness of Messrs. Jenkins and Lyon, midshipmen of that ship, who were in the advanced boats, is spoken of as highly creditable to them. Capts. Loch and Napier, R.N., who accompanied the expedition as volunteers, also participated in the active operations of the day.

The loss of the land forces, I fear, is not less than 19 killed, and 107 wounded in action, 3 missing, and 16 who died from the effects of the sun; that of the Chinese must be immense, as, independently of those who fell in action, incredible numbers of the Tartars (in some cases including whole families) have unhappily died by their own hands; their force within the city is supposed to have amounted to three or four thousand.

Twenty guns were mounted on the walls, which, with numerous gingalls, matchlocks, and other arms, and a considerable quantity of powder, have all been destroyed. About 50,000 dollars' worth of sycee silver was also found in the Treasury, which has been embarked.

The troops intended for the operations higher up the river will be re-embarked as soon as possible, and as the report of the navigation upwards is favourable, I trust the expeditionary forces will soon renew operations at Nanking, if not arrested by overtures for peace from the Chinese Government, which may be consistent with the terms intimated by H.M.'s Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

W. PARKER, Vice-Admiral.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Return of Killed and Wounded in the Squadron under the Command of Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, G.C.B., at the Attack on the City of Chin-Keang-Foo, on the 21st July, 1842.

Cornwallis: Brevet-Major James Uniacke, R.M., killed, who died from the effects of the sun and fatigue; Lieut. James Fitzjames, badly wounded; 1 seaman, dangerously wounded; 1 private marine, slightly wounded.—*Blonde*: Lieut. Edward Crouch, severely wounded; Mr. Henry T. Lyon, midshipman, slightly wounded; 3 seamen, dangerously wounded; 6 seamen, severely wounded; 5 seamen, slightly wounded.—*Mulotte*: 1 private marine, killed; Commander R. B. Watson, slightly wounded; 1 private marine, slightly wounded.—*Plover*: 1 private marine, killed.

Cornwallis, off Nanking, August 29, 1842.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.—The Commander-in-Chief has the high gratification of announcing to the squadron and transports under his orders, that the treaty of peace between Great Britain and China has now been happily signed, and the Emperor's assent to its provisions being likewise received, the blockade and interruption of the Chinese trade and communications are to be immediately discontinued within the rivers and on any part of the coast of China. The officers are expected to exert themselves to prevent the slightest cause of offence or disagreement to or with the natives, with whom it is hoped the most friendly intercourse will be hereafter observed during the continuance of the British forces in this country.

W. PARKER, Vice-Admiral.

To the respective Captains, Commanders, and Commanding Officers of H.M.'s ships and vessels, those of the Indian navy, and to the Agents and Masters of transports.

India Board, November 23, 1842.

Despatches, of which the following are copies, have been this day received at the East-India House, from the Governor-General of India:—

Simla, October 5, 1842.

Hon. Sirs: The despatches from Major Gens. Pollock and Nott, which accompany this letter, will inform you that, on the 30th of August, Major Gen. Nott defeated Shumsodeen Khan, about thirty-eight miles from Ghuznee; and on the 5th again, on the heights, on the north-east of Ghuznee; against which place batteries were prepared, on the night of the 5th, but the enemy evacuated the town and citadel during that night, and they were taken possession of by Major Gen. Nott's troops at daylight on the 6th. The work of demolition was carried on during the 7th and 8th; and, on the 9th, Major Gen. Nott's army left Ghuznee, leaving the gates and principal buildings on fire, and having totally destroyed the citadel, and made breaches in the walls, which, without immediate repair, must fall during the winter.

On the 8th of September, Major Gen. Pollock defeated the Ghilzees and Jczailchees of Mahomed Akbar; and, on the 13th, the major general entirely defeated Mahomed Akbar, at the head of 16,000 men, at Tezeen. On the 16th Cabul and the Bala Hissar were occupied by the British troops. On the 17th the army of Major Gen. Nott arrived within five miles of Cabul. Such of the prisoners, taken by the Affghans on the retreat from Cabul, as were near Cabul, came into the British camp on the 15th: 700 Kuzzilbashes, with Sir Richmond Shakespear, left Cabul for the Bamian road, on which the remaining prisoners had been carried; and it was expected on the 17th that, on the following day, they might be delivered up to Sir Richmond Shakespear.

The feelings with which I have regarded these successful operations will be seen on a perusal of the general orders prefixed to the despatches published on the 21st and 30th ult.

It appears by a letter (private) from Major Outram, of the 20th ult., that, on the preceding day, Col. Reid, with the first column of Major General England's army, arrived safely at Dadur. The second column will have left Quetta on the 21st; and the last was to move about the 1st of this month.

I have, &c.,

ELLENBOROUGH.

The Secret Committee of the East-India Company.

Head Quarters, Simla, 21st September, 1842.

The Governor-General has this day received the reports of three victories obtained on the 30th of August by Major Gen. Nott, over 12,000 Affghans, thirty-eight miles south-west of Ghuznee; on the 8th of September, by Major Gen. Pollock, over the troops of Mahomed Akbar Khan and the Ghilzie chiefs at Jugdulluck; and on the 16th of June, by the expedition on the coast of China, within the mouth of the river Yang-tse-Kiang, at the city of Woosung. In this last operation, and those imme-

diately succeeding it, Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker and Lieut. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough took 364 guns from the Chinese.

On the 3rd of September, Major Gen. Nott had advanced to Nanee, within a short march of Ghuznee.

On the 9th of September, Major Gen. Pollock had advanced to Kutta Sung, and had experienced no opposition.

Formed as the troops under Major Gen. Nott have mostly been, by four years of constant service, and habituated as they have been to victory under their able commander, the Governor-General had anticipated their success against any force which could be brought against them. It is to the Governor-General a subject of sincere satisfaction that the events of this campaign should have opened a more extensive field to that brave army on which it may make manifest to the world the high qualities he has long known it to possess.

Major Gen. Pollock has, through the prudence of his arrangements, and the correctness of the movements directed by him, had the gratification of affording to his troops the opportunity of proving their superiority to the Affghans, on the very scene of the last disaster on the retreat from Cabul: and Major Gen. Sir R. Sale, at the head of the garrison of Jellalabad, worthily supported by the reinforcements from India, has had the glory of leading the army on its triumphant return to the capital of Affghanistan.

The Governor-General regards with the highest admiration the noble ardour which has, in these several operations, been manifested, equally by the officers and soldiers of both nations and of all arms. He sees in the successes already obtained the certain promise of other more decisive victories, calculated to impress upon all the enemies of the British government a conviction of the futility of resistance to the forces under his direction, and tending, under the continued favour of Providence, to effect the first object of his desire, the restoration of peace to Asia.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India,

T. H. MADDOCK, Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

From Major Gen. Pollock, C.B., commanding in Affghanistan, to T. H. Maddock, Esq.

Camp, Kutta Sung, September 9, 1842.

Sir: I have the honour to forward, for the information of the right hon. the Governor-General, a copy of a letter which I have this day addressed to the adjutant-general of the army, detailing the operations against the enemy near Jugdulluck yesterday.

I have, &c.

GEORGE POLLOCK, Major General, commanding in Affghanistan.

P.S. I have this moment received two letters from Major Gen. Nott to your address, which I have read, thinking they might contain information which would regulate my movements.

From Major Gen. G. Pollock, C.B., commanding the troops in Affghanistan, to Major Gen. Lumley, Adj. General of the Army.

Camp, Kutta Sung, September 9, 1842.

Sir: I have the honour to report, for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, that I left Soork-ab on the morning of the 8th instant, in progress to Jugdulluck, with the troops detailed in the margin.*

On approaching the hills which command the road through the pass, I perceived their summits were occupied by a considerable number of men; and a nearer view

* 1st division, under the command of Major Gen. Sir R. Sale, G.C.B., 2 guns 3rd troop 1st brigade Horse Artillery, 6 ditto No. 6 Light Field Battery, 3 ditto Mountain Train, H.M.'s 3rd Light Dragoons, 1 squadron 1st Light Cavalry, 3 rassallahs 3rd Irregular Cavalry, H.M.'s 9th Foot, H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry, 26th regiment N.I., 35th regiment Light Infantry, 5th company Sappers, Broadfoot's Sappers, Mackeson's Bildars.

enabled me to ascertain the nature of their position, which was one of singular strength and difficulty of approach. The enemy were assembled in bodies apparently under different chieftains, each having a distinguishing standard. The hills they occupied formed an amphitheatre inclining towards the left of the road on which the troops were halted while the guns opened, and the enemy were thus enabled on this point to fire into the column, a deep ravine preventing any contact with them. The practice of the guns was excellent, yet the enemy appeared so determined on making a stand, that the bursting of the shells among them on the right hill, which was of a conical shape and difficult ascent, had not the effect of making them relinquish it, or of slackening their fire, which now became heavy from all parts of their position, causing several casualties. It is with the deepest feeling of regret I have to deplore the loss of Capt. Nugent, officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, who was shot here, and died almost immediately. I had lately received the most important and valuable assistance from him; the service has lost a promising officer, and the department to which he belonged a most efficient member.

As the guns appeared to have little effect in forcing the enemy to quit the heights, I resolved upon attacking them. For this purpose Capt. Broadfoot was detached to the extreme left of the enemy's position, and his sappers commenced ascending a steep hill, on the top of which the enemy were entrenched in a sungh. H.M.'s 9th foot, under Lieut. Col. Taylor, were directed to cross a deep ravine and assault the hills on the opposite side, where the enemy held a ruined fort, and were with their chiefs and cavalry in considerable numbers. H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry, led by Capt. Wilkinson, commanding the regiment, attacked the hill, which may be considered the key of the position. The 9th, accompanied by two companies of the 35th N.I., under Lieuts. Boileau and Trench; the 13th by 130 men of the 26th, led by Capt. Gahan (Major Huish, although present in the field, was prevented by his wound, received at Mamoo Kheil, from assuming the command), rushed up the height simultaneously, and the animated and enthusiastic cheer they gave seemed to strike a panic in the enemy, for they dared not wait the collision, but fled down the hills, and were enabled to escape chastisement by the nature of the ground, which was so well calculated to favour their retreat. At this moment, Major Lockwood, with H.M.'s 3rd Light Dragoons, galloped up, and had very nearly succeeded in overtaking the enemy's cavalry, but I am sorry to say they also effected their safety by flight.

Capt. Broadfoot had completely succeeded in the attack he made, and the enemy were dispersed in every direction, a large body of them retiring to the summit of a high mountain. On this apparently inaccessible height, they planted their standards, and shewed every demonstration of maintaining it. As the achievements of the day would have been incomplete were they suffered to remain, I decided upon dislodging them. The troops named in the margin* advanced under cover of Capt. Abbott's guns and those of Capt. Backhouse's mountain train. Seldom have soldiers had a more arduous task to perform, and never was an undertaking of the kind surpassed in execution; these lofty heights were assaulted in two columns, led by Capt. Wilkinson and Broadfoot; the discomfited Ghilzies, not relishing an encounter, betook themselves to flight, carrying away their standards, and leaving our troops in quiet possession of their last and least assailable stronghold.

It gratifies me to be enabled to state, that we have thus signally defeated with one division of the troops the most powerful tribes, and the most inveterate of our enemies, the original instigators and principal actors in those disturbances which entailed such disasters on our troops last winter. The following are the chiefs who were present in the action:—Uzeez Khan, Gool Mahomed Khan, Saadut Meen Khan—Jubber Kheil, Ghilzies; Khodah Buksh Khan, Azul Khan, and Khojeh Mahomed Shah Khan—Chiefs of Tezeen, Babukkur Kheil, Ghilzies; Sirdar Khyroolla Khan, Barukzye, Shah Ghazee Khan, Gool Ghilzie, Hajee Ali Tajick—Sent by Mahomed Akbar Khan from Cabool, to co-operate with the Ghilzies; Ibrahim Khan, and Mullick Suddoo—Lughman Chiefs.

* H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry, one company 26th N.I., 1 ditto 35th Light Infantry, 5th company Sappers under Lieut. Becher, Broadfoot's Sappers.

The petty chiefs of Hissaruck were also engaged, and indeed the whole strength of the Ghilzie force may be considered to have been brought against us, numbering on this occasion from four to five thousand men.

Let me now express how much I owe to the brave officers and soldiers who have thus gallantly asserted their superiority in arms; were I to name all who merit eulogy, I should feel obliged to enumerate every officer who was present. I feel considerable diffidence in mentioning the name of Sir R. Sale, G.C.B., whose heroic conduct in the field stands so little in need of my commendation. On this occasion I was an eye-witness to the personal intrepidity of this highly distinguished officer, as he led up the heights in advance of his own regiment under a very hot fire. To the officers in command of regiments and detachments, and to the heads of departments, also to the officers of my personal and the general staff, I feel especially indebted for the zealous and efficient manner in which they performed their respective duties; and I trust his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief will bring to the notice of his lordship the Governor-General, that every individual engaged has exerted himself to the utmost to serve his country.

I have the honour to enclose a rough sketch of the scene of operations, and a return of the killed and wounded.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE POLLOCK, Major General, commanding in Afghanistan.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Troops of the 1st Division of the Advance under the command of Major-Gen. Sir R. Sale, G.C.B., at the Storming of the Heights of Jugdulluck, on the 8th September, 1842.

General staff: 1 officer, killed; 1 officer, wounded.—No. 6, light field battery: 1 native officer, 2 privates, wounded.—Mountain train: 1 sergeant, 1 private, 1 driver, wounded; 1 mule, killed.—H.M. 3rd light dragoons: 2 troopers, wounded.—Squadron 1st light cavalry: 1 horse, killed.—Head-quarters and detachment 3rd irregular cavalry: 1 trooper, 1 horse, killed; 2 troopers, 3 horses, wounded.—5th company sappers: 1 private, wounded.—H.M. 9th regt.: 1 sergeant, 2 privates, killed; 1 sergeant, 16 privates, wounded.—H.M. 13th light infantry: 1 private, killed; 2 sergeants, 12 privates, wounded.—26th regt. N.I.: 1 naick, 4 sepoy, wounded.—35th light infantry: 4 privates, wounded.—Capt. Broadfoot's sappers: 1 sergeant, 5 privates, wounded. Total: 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 4 privates, 2 horses, 1 mule, killed; 1 officer, 1 native officer, 5 sergeants, 1 naick, 50 privates, 3 horses, wounded. Total of all ranks killed and wounded, 64.

Remarks.—Capt. Nugent, sub-assist. commissary-general, killed; and Major-Gen. Sir R. Sale, G.C.B., slightly wounded. One dooly-bearer killed, and 1 wounded. One camp-follower wounded.

From Major-Gen. W. Nott, commanding Field Force, Afghanistan, to T. H. Maddock, Esq.

Camp, Kareez Oosman Khan, August 29, 1842.

Sir: I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the morning of the 28th inst., a body of the enemy attacked our rear guard. I directed the officer in command of the cavalry to detach a party to assist in dispersing it. The accompanying letter, from Capt. Christie, details the result.

I have, &c.,

W. NORR, Major-General, commanding Field Force, Afghanistan.

From Capt. J. Christie, commanding the detachment, to Capt. Delanain, senior officer of Cavalry.

Camp, Kareez Oosman Khan, August 28, 1842.

Sir: Agreeably to the instructions conveyed to me through Lieut. Forbes, adjutant 3rd light cavalry, I proceeded to the rear with two ressellahs of the 1st Bengal irregular cavalry and three ressellahs of my own regiment, and now do myself the honour to report the result as follows, for the information of Major-Gen. Nott.

I proceeded at a trot for about a mile and a half, when we were closing well with the enemy; all of a sudden we came on a ravine with steep sides, which for a time completely brought us up; however, we managed to file down and form again on the opposite side. This delay allowed the enemy to move a long way ahead; but, getting the detachment into a smart gallop, we succeeded in coming up with them

just as the foremost of them had reached the bottom of the hills. We cut up about fifty of them: Lieut. Chamberlain's party, from the other flank, destroyed twelve more. The enemy, I should think, amounted to about 300, horse and foot.

Every man did his duty, so it is impossible to offer any remark on individuals; and I shall only add, that I was quite satisfied with the conduct of all. I beg to return lists of the killed and wounded.

I have, &c.,

J. CHRISTIE, Captain, commanding the Detachment.

From Major-Gen. W. Nott, commanding Field Force, Afghanistan, to T. II. Maddock, Esq.

Camp, Goinne, 38 miles S.W. of Ghuznee, 31st August, 1842.

Sir: I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, that Shumshoodeen, the Affghan governor of the fortress of Ghuznee, brought nearly the whole of his army, about 12,000 men, into the vicinity of my camp yesterday, about three o'clock P.M. I moved out with one-half of my force. The enemy advanced in the most bold and gallant manner, each division cheering as they came into position, their left being upon a hill of some elevation, their centre and right along a low ridge, until their flank rested on a fort filled with men. They opened a fire of small arms, supported by two 6-pounder horse artillery guns, which were admirably served. Our columns advanced upon the different points with great regularity and steadiness, and, after a short and spirited contest, completely defeated the enemy, capturing their guns, tents, ammunition, &c. &c., and dispersing them in every direction. One hour's more daylight would have enabled me to destroy the whole of their infantry. Shumshoodeen fled in the direction of Ghuznee, accompanied by about thirty horsemen.

I enclose a list of killed and wounded on the 28th and 30th inst.; also a return of ordnance, ammunition, &c. &c., taken from the enemy.

The behaviour of the troops, both European and native, was such as I anticipated, and afforded me complete satisfaction. I beg leave to bring to the favourable notice of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India the undermentioned officers; many of them have served under my command for the last three years, and have been conspicuous for their zeal and gallantry in the various affairs which have occurred with the enemy during that period, and especially in the action of the 12th of January last, and have invariably upheld the reputation of our arms and the honour of our country:—Brigadier Wymer, commanding the 1st infantry brigade; Lieut. Col. McLaren, commanding 16th regt. N.I.; Major Hibbert, commanding H.M. 40th regt.; Capt. Burney, commanding 38th regt. N.I.; Capts. Christie and Haldane, commanding corps of Bengal irregular cavalry; Major Sotheby, commanding the artillery; Capt. Blood, commanding Bombay foot artillery; Major Sanders, Bengal engineers; Lieuts. North and Studdert, Bombay engineers. Majors Leech and Rawlinson, of the political department, attended me in the field, and rendered me great assistance in conveying my orders. My best thanks are due to my staff—Capt. Polwhele, dep. assist. adj. general, Capt. Waterfield, aide-de-camp, and Lieut. Tytler, dep. assist. qu. master-general.

Annexed is a letter from Brigadier Wymer, speaking in the highest terms of his brigade-major, Capt. T. II. Scott, of the 38th regt. N.I. I fully appreciate this excellent officer's merits; he has been with me in four actions. I trust I shall not be thought presumptuous in expressing a hope that he will receive some mark of the favour of Government, by brevet or otherwise. I cannot close this despatch without expressing my admiration of the dashing and gallant conduct, rapid movement, and correct practice, of Capt. Anderson's troop of Bengal horse artillery—nothing could exceed it; and I beg leave to bring this officer, and Lieut. Turner, attached to the same troop, to the particular notice of his lordship, as officers who have on many occasions rendered me most essential service.

I have, &c.,

W. NORR, Major-General, commanding Field Force, Afghanistan.

From Brigadier G. P. Wymer, commanding 1st Infantry Brigade, to Major-Gen. Nott, commanding Field Force.

Camp, Chuppakhana, Sept. 1, 1842.

Sir: Adverting to division orders of yesterday, expressive of your praise and thanks to the troops employed under your command in action with the enemy, on the afternoon of the 30th inst., I hope you will not consider it ill-judged on my part, bringing to your favourable notice the valuable assistance I derived from the active services of Capt. Scott, major of brigade to the 1st infantry brigade, under my command, whose exertions during the fight on that day demand and merit my best praise and acknowledgments. This being the second time of the display of Capt. Scott's abilities when in action with the enemy as my personal staff, will, I hope, plead my apology for recommending him to your notice, and the favourable consideration of Government, in any way you may have it in your power to mention him as a meritorious and deserving officer.

I have, &c.,

G. P. WYMER, Brigadier, commanding 1st Infantry Brigade.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Field Force under the command of Major-Gen. William Nott, in the Engagements with the Enemy on the 29th and 30th August, 1842.

2nd troop Bengal irregular horse artillery: 1 syce, 1 horse, wounded.—3rd company 1st battalion Bombay artillery: 1 bearer, killed; 1 gunner, 1 trumpeter, 1 private, 1 driver, 2 horses, wounded.—3rd regt. Bombay light cavalry: 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 jemadar, 4 havildars, 1 farrier, 10 privates, 6 horses, killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 jemadar, 1 trumpeter, 6 privates, 4 horses, wounded.—1st regt. Bengal irregular cavalry: 1 havildar, 11 privates, killed; 1 jemadar, 2 havildars, 12 privates, 16 horses, wounded; 9 horses, missing.—Christie's horse: 2 havildars, 5 privates, 19 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 jemadar, 13 privates, 17 horses, wounded; 4 horses, missing.—11.M. 40th regt. of Foot: 1 lieutenant, 2 corporals, 10 privates, wounded.—11.M. 41st regt. of Foot: 1 corporal, 3 privates, 1 tent lascar, 1 bheestie, wounded.—16th regt. Bengal N.I.: 2 privates, wounded.—42nd regt. Bengal N.I.: 1 private, wounded. Total: 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 jemadar, 7 havildars, 1 farrier, 26 privates, 1 bearer, 25 horses, killed; 4 lieutenants, 3 jemadars, 2 havildars, 3 corporals, 1 gunner, 2 trumpeters, 47 privates, 1 tent lascar, 1 bheestie, 1 syce, 1 driver, 40 horses, wounded; 13 horses, missing. Grand total: 104 officers and men, 65 horses, killed and wounded; 13 horses, missing.

Officers killed.—Capt. H. Berry, 3rd regt. Bengal light cavalry; Brevet-Capt. G. O. Reeves, 3rd regt. Bombay light cavalry. Officers wounded.—Brevet-Capt. G. S. Ravenscroft, 3rd regt. Bombay light cavalry; Lieut. T. A. Mackenzie, 3rd regt. Bombay light cavalry; Lieut. Meason, 11.M. 40th regt. of Foot; Lieut. N. B. Chamberlain, Christie's horse.

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, &c., captured in Action with the Enemy, by the Field Force under the command of Major-Gen. Nott, on the 30th August, 1842.

Two field carriages with limbers (one broken by our shot and left on the field), 40,000 musket ball cartridges, as originally packed in the H.C.'s magazines, destroyed on the enemy's encamping ground, 132 filled 6-pounder cartridges (destroyed on the enemy's encamping ground), 4 sets of unserviceable harness, 4 horses, 2 brass 6-pounders, 9 unserviceable 6-pounder common case shot, 24 unserviceable 6-pounder hammered round shot.

General Orders by the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India.

Simla, Sept. 30, 1842.

The Governor-General announces to the army and to the people of India, the occupation of Ghuznee by Major-Gen. Nott, on the 6th of September, and its entire destruction by the Candahar division of the army. Major-Gen. Nott had the satisfaction of releasing, in the neighbourhood of Ghuznee, 327 sepoys of the 27th N.I., from the slavery to which they had been reduced by the Affghans.

The Governor-General likewise announces the complete defeat of Mahomed Akbar Khan, at the head of 16,000 men, at Tezeen, on the 13th of September, by Major-Gen. Pollock, and the occupation of Cabul by the troops under that general, on the 16th of September. The British flag waves in triumph from the highest point of the Bala Hissar.

Thus have all past disasters been retrieved and avenged on every scene on which they were sustained; and repeated victories in the field, and the capture of the cities and citadels of Ghuznee and Cabul, have advanced the glory and established the accustomed superiority of the British arms.

The Governor-General has derived much satisfaction from the report made by Major-Gen. Pollock, of the admirable conduct of the troops of his highness the

Maharajah Shere Sing, acting in co-operation with the British army. The Governor-General rejoices in this new proof of the cordial good understanding which prevails between the British Government and that of Lahore.

The report of Major-Gen. Pollock leads the Governor-General to expect that, long before this day, all the British prisoners taken by the Affghans will have been brought into the general's camp. Those who have been left near Cabul were already at liberty.

The Governor-General, in the name of the Government and of all the people of India, offers to Major-Gen. Pollock and Major-Gen. Nott, and all the officers and troops under their respective commands, his grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments of the important services they have performed.

The Governor-General directs that the recent successes obtained by the armies in Affghanistan be fully made known to all the troops at all stations of the army, and that at all those stations a salute of twenty-one guns be fired for the capture of Ghuznee, and a similar salute for the capture of Cabul.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India,

T. H. MADDOCK.

From Major-Gen. W. Nott to T. H. Maddock, Esq.

Camp, Ghuznee, September 8, 1842.

Sir: My despatch of the 31st ult. will have informed you of my having defeated the Affghan army commanded by Shumshoodcen.

On the morning of the 5th inst. I moved on Ghuznee. I found the city full of men, and a range of mountains running north-east of the fortress covered by heavy bodies of cavalry and infantry; the gardens and ravines near the town were also occupied. The enemy had received a considerable reinforcement from Cabool, under Sultan Jan. I directed Major Sanders, of the Bengal engineers, to reconnoitre the works, under escort of the 16th regt. N. I., and a party of irregular cavalry. This brought on some smart skirmishing, in which our sepoys behaved to admiration. Capt. White, of H. M.'s 40th regt., commanding the light companies of the army, was pushed forward, accompanied by Anderson's troop of horse artillery, to support the reconnoitring party, and I at once determined on carrying the enemy's mountain positions before encamping my force. The troops ascended the heights in gallant style, driving the enemy before them until every point was gained.

The village of Bullal is situated about 600 yards from the walls of Ghuznee, upon the spur of the mountain to the north-east, and observing it to be a desirable spot for preparing a heavy battery to be placed 300 paces in advance, I ordered it to be occupied by two regiments of infantry and some light guns, and retired the columns into camp. The engineer officers, sappers and miners, and infantry working parties, were employed under the directions of Major Sanders, during the night of the 5th, in erecting a battery for four 18-pounders; these guns were moved from camp before daylight on the morning of the 6th; but, before they had reached the position assigned them, it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated the fortress. I directed the city of Ghuznee, with its citadel and the whole of its works, to be destroyed. I forward the engineer's report.

In these operations, our loss has been much less than might have been expected from the numbers and positions of the enemy, and the fact of the troops having been necessitated to move under the range of the guns of the fortress. I enclose a list of the killed and wounded.

The exertions of Major Sanders, of the engineers, were, as usual, most zealous, and my thanks are due to him and the department under his charge. I beg to notice the following officers: Brigadier Wymer; Major Hibbert, commanding H. M.'s 40th regt.; Capt. Evans, in temporary charge of the 16th regt. N. I.; Capt. White, H. M.'s 40th regt., commanding the light companies of the force; Major Sotheby and officers of the artillery. I have every reason to be satisfied with my staff, Capt. Polwhele, dep. assist. adj. general; Capt. Waterfield, aide-de-camp; Capt. Ripley;

and Lieut. Kay, dep. judge advocate general. I continue to receive the greatest assistance from Major Leech.

I have, &c.

W. NOTT, Major-General, commanding Field Force, Afghanistan.

P. S.—I have recovered about 327 of the sepoys of the 27th regt., Bengal, N. I., who had been sold into slavery, and dispersed in villages thirty and forty miles round Ghuznee.

W. NOTT.

Camp, Rozeh, near Ghuznee, September 9, 1842.

Memorandum.

On the morning of the 5th September, 1842, Gen. Nott moved his camp to take up a position before Ghuznee. An advanced party was ordered to protect a reconnaissance of the works undertaken by the engineer department. On the approach of this party to the hills north of the city, it was opposed in force but was immediately supported by the general, and, thus reinforced, cleared the hills of the enemy, and took possession of the village of Bullal, within 400 yards of the city. The general immediately directed this important point with the height near the village to be maintained, and they were occupied by two regiments of N. I. and two 9-pounder guns.

While these operations were going on, the camp was established at Rozeh, two and a half miles from the city. The guards required for the protection and general duties of the camp absorbed so many men, that but few were available for the duties of a siege. The general, therefore, determined not to invest the place in form, and directed the engineer to concentrate the resources at his disposal in one spot, where protection might be most conveniently afforded to the siege operations. With advertence to these instructions, the engineer proposed to establish a battery on the ridge of the hill north of the town, in advance of the village of Bullal, and distant about 350 yards from the nearest point of the walls. From this battery it was expected that the four 18-pounder guns would lay open the thin flank wall connecting the citadel on the west with the town wall, in a few hours. The defences of the citadel could be swept from the same point by the light artillery; and the lines of loop-holed wall, which would bear on the advance of the storming party, were all viewed in enfilade from the site selected for the battery. The advance of the party to the assault would have been greatly facilitated by the existence of a thick dam of earth across the ditch, immediately opposite the point marked out for the breach. It was further proposed that the principal assault should be supported by two other attacks; one an attempt to blow in the water-gate (both the others having been strongly built up, and the causeways in front of them cut through); another to escalate a weak point near the Cabool gate, which would have been greatly aided by the fire of the artillery from the hill. This project met the general's approval; and at dusk on the evening of the 5th September, a working party composed of the sappers, and of 160 men from the regiments occupying the hill, commenced work on the battery. By 4 A.M. on the 6th September, cover for the party had been secured across the ridge of the hill, and so much progress made in the execution of the work as to lead to reasonable expectation that the four 18-pounder guns and two 24-pounder howitzers would be established in position, and ready to open their fire, during the day.

Early on the evening of the 5th, a brisk matchlock fire was kept up from the citadel on the hill, but this gradually slackened, and at 10 P.M. had entirely ceased. The enemy's infantry had been observed at dusk crossing the river near the water gate, with the intention, it was supposed, of attacking the working party during the night; but, towards the morning of the 6th, there were grounds for believing the fort was evacuated. At daylight this was ascertained to be the case by Lieut. North, of the engineers, who took possession at that hour of the water-gate without opposition, leaving Ensign Newton and twenty sepoys of the 16th N. I. in charge of the gate-

way, and returning to the battery for further assistance. The whole of the working party was immediately moved into the town, of which and of the citadel of Ghuznee, they were in possession before sunrise.

EDWARD SANDERS, Major, Engineers.

From Major E. Sanders, to Major-Gen. W. Nott.

Camp, Rozeli, near Ghuznee, September 9, 1842.

Sir: On the occupation of the fortress of Ghuznee by the troops under your command, I received orders from you to take measures for the destruction of the citadel, to as great an extent as the means at command, and the time afforded by a halt of two days, would permit. I have now the honour to report, that the engineer department attached to your force has been employed during the 7th and 8th inst. on the work of demolition, and to state the progress effected.

Fourteen mines have been sprung in the walls of the citadel, all with good effect. The upper fort has been completely destroyed; the second line of works extensively breached in two places; and the outer and lower walls have their revêtements blown down and greatly injured in three places. In several spots remote from the mines, the walls, though they have not fallen, are so seriously shaken by the explosions that, unless immediate and energetic measures are adopted, on the departure of your force, for their repair and security, they must crumble down during the ensuing winter. The gateways of the town and citadel, and the roofs of the principal buildings, have been fired and are still burning.

I have, &c.

E. SANDERS, Major Engineers.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Field Force under the command of Major-Gen. William Nott, in the Engagement with the Enemy before Ghuznee, on the 5th September, 1842.

2nd troop Bengal horse artillery: 1 horse, killed; 1 private, 1 syce, 5 horses, wounded.—1st troop Bombay horse artillery: 1 syce, wounded.—3rd regt. Bombay light cavalry: 1 horse, killed; 1 horse, wounded.—1st regt. Bengal irregular cavalry: 1 private, 1 horse, killed; 1 jemadar, 5 privates, 7 horses, wounded.—H.M. 40th regt. of Foot: 1 private, killed; 3 privates, wounded.—H.M. 41st regt. of Foot: 3 privates, wounded.—2nd regt. Bengal N.I.: 4 privates, wounded.—16th regt. Bengal N.I.: 1 private, killed; 1 ensign, 1 havildar, 4 naicks, 11 privates, wounded.—27th regt. Bengal N.I., doing duty with 16th N.I.: 1 private, wounded.—42nd regt. Bengal N.I.: 2 privates, wounded.—43rd regt. Bengal N.I.: 4 privates, wounded. Total: 3 privates, 3 horses, killed; 1 ensign, 1 jemadar, 1 havildar, 4 naicks, 34 privates, 2 syces, 13 horses, wounded. Grand total: 46 officers and men, and 16 horses.

Officer wounded.—Ensign Stannus, 16th regt. Bengal N.I.

Return of Ordnance Ammunition captured in the Fortress of Ghuznee, by the Force under the command of Major-Gen. Nott, on the 6th September, 1842.

Forty dungaree bag cartridges, 300 blue lights, 15 boxes filled with musket ammunition, 25 boxes filled with gun ammunition, 15 empty ammunition boxes, 20 empty treasure boxes with straps, 25,000 musket ball cartridges (15,000 of these unserviceable), about 2,000 gun and jingal ball cartridges, 6 field-piece carriages, 1 garrison carriage, 6 maunds of charcoal, 5 buff hides, 7 jingals or wall pieces, 9 unserviceable tin lanterns, 8 pigs of lead, 30 muskets without locks, 3 mounted brass light field-pieces (3, 6, and 8-pounders), 1 mounted heavy 68-pounder, 3 mounted and 1 dismounted iron light field-pieces (2, 6, and 8-pounders), 10 jars of country ordnance powder (about 150 lbs. each), 1 piece of cotton rope, 1 bag of saltpetre, 60 6-pounder English round shot, 550 round shot of sorts, 300 1 and 2-pounder jingal round shot, 12 gun-sponges of sorts, 5 jezails.

From Major-Gen. Pollock, C.B., to Major-Gen. Lumley, Adj.-General of the Army.

Camp, Bootkhak, Sept. 14, 1842.

Sir: I have the honour to report, for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, that I marched from Seh Baba on the 11th inst., and arrived at Tezeen the same day, where I was joined by Major-Gen. McSkell, with the 2nd division. On the 12th I halted, in consequence of the cattle of the 2nd division having suffered from the effects of fatigue caused by their forced march: this halt the enemy imagined to be the result of hesitation, and in the afternoon attacked the picquets on the left flank, and became so daring, that I considered it necessary to send Lieut. Col. Taylor, with 240 men of H.M. 9th foot, to drive them back; some sharp fighting took place, and the enemy was driven up the neighbouring hills, from the crests

of which they kept up a heavy fire. Lieut. Col. Taylor, however, with a small party, crept up one end of the hill, unperceived by the enemy, who were hotly engaged in their front, and lay concealed until joined by a few more of his men, when, rushing up on the flank of the astounded Affghans, he inflicted a severe lesson, pouring in a destructive fire upon them as they fled down the hill. A chieftain was found among the slain, who, it was supposed, was the brother of Khodabux Khan. The enemy remained inoffensive on our left flank, in consequence of this very well planned and gallant affair of Lieut. Col. Taylor's, and withdrew to the right, where they commenced a furious attack upon a picquet, consisting of eighty men of the 60th regt. N.I., commanded by Lieut. Montgomery, who sustained the assault with great resolution until reinforcements reached him, when the enemy were beaten off; in this attack the picquet had four killed; Lieut. Montgomery and seventeen men were wounded. The enemy came so close, that frequent recourse was had to the bayonet. Their attempts on the picquets continued through the night, but were invariably unsuccessful.

The valley of Tezeen, where we were encamped, is completely encircled by lofty hills, and on the morning of the 13th it was perceived that the Affghans had occupied in great force every height not already crowned by our troops. I commenced my march towards the mouth of the Tezeen pass, where I had left two guns, two squadrons of H.M. 3rd dragoons, a party of the 1st light cavalry, and the 3rd irregular cavalry. The enemy's horse appeared in the valley, with the intention of falling upon the baggage; but it gives me very great pleasure to state, that the dragoons and native cavalry (regular and irregular) made a most brilliant charge, and with such effect, that the whole body of the enemy's force was completely routed, and a number of them cut up. The pass of Tezeen affords great advantages to an enemy occupying the heights; and, on the present occasion, Mahomed Akbar neglected nothing to render its natural difficulties as formidable as numbers could make it. Our troops mounted the heights, and the Affghans, contrary to their general custom, advanced to meet them, and a desperate struggle ensued; indeed, their defence was so obstinate, that the British bayonet, in many instances, alone decided the contest. The light company of H.M. 9th foot, led by Capt. Tushington (who, I regret to say, was wounded in the head), ascending the hills on the left of the pass under a heavy cross fire, charged and overthrew their opponents, leaving several horses and their riders, supposed to be chiefs, dead on the hill. The slaughter was considerable, and the fight continued during the greater part of the day, the enemy appearing resolved that we should not ascend the Huft Kotul. One spirit seemed to pervade all, and a determination to conquer overcame the obstinate resistance of the enemy, who were at length forced from their numerous and strong positions, and our troops mounted the Huft Kotul, giving three cheers when they reached the summit. Here, Lieut. Cunningham, with a party of sappers, pressed the enemy so hard, that they left in their precipitation a 24-pounder howitzer and limber, carrying off the draft bullocks. Having heard that another gun had been seen, and concluding that it could not have gone very far, I detached a squadron of dragoons under Capt. Tritton, and two horse artillery guns under Major Delafosse, in pursuit; the gun (a 12-pounder howitzer), with bullocks sufficient for the two guns, was soon captured. The dragoons again got among the enemy, and succeeded in cutting up many of them. Capt. Broadfoot, with the sappers, advanced, and, with the dragoons, happened to fall in with another part of the enemy, of whom upwards of twenty were killed. I have ascertained there were about 16,000 men in the field opposed to me, a considerable portion of whom was cavalry. Mahomed Akbar Khan, Mahomed Shah Khan, Ameen Oolla, and many other chiefs, with their followers, were present; all of whom, I have reason to believe, have taken to flight.

We have gained a complete victory, and our enemies have suffered severely, having several hundreds killed, losing their guns and three standards, one of which was taken from the enemy's horse by the 1st light cavalry. Although many attempts were made at the baggage, none were successful, chiefly owing to the judicious and

admirable arrangements of Lieut. Col. Richmond, commanding the rear guard, and for which he deserves the greatest credit.

The Lahore contingent, under the able direction of Capt. Lawrence, has invariably given the most cheerful assistance, dragging the guns, occupying the heights, and covering the rear guard. While ascending the Huft Kotul, and at Tezeen, their long jezails told effectively in keeping the ground.

Major Skinner, H. M. 31st foot, had been detached with a strong party on the night of the 12th, for the purpose of dislodging a body of the enemy on the heights in front of the camp. This duty was performed with great gallantry the next morning, and his operations contributed much to frustrate the attempts of the enemy on our right flank. As the major's movements were for some time separate from those of the main column, I deem it expedient to annex his report.

The enemy being completely dispersed, we pursued our march, and encamped at Khoord Cabul without further opposition. The troops on this, as on all former occasions where they have been engaged with the enemy, shewed the most determined valour, and I feel that I cannot too highly praise their conduct; each regiment seemed to vie with the others in their endeavours to dislodge the enemy, which they most effectually accomplished. I have received from Major Gen. McCaskill, K. H., who on this occasion commanded the main column, every assistance, and from Major Gen. Sir R. Sale, G. C. B., commanding the advanced guard, the most zealous co-operation. The following officers have also given me every reason to be satisfied with their exertion: Brigadier Monteath, C. B., commanding the fourth brigade; Brigadier Tulloch, commanding second brigade; and Brigadier White, commanding cavalry brigade; Lieut. Col. Bolton, commanding H. M.'s 31st Foot; Lieut. Col. Richmond, commanding 33rd N. I.; and Lieut. Col. Taylor, K. H., commanding H. M.'s 9th Foot; Major Skinner, H. M.'s 31st Foot; Major Huish, commanding 26th N. I.; Major Delafosse, commanding artillery; Major Crommelin, commanding 1st light cavalry; Major Lockwood, commanding H. M.'s 3rd light dragoons; Capt. Napleton, commanding 60th N. I.; Capt. Seaton, commanding 35th regt. light infantry; Capt. Ferris, commanding Jezailchies; Capt. Wilkinson, commanding H. M.'s 13th light infantry; Capt. Broadfoot, commanding sappers; Capt. Tait, commanding 3rd irregular cavalry; and Capt. Lawrence, commanding the Sikh Contingent; Capt. Abbott, chief engineer; Capt. Abbott, commanding light field battery; Capt. Alexander, commanding 3rd troop 2nd brigade horse artillery; Capt. Backhouse, commanding mountain train; and Lieut. Beecher, commanding the sappers and miners. The services of Mr. Mackeson, commanding the biddars, have always been conspicuous. Superintending Surgeon Stiven's care in providing for the conveyance and comfort of the wounded has met with my approbation. From Major Thompson, at the head of the commissariat department, I have received every assistance; likewise from Capt. Lane, commissary of ordnance, whose exertions have been unremitting throughout. From the following officers of my personal and the general staff I have on this, as on every other occasion, received the most effectual aid: Capt. Macgregor and Lieut. Pollock, aides-de-camp; Lieut. Sir R. Shakespear, mil. secretary; Capt. Ponsonby, assist. adj. general; Capt. Codrington, assist. qu. master-general; Capt. Riddle, paymaster; Capt. Macadam, dep. judge adv. general; Lieut. Mayne, offi. dep. assist. qu. master-general. The following officers of division and brigade staff have also effectively performed their respective duties: Capt. Havelock, dep. assist. adj. general; Brigade Majors Havelock, Smith, Wade, Lugard, and Brevet Capt. Fitzgerald, artillery division staff. I must not omit the expression of my regret for the fate of Hyder Ali, the native commandant of the Jezailchies, a most gallant and enterprising soldier, who was killed while attempting to seize one of the enemy's standards.

I have the honour to forward reports from Lieut. Cols. Richmond and Taylor, and Major Skinner, with returns of killed and wounded, and of ordnance, ammunition, and stores captured.

I have, &c.

G. POLLOCK, Major-General.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Troops under the command of Major-Gen. Pollock, C.B., in the Tezeen Valley, and on the Huft Kotul, on the 12th and 13th September, 1842.

3rd troop 1st brigade horse artillery: 1 rank and file, wounded.—3rd troop 2nd brigade horse artillery: 1 rank and file, wounded.—2nd co. 6th battalion artillery: 1 rank and file, wounded; 1 mule, missing.—Mountain train: 1 native officer, 1 rank and file, wounded; 1 mule, killed; 1 mule, wounded.—H.M. 3rd light dragons: 2 horses, killed; 1 sergeant, 4 rank and file, 11 horses, wounded.—1st regt. light cavalry: 5 horses, killed; 5 rank and file, wounded.—3rd irregular cavalry: 2 rank and file, 7 horses, killed; 4 rank and file, 10 horses, wounded.—H.M. 9th Foot: 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 European officer, 1 sergeant, 25 rank and file, wounded.—H.M. 13th light infantry: 1 rank and file, killed; 5 rank and file, wounded.—H.M. 31st Foot: 2 rank and file, killed; 7 rank and file, wounded.—26th regt. N.I.: 3 rank and file, killed; 11 rank and file, wounded.—33rd regt. (right wing): 7 rank and file, wounded.—35th light infantry: 3 rank and file, killed; 1 European officer, 8 rank and file, wounded.—60th regt. N.I. (right wing): 5 rank and file, killed; 2 European officers, 1 sergeant, 22 rank and file, wounded.—Capt. Ferris's Jezzailchies: 1 native officer, 1 rank and file, killed; 2 native officers, 5 rank and file, wounded.—Capt. Broadfoot's sappers: 3 rank and file, killed; 2 native officers, 2 sergeants, 9 rank and file, wounded. Total: 1 native officer, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 28 rank and file, 14 horses, 1 mule, killed; 4 European officers, 5 native officers, 5 sergeants, 116 rank and file, 21 horses, 1 mule, wounded; 1 mule, missing. Total of all ranks killed, 32; horses, 35; wounded, 130; horses, 3.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.—Killed: Hyder Ali, commandant, Jezzailchce regt. Wounded: Capt. Lushington, H.M. 9th Foot, severely; Capt. Geils, 60th N.I., slightly; Lieut. Norton, 35th N.I., severely; Lieut. Montgomery, 60th N.I., slightly.

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores, captured on the Line of March between Tezeen and Khoord Cabul, by the Force under the command of Major-Gen. Pollock, C.B., commanding in Afghanistan.

One brass 12-pounder howitzer (No. 130, weight 6 cwt. 2 qr. 6 lbs., cast 1836, Hutcheson, horse artillery piece), 1 brass 24-pounder howitzer (No. 35, weight 8 cwt. 2 qr. 22 lbs., cast 1820, T. Timbulo, foot artillery piece), 1 12-pounder howitzer sponge, 1 24-pounder howitzer sponge, 55 filled portfires, 4 common washers, 4 washers with hooks, 8 clinch pins, 4 9 or 24-pounder howitzer ammunition boxes, 2 unserviceable store boxes, 51 unserviceable filled 5½-inch fuzes, 59 unserviceable 2-inch spherical case fuzes, 1 fuze marker, 1 driving metal spherical case fuze, 1 iron trail handspike, 3 skeins of slow match, 1 fuze setter, 1 portfire socket, 10 filled and set 24-pounder howitzer common shells, 9 filled and set 12-pounder howitzer common shells, 5 12-pounder spherical case shells, 6 24-pounder howitzer canister, 8 12-pounder howitzer canister, 1 unserviceable 9-pounder carriage, 1 unserviceable 24-pounder howitzer carriage, 2 clip bands pole yoke, 1 unserviceable common handspike, 1 locking chain, 6 trace chains, 2 pole or trace chains, 1 priming wire, 5 bullock yokes, 7 unserviceable bullock yokes, 1 fuze holder, 1 carpenter's 2-foot rule, 1 adze, 2 gimblets of sorts.

N.B.—No tangent scales or elevating screws to either of the above pieces of ordnance.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut. Col. Taylor, commanding H.M.'s 9th regiment of Foot to Capt. Ponsonby, Assist. Adj. General.

Camp, Khoord Cabul, Sept. 13th, 1842.

Sir: I have to report, for the information of Major Gen. Pollock, C.B., commanding the troops in Afghanistan, that, agreeably to his orders, I proceeded, at half-past five o'clock yesterday evening, with 250 men of H.M.'s 9th, to the support of the guards in charge of the public cattle feeding on the left of the camp in the Tezeen valley, which were much pressed by the enemy. On clearing the left picquet, I was joined by Major Huish, with a small party of the 26th N.I. I threw forward a strong body of skirmishers, who quickly drove back those of the enemy on the plain, pursuing them to a range of low hills, where they made a stand till dislodged by our advance. Further on, I found the enemy, in force from 500 to 600, had taken post along the crest and on the top of a range of steep hills running near a mile from the northward into the Tezeen valley; those towards the north were assailed by Capt. Lushington, H.M. 9th foot, with the left support and skirmishers, whilst I directed the attack against their front and left flank, which, being turned, I ascended the heights between two ridges, which concealed my approach till close to the summit, and within twenty yards of their main body, consisting of over 300 men. Collecting thirty to forty men, with Lieuts. Elmhirst, Lister, and Vigors, I ordered bayonets to be fixed, and the enemy to be charged, which was done with such resolution and effect, that the whole mass, taken by surprise, was pushed headlong down the hills, nor did they rally till out of musket shot. Their loss must have been very severe, as I observed numbers lagging behind to carry off their killed and wounded. As it was getting dark, I deemed it imprudent to pursue the enemy further, ordered the halt to be sounded, and, after remaining in possession of their position for half an hour, retired without molestation. It affords me great gratification to bear testimony to the spirit and gallantry displayed by officers and men on

this occasion, especially Major Huish (26th N.I.), Capt. Lushington, and those concerned in the charge on the enemy.

I beg to transmit a return of the killed and wounded.

I have, &c.,

A. B. TAYLOR, Lieut. Colonel, 9th Foot.

Copy of a Letter from Major Skinner, H.M. 31st Foot, to Capt. Ponsonby, Assist. Adj. General.

Boothak, Sept. 14, 1842.

Sir: I have the honour to report, for the information of the major-general commanding the army in Afghanistan, that I ascended the heights above the Tezeen valley, in front of our camp, with the detachment in the margin,* on the afternoon of the 12th inst., and occupied the ridge till daylight next morning. From a communication with Major-Gen. Sir R. Sale, I learnt that I was to take the high peaks to the right of my position, and, having driven the enemy from them, continue to operate among the lower hills to the head of the Huft Kotul, on the right flank of the advance guard of the army. These peaks were occupied in some force by the enemy, who was, however, easily driven from them, and cleared away to the higher hills on my right. I ascended the first peak—which, although the way was steep, was not very difficult—in two small columns: the first, the companies of H.M. 9th and 26th N.I., under Capt. Borton, of the 9th foot; the second, under Lieut. Sayers, of the 31st, composed of the two companies of H.M. 31st foot and 33rd N.I., covered by the sappers and jezailchies under Lieut. Orr. I detached Lieut. Sinclair, of the 13th light infantry, with the company of his regiment, and one of the 35th N.I., to the higher peak on the right hand, and supported him by Lieut. Orr and the sappers (after I had possession of the first height), who ascended by a steep ridge that connected them. Lieut. Sinclair attained the summit of the hill without loss, driving the enemy away, and held it until the main column of advance came in sight, when he led his column on my right over the hills at the base of the higher mountains. The height I gained descends to the high road by a succession of small peaks, each connected by a narrow ridge; the enemy occupied, with small parties, each of these peaks, and was driven in succession from them. Capt. Borton, at the head of a party of the 9th foot, made a gallant charge upon a strongly posted party of the enemy, and drove them away; he shewed a great deal of boldness, however, and made repeated attempts to recover his ground, taking advantage of the necessarily slow advance of the supporting parties from the steep and difficult nature of the hills. After I gained all the peaks, and the enemy had fallen back, I continued parallel to the main column over the hills to some distance beyond the top of the Huft Kotul. Considering the great number that at one time opposed me, until the appearance of the main column drew them off, my loss was not great, while the enemy suffered considerably. I beg leave to bring to the notice of the major-general the very good conduct of the officers and men who were under my command.

I have, &c.,

THOS. SKINNER, Major, H.M. 31st Regiment.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut. Col. Richmond, commanding 33rd N.I., to Capt. Ponsonby, Assist. Adj. General.

Camp, Boothak, Sept. 14, 1842.

Sir: Major-Gen. Pollock, C.B., commanding the troops, having entrusted me specially with the command of the rear guard of the army from Tezeen through the Huft Kotul pass, on the 13th inst., and having placed at my disposal the troops detailed in the margin,† I have now the honour to report the operations of the day, for the major-general's information. Having made the necessary disposition of my

* One company H.M. 9th foot, 1 ditto 13th light infantry, 1 ditto 31st foot, 1 ditto 26th N.I., 1 ditto 35 native light infantry, 1 ditto 33rd N.I., 50 Broadfoot's sappers, 50 Jezailchies.

† H.M. 3rd light dragoons, 160; 1st regt. high cavalry, 295; det. 3rd irregular cavalry, 60; Sikh cavalry, 200; total sabres, 750. Two 9-pounders No. 6 light field battery; picquets, H.M. 9th and 31st foot, 143; 4 co. 26th regt. N.I., 310; right wing, 33rd N.I., 129; 35th native light infantry, 294; picquets, 60th regt. N.I., 124; Sikh infantry, 300; total bayonets, 1,300.

force to protect the baggage in the valley of Tezeen, and to secure the gorge of the pass, the different picquets were gradually withdrawn to strengthen the latter. Soon after, I observed a large body of the enemy collecting near the fort of Tezeen, south-east of my position, and directed Lieut. Douglas, whose guns had been previously posted on a commanding point, to open on them; but the distance proving too great for shells, the fire was discontinued. The enemy, I suppose, encouraged by this, formed his cavalry in the valley to the number of about 600 men, with the evident intention of moving towards my post. I instantly decided on anticipating him; and, as Capt. Alexander's (horse artillery) three guns were still on the ground, I availed myself of his services by sending forward his guns within range of the enemy, supported by the first squadron of H.M. 3rd light dragoons under Capt. Unett, one squadron of 1st light cavalry under Brevet-Major Scott, and the detachment of 3rd irregular cavalry under Capt. Tait, with orders to charge the enemy, if the ground proved favourable and an opportunity offered. This soon occurred, the guns having made good impression; and the instant I observed the cavalry advance, the other squadron of dragoons was hurried forward under Major Lockwood, as a support, thus ensuring the success achieved by the spirited and gallant charge of their comrades in front, which completely dispersed the enemy, who left about fifty men on the field, and a standard, the latter being taken by the 1st light cavalry, the bearer of which was cut down by Brevet-Capt. Goad.

Having accomplished all I wished, the troops returned to their original position in excellent order, covered by the very effective fire of the guns directed by Capt. Alexander, and by a company of the 35th regt. light infantry, the latter ordered forward for the purpose.

As the enemy shewed no disposition to molest us further, and the whole of the baggage having entered the pass, the horse artillery and dragoons were permitted to commence their march; but, before the latter had filed off, the enemy brought two guns to bear upon our position, which obliged me to place the remainder of the cavalry under cover of the high ground in the vicinity: these guns fortunately did no harm, and were soon after either withdrawn by the enemy, or silenced by a fire of round shot from Lieut. Douglas's 9-pounder, ably directed by that officer, and by Capt. Lawrence, political agent, commanding the Sikh contingent, who handsomely volunteered his services on the occasion. After allowing the main column and baggage to get well forward in the pass, I directed the remainder of the cavalry to enter, and followed with the infantry, the different parties of which gradually retired on the posts I had previously occupied, the enemy's infantry closing in and opening a heavy fire, which continued till we reached the top of the pass, a distance of three miles; and, although I was compelled to hold my ground near the top of the pass for a long time, to admit of the guns and baggage passing over, I am happy to say that the enemy, though he pressed our several posts very warmly, did not then, or at any other time, obtain the slightest advantage, and at length desisted from molesting us, which enabled me to reform the troops and continue my march towards camp, where I arrived about eight o'clock p.m., with all the stores and baggage, except a few loads of grain; also some camels and bullocks unable to proceed, which were destroyed on the road, agreeably to orders.

My best thanks are due to the officers and men engaged, both European and native, for their cheerful endurance of fatigue under an intensely hot sun, and for their gallant bearing when in contact with the enemy; the whole seemed animated with one and the same spirit, which enabled them to overcome difficulties of no ordinary nature, highly creditable to British soldiers, and especially so to the Bengal sepoys. I feel it also just to notice the useful assistance afforded by the men of the Sikh contingent under Capt. Lawrence, who took their full share of duty in the valley of Tezeen, and in defending the different posts in the pass.

Accompanying I have the honour to forward a return of the killed and wounded, which I rejoice to observe is not so heavy as might have been expected from the nature of the operations.

I have, &c.

A. F. RICHMOND, Lieut. Col., 33rd N. I., commg. the rear guard.

P.S.—On reaching the top of Huft Kotul pass, it was reported to Capt. Lawrence, commanding the Sikh contingent, that Sirdar Akbar Khan was present in the Tezeen valley when the troops charged his cavalry.

From Major-Gen. G. Pollock, C.B., to Major-Gen. J. R. Lumley.

Camp, Cabul, 16th September, 1842.

Sir: I have the honour to report, for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, that on the 14th inst. we marched from Khoord Cabul to Bootkhak. I took the precaution of sending parties to crown the heights of the Khoord Cabul pass, but we met with no opposition. On the 15th, I moved on to Cabul, and encamped on the race-course. This morning I proceeded to the Bala Hissar, with the following troops: a troop of horse artillery, under Major Delafosse; a company from each regiment of infantry, under Lieut. Col. Taylor; the 3rd dragoons, under Major Lockwood; a troop of the 1st regiment light cavalry; a *ressallah* of the 3rd irregular cavalry, with the whole of the general and division staff. The object was to plant the British colours in the Bala Hissar, on the spot most conspicuous from the city. The Prince Futeh Jung, who joined my camp at Gundamuck, expressed a wish to go with the party, to which I assented. On our arrival at the spot selected, the colours were hoisted, the band of H.M.'s 9th Foot immediately struck up the national anthem, "God save the Queen," and a royal salute was fired from the guns of the horse artillery, the whole of the troops present giving three cheers. I left the colours in the Bala Hissar, to be hoisted daily as long as we remain. The infantry also remain, under the command of Lieut. Col. Taylor, but they will be relieved on the arrival of Major Gen. Nott, by a native regiment from his force. I expect Major Gen. Nott will reach Cabul to-morrow or the next day. Since our arrival here, we have not been able to obtain any certain information of Mahomed Akbar. It appears, however, that Ameen Oolla has separated from him. Neither of them has ventured to return in the direction of Cabul.

The following prisoners have come into camp: Mrs. Trevor, with eight children; Captain and Mrs. Anderson, with three children; Captain Troup, and Dr. Campbell. Unless some very unforeseen circumstances occur, I expect to obtain possession of the remainder of the prisoners in the course of eight or ten days, with the exception of Capt. Bygrave, who, I regret to find, has been taken by Mahomed Akbar, and was with him during the action of the 13th inst.

I have, &c.

G. POLLOCK, Major General, commanding in Affghanistan.

Simla, October 5, 1842.

Since the public notification of the 30th ult., the Governor-General has received the gratifying intelligence of the safety of all the European prisoners but one, in the following extract from a communication from Major Gen. Pollock, C.B., dated the 21st ult. :—

Major Gen. Pollock to the Governor-General of India.

(Extract.)

Camp, Cabul, September 21, 1842.

It gives me the greatest gratification to be enabled to state, that the whole of the European prisoners are now quite free from the hands of Mahomed Akbar, except Capt. Bygrave. I will make my official report on this subject whenever they reach my camp, which will no doubt be to-morrow. I sent a lightly equipped force, under Sir R. Sale, to meet them, and the whole of the party is with him, with the following exceptions, who have already reached my camp: Major Pottinger and Capt. Johnson arrived this morning; Mrs. Trevor and eight children; Capt. and Mrs. Anderson and three children; Capt. Troup and Dr. Campbell; one European woman and four privates.

ASIANIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EVACUATION OF AFGHANISTAN.

A Government Gazette Extraordinary contains the following Proclamation :—

" Secret Department, Simla, the 1st of October, 1842. — The Government of India directed its army to pass the Indus, in order to expel from Affghanistan a chief believed to be hostile to British interests, and to replace upon his throne a sovereign represented to be friendly to those interests, and popular with his former subjects. The chief believed to be hostile became a prisoner, and the sovereign represented to be popular was replaced upon his throne ; but, after events which brought into question his fidelity to the government by which he was restored, he lost by the hands of an assassin the throne he had only held amidst insurrections, and his death was preceded and followed by still existing anarchy.

" Disasters unparalleled in their extent, unless by the errors in which they originated, and by the treachery by which they were completed, have in one short campaign been avenged upon every scene of past misfortune ; and repeated victories in the field, and the capture of the cities and citadels of Ghuznee and Cabul, have again attached the opinion of invincibility to the British arms.

" The British army in possession of Affghanistan will now be withdrawn to the Sutlej. The Governor-General will leave it to the Affghans themselves to create a government amidst the anarchy which is the consequence of their crimes. To force a sovereign upon a reluctant people would be as inconsistent with the policy as it is with the principles of the British Government, tending to place the arms and resources of that people at the disposal of the first invader, and to impose the burden of supporting a sovereign without the prospect of benefit from his alliance.

" The Governor-General will willingly recognize any government approved by the Affghans themselves, which shall appear desirous and capable of maintaining friendly relations with neighbouring states. Content with the limits nature appears to have assigned to its empire, the Government of India will devote all its efforts to the establishment and maintenance of general peace, to the protection of the sovereigns and chiefs its allies, and to the prosperity and happiness of its own faithful subjects. The rivers of the Punjaub and the Indus, and the mountainous passes and the barbarous tribes of Affghanistan, will be placed between the British army and an enemy approaching from the west, if indeed such an enemy there can be, and no longer between the army and its supplies. The enormous expenditure required for the support of a large force, in a false military position, at a distance from its own frontier and its resources, will no longer arrest every measure for the improvement of the country and of the people. The combined army of England and of India, superior in equipment, in discipline, in valour, and in the officers by whom it is commanded, to any force which can be opposed to it in Asia, will stand in unassailable strength upon its own soil, and for ever, under the blessing of Providence, preserve the glorious empire it has won, in security and in honour.

" The Governor-General cannot fear the misconstruction of his motives in thus frankly announcing to surrounding states the pacific and conservative policy of his government. Affghanistan and China have seen at once the forces at his disposal, and the effect with which they can be applied.

" Sincerely attached to peace for the sake of the benefits it confers upon the people, the Governor-General is resolved that peace shall be observed, and will put forth the whole power of the British Government to coerce the state by which it shall be infringed."

THE FIRST REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The First Report of the Committee of Finance (referred to p. 297) describes the mode in which their investigations were conducted. They observe: "We proposed to break down the totals contained in the first paragraph of the resolution, in order that we might discover in what branches of the administration, or what extent in each branch, an increase had taken place in the period under review. Then, by retrenching what was superfluous in each, we hoped to be able either to reduce the whole to the same amount as at the commencement of the period, or satisfactorily to explain where, and on what account, the reduction was impracticable. We have, however, experienced great difficulty in the first step of this operation. The statement is based on a comparison of the civil auditors' books in the early years. But the arrangement of these books in the early part of the period is very different from what it is in the latter. A great change has intermediately taken place in the organization of the Government; Bengal and the North-Western provinces have been separated from each other in all matters of local government. The accounts as well as the administration have been divided; and, though a general uniformity of system and arrangement has been maintained, yet the divergence is sufficient to require great labour and care, if any thing approaching to an accurate comparison is to be instituted. This circumstance, added to our separation at this station from the trained establishments and voluminous records of the office of audit and account, both at Agra and Calcutta, has baffled our attempts to follow the course which we would have most approved. If, therefore, we hoped to accomplish any thing during the brief period of your lordship's stay in this part of the country, and consequently of our remaining united, it was evident that we must adopt some other plan which, though less complete and certain, was yet calculated to produce results in themselves valuable, and would enable us to turn to best account the means of local information here available, and at the same time so dispose our work that it might be prosecuted by separate parties when we ceased to co-operate on the same spot."

They then bring to the Governor-General's attention the subject of civil contingencies, and their enormous increase, as shewn in the following table of Annual Contingencies in the Civil Departments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, for 1841, as compared with 1830.

BENGAL, 1841.

Section writing	Co.'s Rs.	2,65,613
Deputation allowance		2,63,936
Travelling charges		55,136
Temporary establishments		3,13,579
Miscellaneous contingencies		43,81,741

Total Bengal contingencies..... 84,35,855

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, 1841.

Section writing (included in tempy. establishment)..	Co. Rs.	92,925
Deputation allowance		2,30,228
Travelling charges.....		32,881
Temporary establishment		8,04,818
Miscellaneous contingencies		13,86,370

Total contingencies of N.W. Provinces.... 24,53,800

1841—Total Contingencies.... 1,08,89,655

1831—Total Contingencies.... 37,34,687

In the sum of Rs. 1,08,89,655 are included advances on account of Cabul and China, Rs. 31,27,250, reducing the total of 1841 to Rs. 77,62,405: "The charge corresponding to which in 1830-31, as entered in the civil auditor's books, was only 37,34,687, which still leaves ample ground for inquiry and report."

This report has provoked much criticism in India. The *Friend of India* endea-

voirs to shew that the real increase in Bengal contingencies is but sixteen lacs, whereof $12\frac{1}{2}$ belong to customs, salt, opium, and land revenue, which increase has produced an augmentation of revenue. "The contingent charges in these four departments, in 1830, were ten lacs; in 1840, they were thirty. Now the revenue, at this latter period, notwithstanding the diminution of sixty lacs in opium by the disturbances in China, and of forty-five lacs in the North-West Provinces by the effects of the famine, was fifty-seven lacs more than in 1830; and if there had been no falling off in consequence of the China war and the famine, the difference of the public revenue at these two periods would have been 160 lacs." It is also objected by this writer that, in the Allahabad Resolution (p. 129), the administration of Lord Auckland is held up to public animadversion: "a long array of figures is brought forward, and an invidious comparison is drawn between the first and last year of Lord Auckland's administration, the only inference from which is, that his administration has been marked by a reckless disregard of economy."

The *Englishman*, on the other hand, expresses astonishment that a Governor-General, applying himself to reduce an increase of expenditure that would more than cover the extreme estimated cost of the Great Dooab Canal, should become the subject of invidious criticism, and be accused of an "unpardonable audacity," and of offending the feelings of his predecessor, because he thought more about the finances of India than the punctual payment of his own salary.

THE DHURMA SUBHA.

At a meeting of the Dhurma Subha, in September, Baboo Madoosudun Mitre, formerly enrolled in Baboo Asotosh Deb's *Dhul*, but who had been expelled, was readmitted on his declaration and pledge contained in the following letter to Asotosh Deb:—

"For a long time I have been in your *Dhul*, and behaved myself in compliance with the established rules; but last year, without my knowledge, and through the fraudulent conduct of the ghutuck Sudhakur, my second son, Shamachurn Mitre, was married for the second time to the daughter of Bhoyrub Chunder, sircar of Shambazar. In consequence of this connection, you have, Sir, excommunicated me; but I have, according to the rites of our religion, absolved myself by the ceremony of *Proyischitto*, and my son, by my desire, has divorced his wife; and I do hereby solemnly declare, that if at any future time the said son should take back his wife, I will disown him, and I do therefore request that I may be again enlisted in your *Dhul*."

A letter was read from one Kesub Chunder Bose, who regrets having become related to a party who is at variance with the Suba, and hopes he may be restored on the ground of his having performed the *Proyischitto*, and dissolved all connection with his relation.

BUNDELKHUND.

From the Saugor and Bundelkhund territories we hear that the force now preparing is to assemble near Banda. It is generally thought, that the principal chiefs have not committed themselves to the extent of warranting our attacking them; two others, of less consequence, have, however, irretrievably committed themselves. The first is the chief of Jeitpoor, whose territory has a population of about 16,000, and yields a revenue of about Rs. 60,000 per annum, and the other, the Shurghur chief, in whose district occurred the affair in which Lieut. Herbert was wounded. Lieut. Raikes, we now learn, had ascertained that the men he attacked had been concerned in the destruction of some of our frontier villages, and he succeeded in killing a chief, on whose head a large price had been fixed. Since then, no demonstration has been made by the Boondelas in that neighbourhood.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Sept. 21.

The fort of Jhansee is to be made over to the chief on or after the 1st of October. The territory is to be restored early next year, with the exception of eight Ilakas, yielding a revenue of two and a-half lacs per annum, which are to be retained by

our Government to defray one-half the expenses of the Bundelkhund legion. The existing five years settlement, which has three more years to run, to be continued inviolate, and any infringement to be settled on appeal by an officer to be appointed by our Government. Criminals are not to be released without the sanction of our Government; all pensions guaranteed by our Government to be punctually paid, and the arrangements made for the discharge of public debts to remain in full force. A donation of six months' salary to any officers holding appointments from our Government, whom the rajah may hereafter choose to dismiss, and three-fifths of the cost of their houses to be repaid; Rs. 50,000 a year to be paid for eight years, to liquidate the debt of four lacs to our Government. There is never to be less than half the legion stationed at Jhansee, and land for a cantonment is to be provided at Mow Rampora. The above terms were agreed to generally by Rao Gungadhar.

The 1st company of Sappers and Miners, under Lieut. A. Cunningham, is under orders for service in Bundelkhund, fully equipped. A complete company from the 15th regt., under Lieut. Edwards, is to march on the 1st prox., to relieve the party of the Sirmoor battalion, now on duty over Dost Mahomed Khan, &c., at Deyrah and Mussoorie.—*Ibid.*, Sept. 28.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

A letter from Meerut states that the Governor-General's camp equipage had reached that station on its way to Pinjar, about thirty miles N.E. of Sirhind, where the camp is to be formed on the 12th November. The Commander-in-Chief was to leave Simla on the 26th October, and be at Barr, at the foot of the hills, by the 29th,

EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER.

One of the most dreadful accidents ever known in Calcutta occurred in the old China Bazaar, November 30th. That evening, Mr. Hudson, son of Mr. N. Hudson, of the Supreme Court, had gone to a shop in the old China Bazar, for the purchase of gunpowder. The only surviving witness of the transaction is a boy belonging to an opposite shop, who could, from his position, look into the shop, and who saw some powder shewn to Mr. Hudson. He next observed Mr. Hudson thrust his hand into an open barrel of gunpowder, and take out a handful. Mr. Hudson was then seen to raise his hand, as if to examine what he had taken out, and, immediately after, the boy saw a small blaze, produced, no doubt, by the ignition of the powder in Mr. Hudson's hand, by contact with the lighted end of a cigar which he was smoking. In an instant, the entire shop, with one or two other shops adjoining, was blown up into the air, and masses of masonry, rubbish, and timbers, flew in all directions. All the inmates in the shop were buried in the ruins, together with a number of passengers in the street, who were seriously, and many of them mortally, injured. Mr. Hudson perished among the rest, his body being completely doubled up, with his face on his boots. His apparel was almost all destroyed, and the only things found whole on him were his boots, a prayer-book, which was in one of his pantaloons pockets, and a penknife and keys. There were no less than thirty-five persons injured, twelve of whom were found dead on the spot. The majority of those injured were scorched by the blaze. Of these, no less than twenty-two, inclusive of Mr. Hudson, are dead, and among the remaining thirteen, out of thirty-five, in hospital, several were in a precarious state.—*Hurk.*, Oct. 3.

NATIVE AFFAIR OF HONOUR.

The *Englishman* publishes amongst its advertisements a curious correspondence between two native gentlemen, Baboo Connoyloll Tagore and Rajah Jadub Kissen, on the subject of an "affair of honour," which seems to have been conducted according to the European rules for "seeking satisfaction." The letters are in a delightful jargon of Hindu-English. We subjoin Nos. 1, 2, and 3:—

No. 1.—"My dear Jadub,—I think myself has been insulted by you when you are with me at the table; I therefore request you rather take an apology or make a

friend. I will send my one to yours as soon as I hear from you. Yours truly, C. TAGORE."

No. 2.—"My dear Cany,—Pardon! I think will satisfy you for the present. I had dined and pleased you in case the other persons who was seated to partake us, and to whom I knew not before had not been present. Although I took something afterwards, why this? Merely to satisfy you. Pitty, you say, I have insulted you. A friend if acts silly near a friend, he will take it as a insult. We must not, must not, repent for a thing what is irrecoverable. However, any day again, if you like to join me and my brother at your table, we shall no doubt please you by every means, so that you may amend your former loss; but, friend, do this—make no *gole-mals*, you, Woopender, and Callycoomar, if you like be present, not any one more; for we can do privately any thing for the sake of a friend, but not publicly. Yours ever, J. KISSEN."

No. 3.—"My dear Jadub,—I have been satisfied by your last note. I withdrew my call of last night, and will continue as a friend as before. Yours, C. TAGORE."

The sense of Jadub's note is certainly not clear, and Connoyloll seems to have misunderstood it. Jadub writes in return, "I am not afraid of I care of my character as you do," and refers Tagore to a friend, Rajah Narreinder. Tagore insists that he has had an apology, but nevertheless names a friend, Baboo Woopender Mohun Tagore, to meet the rajah's friend, "and arrange about meetings." The friends fix time and place (Serampore), "accompanied by a doctor." At this interesting crisis, the principals come to an understanding; satisfactory explanations pass between them directly, and all is apparently adjusted; when, lo! No. 17 opens with a charge by C. Tagore, that the rajah has sent him a letter "full of *lie*," for which he requires him to "refer the dispute in the hands of *arbitrators*," on pain of all the correspondence being "sent to the press." Jadub Kissen repeats his apology and tenders his friendship; but the implacable Connoyloll insists upon an "arbitrator." The correspondence took place in 1840, and in 1842 Connoyloll is "obliged, for some reason or other," to publish it!

NATIVE STATES.

Affghanistan.—The following official despatches, in addition to those which have appeared in the *London Gazette*, have been published by the Governor-General of India:—

From Major-Gen. G. Pollock, C.B., commanding in Afghanistan, to Major-Gen. J. R. Lumley, Adj.-General of the army.

Head-quarters, camp Cabul, Sept. 22, 1842.

Sir: I have the honour to report, for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, that, having received information from Bameean that the Europeans, officers and soldiers, prisoners there, had made arrangements by which they hoped to effect their own liberation, I, at the suggestion of Mohun Loll, with the concurrence of Khan Shereen Khan, chief of the Kuzzilbashes, sanctioned the speedy departure of 700 of his horse, on the 15th inst., the day of his arrival here, to meet the party. Some difficulty occurring on the score of money, I advanced Rs. 10,000, which was delivered by Sir R. Shakespear, who accompanied the Kuzzilbashes. Being apprehensive that attempts would be made to intercept the prisoners, I detached Major-Gen. Sir R. Sale with the troops, *viz.* H.M.'s 3rd Dragoons, 1st Light Cavalry, Backhouse's Mountain Train, two companies of H.M.'s 9th Foot, four companies of H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry, Broadfoot's Sappers, Ferris's Jezailchies, 80 Sikh horses, and 160 foot soldiers, under Capt. Lawrence, on the 19th inst., to proceed to the Arghundee pass, and the circumstance proved fortunate, as a delay of twenty-four hours would have enabled Sultan Jan, who was in pursuit, to overtake our people. I am happy to state, that the whole who were in confinement (as per sub-joined roll), with the exception of Capt. Bygrave, who is with Mahomed Akbar, arrived in my camp yesterday evening.

I cannot conclude without recording my opinion, that to Khan Shereen Khan and

Mohun Loll may be attributed the safety of the prisoners, and I have reason to believe the chief of the Kuzzilbashes to be a steadfast adherent to the British Government.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE POLLOCK, Major-General, commanding in Afghanistan.

List of prisoners released on the 21st September, 1842.

Major-Gen. Shelton, H. M.'s 44th Foot.—Lieut.-Col. Palmer, 27th B. N. I.—Major Griffiths, 37th B. N. I.—Captains: Boyd, commissariat; Johnson, commissariat, Shah Soojah's 26th N. I.; Barnett, 54th N. I.; Souter, H. M.'s 44th Foot; Walker, B. H. A.; Alston, 27th N. I.; Poett, 27th N. I.; Walsh, 52nd N. N. I.; Drummond, 3rd B. L. C.—Lieutenants.—Eyre, B. A.; Airey, H. M.'s 3rd Buffs; Warburton, B. A. S. S. F.; Webb, 38th M. N. I. S. S. F.; Crawford, B. 3rd N. I. S. S. F.; Mein, H. M.'s 13th L. I.; Harris, 27th B. N. I.; Melville, 54th B. N. I.; Evans, H. M.'s 44th Foot.—Ensigns.—Haughton, 31st B. N. I.; Williams, 27th B. N. I.; Nicholson, 27th B. N. I.—Conductor Ryley, ordnance commissariat.—Surgeon Magrath.—Assistant-Surgeons Berwick and Thompson.—Ladies.—Ladies Macnaghten and Sale; Mrs. Sturt and one child; Mrs. Mainwaring, one child; Mrs. Boyd, three children; Mrs. Eyre, one child; Mrs. Waller, two children; Conductor Ryley's wife, three children; Private Bourne's (13th L. I.) wife; wife of Sergeant Wade.—Major Pottinger, B. A.; Capt. Lawrence, 11th L. C.; —Mackenzie, 48th M. N. F.; Mr. Fallon and Mr. Blewitt, clerks, not in the service.

List of prisoners brought over.

H. M.'s 44th Foot.—Sergeants Wedlock, Weir, Fair.—Corporals Sumpter, Bevan.—Privates.—Burns, Cresham, Cronin, Driscoll, Dorney, Duffy, Matthews, M'Dade, Marron, M'Carthy, M'Cabe, Nowlan, Robson, Seyburne, Shean, Tongue, Wilson, Durant, Arch, Scott, Moore, Miller, Murphy, Marshall, Cox, Robinson, Brady, M'Glynn.—Boys.—Grier, Milwood.—H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry.—Privates.—Binding, Murray, Magary, Monks, Macullar, M'Connell, Duff.—Bengal Horse Artillery.—Sergeants M'Nee and Ireland.—Gunnery.—A. Hearn, Keane, Dulton.—Sergeant Wade, baggage sergeant to the Cabul mission.

Simla, Oct. 15, 1842.

The Governor-General is pleased to publish, for general information, the following copies of despatches from Major-Gen. Nott, commanding field force, Major-Gen. M'Caskill, to Major-Gen. Pollock, C. B., commanding west of the Indus.

"Camp Urgunde, Sept. 16, 1842.

Sir: I have the honour to acquaint you that Shumshoodeen, Sultan Jan, and other Afghan chiefs, having assembled about 12,000 men, occupied a succession of strong mountains, intercepting my march upon Beence Badam and Mydan, on the 14th and 15th inst. Our troops dislodged them in gallant style, and their conduct afforded me the greatest satisfaction.

The artillery distinguished themselves, and I beg to mention the names of Capt. Leslie, Bombay Horse Artillery; Capts. Blood, Bombay Foot Artillery, and Anderson and Turner, of the Bengal Horse Artillery, and the 38th and 43rd Bengal N. I. I beg to bring under the favourable notice of Government Capt. White, of H. M.'s 40th Regt., in command of the Light Companies of H. M.'s 40th and 41st Regiments, and of the 2nd, 16th, 38th, 42nd, and 43rd Bengal Native Regiments, for the able manner in which he carried my orders into effect, and for the gallantry displayed by him and the companies under his command, in ascending the mountains and driving the enemy from their positions; I had every reason to be pleased with the conduct of all troops, European and Native. I forward a list of killed and wounded.

I have, &c.,

W. NORR, Major-General, commanding Field Force.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the field force under the command of Major-Gen. Nott, in the engagements with the enemy, on the 14th and 15th of September, 1842:—

Killed, 4; wounded, 50; horses wounded, 24.

Officers wounded.

Lieut. E. Eager, H.M.'s 40th Reg., severely. Lieut. Mainwaring, 2nd Reg. Bengal N.I., slightly. Lieut. G. Holroyd, 43d Reg. Bengal N.I., slightly.

From Major-Gen. M'Caskill, *c. r.*, commanding Detachment in Kohistan, to Capt. Ponsonby, Assist. Adj.-General.

Camp Istalif, Sept. 30, 1842.

Sir: I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of Major Gen. Pollock, *c. r.*, that the troops under my command yesterday made themselves masters of the strong and populous town of Istalif, totally defeating the numerous levies collected for its defence, under the infamous Ameen Oolla Khan Loguree, Khaojie Ameer Kotwal, Hazin Khan (an assassin of Sir Alexander Burnes), Hazir Alee Khan, Kheleefa Ibrahim, and many other chiefs of Cabul and Kohistan.

The Major-Gen. is aware that the force detailed below* was placed at my disposal for operations in these valleys on the 25th; the two brigades formed a junction near Khowja Rawash on the 26th, moved to an encampment near Zimuree on the 27th, and pitched their tents within four miles of this place on the 28th. The same evening I reconnoitred the enemy's position; it is impossible to conceive ground naturally stronger. The town of Istalif, consisting of masses of houses and forts, is built on the slope of the mountain, in the rear of which are yet loftier eminences, shutting in a dale which leads to Turkistan, and in no way can this place of abode of 15,000 people be approached but by surmounting ranges of hills, separated by deep ravines, or traversing by narrow roads its gardens, vineyards, and orchards, fenced in with strong enclosure walls; the whole of them, with the mountain side and tops of the houses, were occupied by Jezailchies, and the strongest proof is afforded that the enemy after this disposition considered this place unassailable, by their having retained within the town the wives and children not only of the inhabitants, but of thousands of refugees from Cabul. The observations which I was enabled to make, under a sharp Jezail fire, and the report of Major Pottinger, induced me to determine to assault the next morning the right of the enemy's extensive position, as it was there that I could hope to bring the artillery most effectively into battery; arrangements were made with this view. The troops were formed into two columns of attack and reserve; Brigadier Tulloch's brigade and the mountain train composed the right; Brigadier Stacy's and Capt. Blood's battery and the 18-pounders the left; these were supported by the third column under Major Simonds, H. M.'s 41st, consisting of a wing of this regiment and the Cavalry under Major Lockwood; Capt. Christie's corps protected the baggage.

The troops moved soon after daylight, and, traversing the plains in perfect order, passed nearly from the left to the right of the enemy's position. Our light troops and guns repressed the occasional attacks of the Jezailchies from the gardens, who were numerous and audacious; but when the column arrived in front of the village Ismillah, I resolved to make a combined attack on this point. Brigadier Tulloch's brigade assailed its left, and Brigadier Stacy, making a longer detour, attacked the right. I cannot express in adequate terms my admiration of the style in which the former column, covered by skirmishers, rushed upon the gardens filled with bold and skilful marksmen. H. M.'s 9th Foot, the 26th N.I., and Capt. Broadfoot's Sappers, vied with each other in steady courage, and their rapid and unhesitating advance soon left the enemy no resource but flight; very shortly after this assault the three light companies of H. M.'s 41st, the 42nd, and 43rd N.I., covering their own column, got into action, and on their side stormed the village and vineyard with distinguished gallantry; the combination was steadily persevered in, and, though I had few opportunities of using the artillery with effect, I had soon the gratification of seeing the enclosures, forts, heights, suburbs, and town successively won by the two columns. The enemy

* Artillery.—Capt. Barkhouse's Mountain Train; Capt. Blood's Battery of 9-pounders (Bombay); two 18-pounders. Cavalry.—Head-quarters and two squadrons; H. M.'s 3rd Light Dragoons; 1st squadron of 1st Light Cavalry; Capt. Christie's (late Shah Soojah's 2nd Regiment) Corps of Cavalry. Infantry.—Brig. Tulloch's Brigade, with the addition of Capt. Broadfoot's Sappers and Miners, and the exception of the 60th N.I.; Brig. Stacy's Brigade.

were driven from them, and pursued with a rapidity which left no time to rally, and a singular spectacle was then presented in the escape, up the mountain side, of the women and children from the places to which no interception was offered; but as detached parties of the beaten Affghans still occupied some very lofty heights, the mountain train ascended them by a dizzy pathway, and dispersed the fugitives by its effective fire. Our reserve was now established on the lower heights, and the whole of the place, filled with property of every description, much of it plundered from our army in 1841, was in the hands of our force; two guns, brass field-pieces, were also taken, and one of them was seized with such promptitude, that its captor, Lieut. Elmhirst, H.M.'s 9th Foot, turned its fire upon the fugitives with some effect. I directed the town to be set on fire in several places, after taking out various supplies which might be useful to our troops, and the work of demolition is still proceeding under the direction of Major Sanders, of the Engineers. Our loss has been trifling, for the advance of our officers and men was too rapid and decisive to allow of the sharp fire of the enemy telling much upon them, and deceived by the direction of the *reconnaissance* of the 28th, the Affghans had expected the attack on their left, and posted their guns and the *élite* of their force in that quarter. I have now the pleasing task of expressing the amount of my obligations for their exertions in the field to Brigadiers Tulloch and Stacy, commanding brigades and columns; to Lieut.-Col. Taylor, K.H., H.M.'s 9th Foot; and Capt. Broadfoot, of the Sappers, commanding the corps on the right, which bore the brunt of the action; to Major Simonds, H.M.'s 41st Foot, commanding the reserve; to Capt. Backhouse, commanding the mountain train; and to Capt. Blood, commanding the battery of 9-pounders; the last was ably aided by Lieut. Terry. I have received valuable assistance throughout our operations from Major Pottinger, C.B., and Major Sanders, engineers, and yesterday from Capt. Mackenzie, and Lieut. Airy, H.M.'s 3rd Buffs, and Lieut. Webb, 30th regiment of Madras N.I., temporarily attached to me, and since we marched from Cabul, as on former occasions, from my own staff, departmental and personal, *viz.* Capt. Havelock, Dep. Assist. Adj.-General; Lieut. Mayne, Dep. Assist. Qu.-master-General; Lieut. Pollock, Artillery, Aide-de-camp to the Major-General, who volunteered his services with me, and to Lieut. Bethune, H.M.'s 9th Foot, my own Aide-de-camp. Regarding this last-mentioned officer, I take this opportunity of rectifying an oversight on my part; I ought especially to have reported to Major-Gen. Pollock Lieut. Bethune's valuable services in the recent affair at the Huft Kotul, in which I was intrusted with the command of the main column. Brigadier Tulloch reports in very strong terms on the good conduct on the present occasion of Capt. Smith, H.M.'s 9th Foot, his Brigade-Major. I enclose a return of the killed and wounded, and two of the guns captured.

I have, &c.,

JOHN M'CASKILL, Major-General, commanding the force in Kohistan.

Return of killed and wounded of the troops under the command of Major-General M'Caskill, R.H. Killed.—Men, 6; horses, 2. Wounded.—Men, 15; horses, 3.

Names of officers killed.—Lieut. Evans, H.M.'s 41st Foot. Wounded.—Lieut. Richardson, Horse Artillery, slightly; Lieut. and Adj. Spencer, 26th N.I., ditto; Lieut. Lister, H.M.'s 9th ditto; Capt. Broadfoot, Sappers, ditto.

Simla, Oct. 17th, 1842.

In continuation of the public notification of the 5th inst., announcing the safety of all the European prisoners, except Capt. Bygrave, the Governor-General has now received intelligence in the following letter from Major-Gen. Pollock, C.B., dated the 27th ult., of the arrival of that officer in the British camp:—

To T. H. Maddock, Esq.

Camp, Cabul, 27th September, 1842.

Sir: I have much satisfaction in reporting, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor-General, the arrival in camp this morning of Capt. Bygrave, the

only person who remained in the hands of Mahomed Akhbar Khan. It appears that Capt. Bygrave was allowed to join my camp by Mahomed Akhbar, who has sent a letter to my address, copy and translation of which shall be forwarded by the next opportunity.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE POLLOCK, Major-General, commanding in Afghanistan.

There is but little to add to the very ample details given in the official despatches of the glorious termination of the campaign and of the war in this country.

The battle of Tezeen is represented to have been a severe contest. A letter published in the *Englishman*, from Gen. Pollock himself, states that the enemy fought really well, as if it were their last stake; adding, "although it was performed by my army, it was a very brilliant thing." A splendid charge was made by 300 of the 3rd Light Dragoons upon 1,500 of Akbar Khan's chosen Afghan cavalry, who fled in every direction.

The general, in the same letter, says: "I now think we have done all that could be expected of us, short of destroying the city; and if we did that, we might starve, for we have only five days' supplies in the camp. We have now merely to lay in grain, procure carriage, cattle, and return. Our arrival here has caused great rejoicing to many. I have been overwhelmed with presents of fruit. I shall commence my march back some time next month, and I hope the days will then be cooler."

The accounts from Simla report that Lord Ellenborough thinks Gen. Pollock too mild towards the city of Cabul; that the Bala Hissar at least should have been destroyed; and his lordship is represented as saying, that "if Nott had got there first, Futtel Jung would not have had a throne to sit upon." It appears that, on the visit to the Bala Hissar, Futtel Jung placed himself on the throne, as if to shew that he enjoyed the protection of the British, as king of Cabul.

The despatches of Gen. Nott are deficient in details. They do not mention a check said to have been received at Mydan, on the 29th August. A private letter from the camp states that the 3rd cavalry had turned out to release their own grass-cutters (said to be hemmed in in a fort, some miles distant from camp), and were inveigled into a kind of basin, by parties of Affghans, who retired before them skirmishing. Of a sudden, the cavalry found themselves beset by about 3,000 matchlock men, who crowned the hills around and opened a heavy fire. The cavalry retired in pretty good order, until the commanding officer—fancying there was an opportunity of making an example of some of the enemy—ordered a squadron to charge up a tolerably accessible spur, in which two officers and many men were killed. The squadron was repulsed, and its support so roughly handled, that all fell into confusion, and our party returned to camp fairly thrashed. The infantry and some guns now turned out, to recover the slain, in which they succeeded. Gen. Nott, it is added, has dropped this affair into the more successful one of the 30th. It is remarkable that the 3rd Bombay cavalry is returned as suffering a great loss in the action with Shums-ooden, yet it is not mentioned in the despatch.

Gen. Nott carried off from Ghuzni the famous sandal-wood gates of Mahomed's mausoleum, by the express orders of Lord Ellenborough. What the particular purpose of the Governor-General is, in having the gates brought back, is not known. He cannot design to bestow them on any Hindu temple of the present day (he would raise a loud religious outcry if he did); but it may be intended as a political mark of our final triumph in Central Asia, and one which will exalt the British name in Hindu estimation, for depriving the Mussulmans of such a trophy of their conquest over the followers of Brahma.

Gen. Nott joined Gen. Pollock at Cabul on the 17th September. The armies of the two generals, which will amount, by the time they have reached Peshawur, and picked up their scattered detachments, to at least 18,000 men, would, it is understood, quit Cabul on the 10th October, so they may be looked for at Jellalabad by the 22nd; and thence proceeding without delay, will be at Peshawur by the 8th.

November. Allowing them forty days to cross the Punjab, they will be at Ferozepore by the 17th December, or, at least, before Christmas. By that time, it is hoped that part of the troops now in Scinde will be ready to join the main army, so that by New-year's day we may expect a force of at least 25,000 men, including that now stationed there, on the frontier of the Sutlej.

Akhbar Khan is said by some accounts to be lingering in Kohistan; by others to have fled, with Shumsodeen, to Bulkh. The current rumour is, that a large reward is offered for him, and that, if taken, he will be hanged,—such being the determination of Lord Ellenborough, “on bringing home to him the murder of Sir William Macnaghten.”

His lordship, it is said, has resolved that the following officers are to be tried by courts-martial, on their return from Cabul: *viz.* Gen. Shelton, Lieut. Col. Palmer, Cpts. Anderson, Boyd, Eyre, and Walker.

Some interesting details are published in the papers respecting the recovery of the prisoners. One of them writes that, on the morning of the 25th August, they suddenly received an order from Akhbar Khan to prepare for their immediate departure towards Toorkistan. “We started at 10 P.M., Troup and Bygrave remaining with the sirdar, and Mrs. Trevor and family, Anderson, Mrs. Anderson and children, and Dr. Campbell, in consequence of the illness of the ladies: our escort consisted of 300 infantry, under Salih Mahomed Khan, formerly a soobahdar in Hopkins's corps, who deserted to Dost Mahomed, at Bamecan, in September, 1840. We arrived at Bamecan, on the Toorkistan frontier, on the 3rd of September. During the march, as Salih Mahomed and I had become rather intimate, on the morning of the 29th of August, I privately proposed to him that, if he would forsake Mahomed Akhbar, and carry us off through the mountains in the direction of Nott's force, which we heard was near Ghuznee, and give us over to the general, we would give him a lac of rupees. At that time he appeared to think it very doubtful which would gain the day. The next day, Lawrence, to whom I had mentioned my proposition, again spoke to our commandant regarding the lac of rupees. At Bamecan, our whole party was put into two forts, in miserable dirty hovels; the officers, ladies, and children into one, and the European soldiers into another. Mahomed Akhbar declared, before we left Cabul, that he would distribute us amongst the various Tartar chiefs, in the event of our troops marching on the capital. On the 11th, we heard to our horror that the order had arrived for our immediate departure to Kooloom. Shortly afterwards, I received a message from Salih Mahomed Khan that he wished to see Lawrence, Pottinger, and self, to a private conference. I very soon obeyed the summons. When we were assembled, our commandant told us that an order had come from the sirdar for our instant march to Kooloom, and produced the letter, which stated that we were to be made over to the walee or chief, and that all orders regarding us must be obeyed; he then went on to state that Syud Moorteza Khan, who was formerly employed by me during the siege, had brought him a message from Moonshee Mohunlall, that, on condition of his releasing us and bringing us into Cabul, he would receive from Gen. Pollock Rs. 20,000, and Rs. 1,000 per month for life. Salih Mahomed said—‘I know nothing of Gen. Pollock, but if you three will sign a paper guaranteeing to me this sum, I will join your interests heart and soul.’ To make assurance doubly sure, we three were formed into a committee, obtained the sanction of every officer and lady to give such sums as we might hereafter demand of them for the proposed object. We told Salih Mahomed to draw out an agreement, which he did. On the morning of the 12th, Salih Mahomed's flag of defiance was hoisted on one of the towers of our fort; he wanted money to pay his troops; some kafilas coming in at the time from Toorkistan, he levied a tax on them. The Governor not bringing himself forward in assisting us, he deposed him, and put up another. The man who had civil charge of us, Ahmed Khan, received an intimation that neither he nor his 100 soldiers were required any longer; that they would be seized if they delayed their departure. On the 13th those agents had all taken their

departure. On the 14th all the principal chiefs came in to make their obeisance, and tendered every kind of aid. On the 15th it was thought advisable to send three or four officers into the soldiers' fort, as we had been promised muskets for them, and my mess, consisting of Burnett, Alston, Crawford, and self, removed our beddings there, and took military and political charge. We dug wells, filled the ditch, repaired the holes, and were all busy as bees. When we heard of Mahomed Akbar's defeat at Tazeen, all our preparations for a siege were stopped, and we determined to force our way to Cabul with our small guard, and to effect our release solely through our own exertions. On the morning of the 16th, we took our departure, and halted about ten miles off; on the 17th crossed the Kaloo mountains, 13,000 feet high, and halted near Kharzar, where we were met by 600 Kuzilbash horsemen, who had come to our aid, under command of Sir Richmond Shakespear. On the 19th we were met on the road by General Sale, with 1,000 cavalry, 1,000 infantry, and two guns, who had the day before come out to our assistance from Cabul, and thanked God that we once more breathed the air of freedom. We all are as happy as men and women can be who but a few days ago had scarcely a hope of any other fate than the dragging on a miserable existence in some dungeon in Toorkistan. Mahomed Akbar had sent orders to put to death all those who were too weak to proceed to Khooloom."

The meeting between the prisoners and their rescuers is described as most affecting:—it is said that there was not a dry eye among all those who witnessed the meeting between Sir R. Sale and his heroic wife and daughter.

A letter says:—"It was a very narrow escape, for Mahomed Akbar had sent on a large force to intercept them, and had our troops been *one* day later, the prisoners might not have been restored to us. They came into camp on the evening of the 21st, and were received by a royal salute; the ladies came in doolies, the men (not distinguishable from Affghans, so sun-burnt were they) on horseback; every thing was swallowed up in universal joy at seeing our friends pacing a British camp."

One letter states, that Cols. Shelton and Palmer objected to the arrangement entered into with the chief, upon the grounds that they were Akbar Khan's prisoners.

A letter from Gundamuck gives an account of a visit to the hill where the 44th made their last stand, to inter their remains. Several officers, with about twelve artillery-men and fifty of Thomas's Jezailchees, formed the party.—"We found the hill covered with skeletons, many of them with the skin shrivelled and the hair still on their heads and faces. On the summit of the hill there were very few bodies; the greater number lay in the slope facing Gundamuck and down in the ravines at the bottom. They seemed to have defended the summit to the last, and then to have been driven down by superior numbers and ran down for escape into the nullahs and ravines where they perished. Several of the bones were cut in two, and many of the skulls cleft in two pieces; we saw several skeletons, that from appearances (such as the hair yet on) led us to conclude they must have been officers, a number of whom were known to have perished there. Amongst these we discovered the remains of Captain Hamilton, of the 5th cavalry, in a very good state of preservation—the skin of his face shrivelled, but not much changed, his moustache, beard, and whiskers still there; his body was the most perfect we saw, which I think is to be accounted for by the skeleton lying at the bottom of a deep ravine, surrounded by rushes which excluded the heat; his teeth were all in the jaw, and one of the upper ones, which was broken during life-time, was in the same state. We interred about 162, leaving about 70 more on various parts of the hill; these we were prevented from collecting in consequence of having spied a large body of horsemen in the vicinity."

The latest accounts regret that, at Cabul, Futteh Jung was King, Gholam Khan his wuzeer, Khan Sherrin Khan his commander-in-chief. At Candahar, Suider Jung

nominally ruled, but Saloo Khan and Mahomed Kooli Khan had been fighting with the Populyzes, and the former, after an engagement of two days, attended with much slaughter, were driven out of the city; but it was thought that the Barukzyes would eventually obtain the supremacy.

The Punjab.—The following are extracts from the Lahore *Ukhbars*:—

7th Sept.—At the Durbar communication from Mr. Clerk, transmitting one from Lord Ellenborough, was received, expressive of his lordship's desire to meet his highness, to discuss some weighty political matters, and appointing two months hence for the interview. His highness desired Hukeen Azeez-ooden to reply, that as the Sikh troops were at present engaged on foreign service, as well as protecting their own boundaries, a meeting could not take place this year, but on the following year, if practicable, his highness would be prepared to meet the Governor-General.

8th Sept.—Durbar was held, when a petition from the newswriter at Mussoorie was read; it reported the arrival of Dost Mahomed Khan from Deyrah Dhoon, under escort of a company of infantry, and mentioned that the restrictions against the Dost's wearing night-drawers, or sleeping on a bedstead, had been withdrawn, under orders from the Governor-General, who had directed that whatever and whenever the Dost required it should be supplied. His highness remarked, that it was contrary to the British custom to inflict unnecessary pain upon their captives.

Gwalior.—The rajah, who has been ill for a long time, is now in a very precarious state. The Hukeems have represented to the Karbarees, that the rajah is in danger, and that they will not be able to save him. The infantry regiments are already twelve, fourteen, and sixteen months, the killadars twenty-two, and the ekahs sixteen, in arrears. The state is deeply involved, and what with the want of an able and energetic minister at such a critical moment, and the insubordinate state of the troops, it is conjectured that, in the event of the rajah being called away, bloodshed and devastation will take place. —*Agra Ukhbar*, Sept. 22.

A report is current at this court that the rajah has repeatedly, and in the most solicitous tone, urged the chief minister, Dadah Kasghie, to invite Bazie Baie over to Gwalior, as he is anxious to see her and to intrust the dynasty of Gwalior into her hands, previous to any fatal event occurring to him. This urgent solicitation made by the rajah is treated with neglect, and the Karbarees have presumed this notion to emanate from a state of insanity, which Dadah Kasghie has thought proper to represent to be the original complaint the rajah is troubled with. On the 26th September, Mama Sahib and the Karbarees, in company with a host of Mahratta chiefs, repaired to the residency, with a view of holding a conference with the resident; the interview continued long, and what occurred on the occasion is kept a profound secret. —*Ibid.*, Oct. 6.

Tibet.—Letters from Simla state that there had been an engagement between the Chinese and the Sikh troops, in which the latter were worsted, with the loss of 500 men. On the other hand, the Lahore *Ukhbar*, Sept. 24, states that "a report was received from Rajah Zorawur Sing, stating that he had engaged and overthrown the Tibetians, and that both parties sustained heavy losses; since which, the Chinese had made overtures for peace, but as the Tibetians were in large force, he trusted H.H. would send him reinforcement: Rajah Goolab Singh was directed to detach more troops."

It is said that the differences between the Chinese and Sikhs are in course of settlement.

Bokhara.—The invasion of Khooloom by the King of Bokhara is confirmed.

EXCERPTA.

The new trial of Aga Kerbolai Mahomed, Ibrahim Sherajee, his moonsiff, and others, upon an indictment for a riotous assault upon Mirza Mahomed Hajee,

took place on the 22nd August, and ended in their conviction of an assault without riot.

The *Delhi Gazette* mentions that all is quiet again at Loodeeana—sixteen of the 63rd were confined for mutiny. "The light company refused to receive their pay, because they did not get a few cowries, which were to be made up to them in the next month's accounts. They behaved shamefully at their commanding officer's quarters, flinging away their accoutrements, &c. The latter had a guard of fifty sepoy on the other side of his house; he asked the mutineers to step into his room, one after another, and detail their grievances; sixteen were thus trapped and given over to the guard, as they respectively entered." The sepoy who discharged a loaded musket at Capt. Hyslop and another at Major Spiers has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung—unjustly, says the *Englishman*.

It is with sincere gratification we are enabled to announce that instructions have been issued for the continuation of the works of the great Ganges canal, although the scale on which they are to be carried on is, for the present, very small (two lacs per annum). We trust the state of the finances will soon be such as to enable the Government to add to the sum devoted to this grand object.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Oct. 1.

The papers announce that four ladies have taken the veil at the nunnery recently established in Calcutta, and that three Protestant children, who had been sent there for education, have been removed.

Plentiful rains in the provinces have banished all apprehension of drought and famine; there is now a prospect of an abundant harvest.

Col. Reid reports the number missing of the 62nd, who are supposed to be lost, not to exceed two lieutenants, five sergeants, four corporals, and thirty-five privates, with six women and twelve children.

H.M.'s 50th, on its way up the river, met with very serious accidents. The *Hurkaru* states that, on their progress to Dinapore, only half the way they had to go, they lost twenty-eight men.

The season in Assam had been very unfavourable to the officers employed on the establishment of the Assam Tea Company. Within a few months no fewer than three of them have been carried off by the fever which is so fatal in that country, viz. Dr. J. W. Scott, Mr. G. Lynch, and Mr. J. Ward.

Another batch of Coolies has returned from the Mauritius, and the official reports of their depositions are the most unfavourable that have yet been published. One declares that he would rather break stones than work in the cane plantations. Others complain of being cruelly treated by the overseers, of having been beaten for merely looking at them, and, subsequently, taken to a colonial justice, imprisoned on half rations, and made to break stones. They probably deserved the punishment.

We have just received some tea, of gunpowder quality, shewn to us, the produce of HOOKUM-JOOREE, situated in the Naga hills, and consequently the first tea made in the hilly part of Assam, the former produce of the company having been made in the plains. The specimen has a strong high flavour, and a remarkable aroma, which will, there is no doubt, prove a strong recommendation to it in the home market, where, being also capable of being landed at a cheap rate, it will come in serviceably to revive and strengthen the China article, and give the poorer classes, especially, a strong wholesome beverage within their means of obtaining.—*Planters' Journal*, Oct. 5.

The *Christian Intelligencer* for October contains a letter from the Rev. T. Sandys, stating that he baptized, on the 8th September, at Thukkerpukker, a station of the Church Missionary Society in the South of Calcutta, forty-seven persons, twenty-eight adults, and nineteen children; many heads of families were baptized there with their little ones. Mr. Alexander, of Solo, reports having baptized twenty-nine persons at Bether, a large Mahomedan village, five miles south-east of the Mission station at Solo.

Four of the German missionariés, belonging to the recent mission to the Hill tribes of Central India, have been carried off by cholera.

A native youth, who had attained his majority, has recently embraced Christianity, and resided with the Rev. Krishna Mohun Banerjee. But Cornwallis Square not being considered safe, he removed to Bishop's College. His friends, who had previously threatened to alter his horoscope, in order to make him under age, prepared a dingy, in which a number of club-men were concealed, and proceeded to Bishop's College ghaut, when he was invited down, under the pretence of seeing his mother. On reaching the boat, it put off and was rowed across with great rapidity; but was pursued from the college, overtaken, and the youth rescued, but not without a severe scuffle.

The Doorga Poojah festivals have this year passed off without any of those splendid entertainments which used to attract so many of our countrymen to the presence of the idol. Mottee Loll, the wealthiest of the native merchants, refrained from his usual "unbounded hospitality;" and his house was visited only by his own Hindu friends.

The Governor-General has issued a circular to the chaplains in the upper provinces, in which he calls upon them to offer thanksgivings to God for the seasonable supply of rain, and for the great successes recently obtained by the British arms in Afghanistan.

Our triumphs in Afghanistan have rendered it unnecessary to assemble the army of reserve. It is generally understood that it was intended to cover our retreat from that country and to put down any attempt which might have been made against our authority. It is said, that a portion will form the escort of the Governor-General, on his intended visit to the ruler of the Punjab.

The *Bashkar*, a native paper, mentions a design by certain wealthy Hindus, to establish a school for the education of native females.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

H.M.'s sloop *Siren*, with the Marquess of Tweeddale and suite on board, anchored in the roads on the 24th September. His lordship landed with the usual honours, an immense crowd of natives thronging the beach and ramparts of the fort. The European spectators were very numerous. The Marquess was received by Lord Elphinstone, Sir R. Dick, and the Members of Council, and conducted to the Government office, where his commission was read and the oaths were administered. He then proceeded, escorted by the body guard, to Government House.

The *Athenæum*, September 29, says: "Our new governor is evidently fully convinced that action is the soul of oratory, and that it applies not less to military tactics. Yesterday morning, his lordship had H.M.'s 57th regiment, and the 4th and 17th regiments of N.I. out in the garrison, on alarm post duties. The order was calculated to alarm these corps, coming as it did so shortly after his lordship's arrival."

The Marquess of Tweeddale held his first levee at the banquetting hall at Government-house on the 28th September. The assemblage of ecclesiastical, military, and civil functionaries, was very considerable. After the levee, the company repaired to the Government-house, where they were introduced to the marchioness. Her ladyship continued to receive visitors every morning.

His lordship has issued the following notice:—"Government-house, 3rd October, 1842.—To obviate inconvenience, as well as disappointment to individuals, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief desires to be distinctly understood, that no applications for appointments will receive his lordship's attention, unless vacancies actually exist. When applications are made, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief requests that they may be forwarded to his lordship, through the private and military secretaries of the departments to which they belong."

LORD ELPHINSTONE.

A farewell entertainment was given by the native society of Madras to Lord Elphinstone on the 21st September, a perfectly new feature, not only in the annals of this presidency, but in those of British rule in India. Extensive preparations had for some time been carried on to fit the spacious rooms at Mr. Waddell's large house. The great room, 150 feet in length, was brilliantly lighted with chandeliers, couches were arranged along the sides and at the end, where a transparency was seen representing the Elphinstone arms, with the words "Elphinstone Farewell" above it, surmounted by a full-length portrait of the Queen, encircled in the folds of the national ensign. The furniture and decorations were entirely furnished by different members of the native community; a circumstance which proves that European refinement has made considerable progress among the native gentlemen of this presidency. The company exceeded in number any thing before witnessed in Madras. Lord Elphinstone and the Marquess of Tweeddale were received by several of the principal native gentlemen. The band struck up the national anthem as their lordships entered the room, soon after which, dancing commenced with all the spirit usual on such occasions. Soon after twelve, the company was summoned to the supper, laid out in the apartments above. At the close of supper, "the Queen" was proposed by Strenavassa Pillay, and drunk with acclamation. The health of Lord Elphinstone was given by Vencatachella Chetty, in very appropriate terms; he dwelt upon the good feeling which had ever subsisted between the noble lord and the members of the native community; on his endeavours to promote their interests during his governorship of this presidency, and on the enduring benefit he had conferred upon them, in placing the means of superior education within their reach. Lord Elphinstone returned thanks in an appropriate speech. The health of the Marquess of Tweeddale was given by Vencatachella Chetty, who alluded very happily to his lordship's agricultural taste, and the beneficial scope afforded to such pursuits in this country. When the ladies rose, the company returned to the ball-room, where dancing re-commenced. Nothing could exceed the liberality and good taste displayed by the native gentlemen who conducted the entertainment, and the whole affair strongly marked the good feeling towards British rule in this part of India, as well as the sentiments of respect and esteem entertained by the native community towards their late esteemed Governor.

On the 26th, the address agreed to at the College Hall public meeting was presented to Lord Elphinstone by a deputation. It contained the following highly flattering passage: "The liberal and enlightened feelings and desire of the public welfare, which have characterized the policy of your public measures, your liberality, hospitality, and the unbounded extent of your private charities, call for the expression of our warmest and most cordial acknowledgments; in short, every appeal for commiseration and relief has been responded to with a spirit of generosity rarely equalled; and few governors, we venture to say, have ever left these shores attended with more blessings from the distressed, or with more universal sentiments of personal regard from the members of the society at large."

His lordship left Madras on the 29th September, intending to make some stay at Bangalore and the Neilgherries before his return to Europe.

PERSECUTION OF NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

The *Madras Spectator* publishes a letter from a correspondent at Tinnevely, complaining of the persecution of native Christians in that province, where, he states, there are upwards of 20,000. He gives the following case, as an example:—

"In the town of Yeral, thirty families placed themselves under the instructions of the missionaries, who are clergymen of the Church of England, and who previously had a school there for several years. For many months, they attended the instructions of the catechist, and were visited by the missionaries. A dispute then arose between them and their heathen neighbours, in consequence of some of them interrupting a man of their own caste in an act of devil-worship. The heathen, not

content with laying a suitable fine upon the offenders, entered into a combination against the whole of them, prohibiting them fire and water, and the use of the washerman and barber, and refusing them employment. This they did for two months; and as the converts were in fault in the first place, the missionary refused to interfere, and exhorted them to bear these troubles patiently; hoping they would soon abate. Instead of abatement, however, one day, when a quarrel arose between the wife of one of the converts and some heathen neighbours, in consequence of this treatment, the inspecting catechist, with several other catechists, being sent for, came to the place to endeavour to settle the dispute; the heathen assembled in a large mob, at least 1,000 strong, and assailed the catechists, abusing, pelting them with stones, beating and hooting them through the town, as far as the prayer house, where they surrounded them and kept them in the greatest alarm for some time; and moreover plundered a catechist's house. Fearing their conduct would be represented to the authorities, the assailants immediately got up a false complaint of highway robbery against the catechists, which the tahsildar received. The schoolmaster of the place, sent by the inspecting catechist, also went to the tahsildar to report what had taken place; but the tahsildar repulsed him, and threatened to put him into custody if he did not take himself off. The catechists then went to the missionary, who directed them to apply to the European magistrate, and request him to investigate the case. The magistrate refused either to receive their complaint, or to endorse it to the tahsildar. Having to apply to the tahsildar without even an endorsement, it was evident enough to that authority that he had nothing to fear; and therefore, examining the cases, he threw them both out as false. One of the catechists, for himself and his party, appealed to the magistrate against the tahsildar's decision; not so the heathen, who had gained all they wished by procuring the rejection of the true complaint. Will it be believed that the European magistrate refused to receive his appeal, and with angry expressions ordered him out of his cutcherry, after asking and ascertaining to which missionary he belonged? The missionary then wrote to the magistrate to know if he had refused the appeal, and the fact was acknowledged. In the meantime, however, he received the appeal complaint, and after keeping him waiting at his cutcherry fifteen days longer, told him he refused to summon the parties before him, and confirmed the tahsildar's decision. The heathen, seeing they had discomfited the shepherds, and that the missionaries had no influence to procure redress even for their own catechists, fearlessly fell upon the flock in a body, plundered their houses, and kept the property seized, till the people consented to rub on the ashes of heathenism again, and pay a heavy fine for becoming Christians. Being comparatively new comers to Christianity, they lost all heart, rubbed on the ashes, paid the fines, and signed a bond that they would never again become Christians; and so afraid are they of the wrath of the heathen, that they dared not come forward to give evidence to the missionary when he went to the village; but preferred sending him a letter, in which they say: 'As for us, we in our hearts embrace the Lord Jesus Christ; outwardly we are heathens, inwardly we are Christians. If the heathen knew what we have written to you, they would immediately prepare to trouble us as before. Therefore, we humbly beg that, as Jesus Christ had mercy on poor sinners, so you will mercifully send us a catechist to have prayers in the church and procure justice, so far that we may in future learn unmo-
lested.'

"Such is the treatment that Christianity meets with in Tinnevely; and many other cases equally bad, some worse, could be adduced. If it be asked why the missionaries do not themselves give information to the authorities of such cases of persecution as they are prepared to authenticate, the reply is, they have been expressly forbidden to do so by the chief authority in the district, to whose proceedings the missionaries attribute all their difficulties."

EXCERPTA.

The Catholic bishop ordered a porch to be built at the south door of St. Thomas's Church, at St. Thomé. The bricklayers having removed the earth, to lay the foun-

dation, saw one end of a granite stone, and continuing to remove the earth, they discovered a solid stone pillar, measuring about twelve feet in length, and six or seven feet in circumference. On this being communicated to the bishop, he ordered a further search to be made, as it is very generally believed, that before St. Thomas erected a chapel there, a Hindu chapel was situated on the spot, which was either thrown down by time or the followers of St. Thomas. On the earth being removed a little further, another stone pillar, of the same make and dimensions, was discovered, about three yards distant from the other. A small flat stone also was taken up from the place, containing some writing which has not yet been decyphered. The pillars are of simple India masonry, and something similar to those we often see in the Hindu temples.—*Athenæum*, Sept. 27.

Major Gen. Sir R. II. Dick embarked for Calcutta on the *Seringapatam*, on the 1st October.

The *General Kyd* arrived in the Roads on the 4th October, with a further detachment of H.M.'s 84th regiment, which were under orders to proceed to Maulmain.

A meeting was convened by the sheriff to take measures for erecting a Town Hall.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCINDE.

General England's force had arrived safely in Scinde. The first division, under Major Reid, reached Dadur on the 20th September. They experienced no opposition in the Bolan Pass. Prince Timour accompanied Major Reid. He has a couple of elephants, a palanquin, and twenty or thirty camels with several kajawas, for his zenannah, with some hundred camels for his tents and baggage. Almost the whole of his attendants and servants had deserted him soon after he left Candahar. The heat at Dadur was excessive, and the officers and men of Major Reid's detachment feel the change of climate sadly. They marched from Quetta, covered with sheep-skins, and arrived at Dadur, with the ther. 108 deg. The second detachment, under Col. Marshall, reached Dadur on the 20th, having experienced no obstacle or molestation whatever in the pass. This detachment consisted of nearly 1,200, with about 5,000 head of beasts of burden, having along with them the whole heavy baggage of Gen. England's force—the commissary stores, bullock battery, and about 400 sick and wounded. The heat in the Bolan Pass is described as dreadful. Eight men died in the course of a couple of days from excessive heat. Col. Marshall's column was to be at Sukkur on the 21st October.

The rear column, under Major-Gen. England, arrived at Dadur on the 9th, but did not leave it till the 12th. They were expected at Shikarpore about the 21st, where two Bombay corps (the 6th and 20th regiments N.I.) are to halt till further orders are received relative to the disposal of the immense force concentrated in this neighbourhood.

The last portion of Gen. England's force left Quetta on the 1st October, and proceeded without interruption for the first two marches into the Bolan Pass. On the 3rd, as they threaded a difficult portion of the defile, an attack was made upon the column, and skirmishing was kept up for some hours. The rear guard was somewhat roughly handled, and we regret to hear that Assistant-Surgeon Brickwell fell into the hands of the enemy and was cut to pieces. He had been for some time in sick quarters, and was carried in a dooly, which was captured. His body was afterwards recovered, but had been barbarously mutilated.

A letter from Sukkur of the 5th inst. mentions the arrival of Sir Charles Napier on the previous day, who assumed the command of the forces in Scinde. Something will shortly transpire as to our future proceedings with the Ameers, as Sir Charles, on his way, left with them Lord Ellenborough's ultimatum, and Major Outram, who is expected at Sukkur in a few days, is to go down and receive theirs; it is expected,

however, that they will give in to every thing required of them when they learn our successes to the north. Sir Charles is said to have orders to send the Qui Ilyes back to Bengal.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Oct. 15.

EXCERPTA.

The long-projected causeway from Mahim to Bandora has at last received the sanction of Government.

A strange personage has made his appearance at Ahmedabad, in the shape of a Seedeelbaee, who is venerated by the deluded Hindus. He is often to be seen going on a ruth, headed by a multitude of people playing on the drum and cymbals, and singing to the praise of Runchorjee of Dacore, who had appeared to the Seedee at Dacore, and served him with a meal in a plate of gold! Strange stories are afloat respecting this strange incarnation of Runchorjee. The man says he was a slave-boy to the Jain of Jumnuggur, in Kattyawar; went on a pilgrimage to Dwarka, and from thence came to Dacore. His name was Seedee Suroor, but he is now called Laldas Maharaj, and is living on the best of things. When the community of Seedees in another part of Ahmedabad heard of this, they came in a body to the foudjar and asked permission to cudgel the new maharaj; but they were bound down to keep the peace. The Seedees are horrified at the assurance of Seedee Suroor in joining the Hindu religion.

The daughter of a Parsee gentleman has been placed as a pupil in Mrs. Ward's seminary at Bombay.

Baroda was visited on the 9th October by a smart shock of an earthquake.

A letter from Gya, dated 7th October, says: "The pilgrims commence swarming in from all parts of India. The Boondee Rajah, with his numerous retinue of 5,000 followers, is here, performing his forty-five Teeruths, and being pleased of course by the gyavals; he is not expected to get clear of Gya under some few lacs; he is a perfect windfall to the Brahmins, no visitor of his rank and wealth having for some years visited this spot. The Brahmins complain sadly that, since the abolition of the pilgrim-tax, only one-fourth of what they were in the habit of receiving now reaches their eager clutch."

Burmah.

We have the most melancholy accounts of the fatal effects of the cholera among the inhabitants of the interior of Burmah. We hear of whole villages on the banks of the river having become desolate, the inhabitants either cut off by this frightful malady, or having sought to escape its ravages by fleeing for safety to other parts of the country. The Burmese are wholly unacquainted with the use of any of the remedies which the science of medicine has provided in more enlightened countries.—*Maulmain Chron.*, Sept. 7.

The disease had since reached Rangoon, where it made frightful ravages.

The cholera is on the decrease in Burmah. It is reported that not less than 10,000 in Amarapoora alone have fallen victims to this disease. Among the members of the court, the Myawa-dee Woongyee, one of the princesses, a son of the Prince of Prome, a daughter of the Prince of Pakan, an atwen-woon, a woondouck, and several other officers of rank, have died. In Rangoon the cholera has carried off great numbers. Notwithstanding the great mortality which has prevailed almost throughout the country, the native reports are to the effect that the king is preparing to come down to Rangoon with an "immense army."—*Maulmain Chron.*, Sept. 14.

Among the persons who have died of cholera at Ameerapoora, besides the Myawa-dee Woongyee, the premier, is the king's sister, the Pangaun Mintha Mee. The death of the premier is expected to produce a change for the better in the policy of the court, since Tharawadi has exhausted his treasury and rendered himself unpopular by the measures he advised.

China.

The official despatches, inserted in a preceding page, afford ample details of the operations which led to the gratifying result communicated in the following "circular to her Britannic Majesty's subjects in China":—

"Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. in China has extreme gratification in announcing to H.M.'s subjects in China, that he has this day concluded and signed, with the Chinese High Commissioners deputed to negotiate with him, a treaty, of which the following are the most important provisions.

1. Lasting peace and friendship between the two empires.
2. China to pay twenty-one millions of dollars in the course of the present and three succeeding years.
3. The ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai to be thrown open to British merchants, consular officers to be appointed to reside at them, and regular and just tariffs of import and export (as well as inland transit) duties to be established and published.
4. The island of Hong Kong to be ceded in perpetuity to her Britannic Majesty, her heirs and successors.
5. All subjects of her Britannic Majesty (whether natives of Europe or India) who may be confined in any part of the Chinese empire, to be unconditionally released.
6. An act of full and entire amnesty to be published by the emperor, under his imperial sign manual and seal, to all Chinese subjects, on account of their having held service or intercourse with, or resided under the British Government or its officers.
7. Correspondence to be conducted on terms of perfect equality amongst the officers of both governments.
8. On the emperor's assent being received to this treaty, and the payment of the first instalment, six million dollars, H.B.M.'s forces to retire from Nanking and the Grand Canal, and the military posts at Chin-hai to be also withdrawn, but the islands of Chusan and Kolangsoo are to be held until the money payments and the arrangements for opening the ports be completed.

In promulgating this highly satisfactory intelligence, H.M.'s Plenipotentiary, &c. purposely refrains from any detailed expression of his own sentiments as to the surpassing skill, energy, devotion, and valour which have distinguished the various grades, from the highest to the lowest of all arms of H.M.'s combined forces, during the contest that has led to these momentous results. The claims which have been thus established will be doubtless acknowledged by the highest authorities. In the meantime, H.M.'s Plenipotentiary congratulates H.M.'s subjects in China on the occasion of a peace which he trusts and believes will, in due time, be equally beneficial to the subjects and interests of both England and China.

"Dated on board the steam-frigate *Queen*, in the Yang-tsze-keang river, off Nanking, this 26th day of August, 1842.

(Signed) "HENRY POTTINGER."

The *Sesostris* steam-frigate, which brought this important intelligence, left Nanking on the 1st September, and Hong-kong on the 10th. On the 6th of August the fleet anchored off Nanking, and took up their positions for bombarding the walls. The Yang-Tsze, at Nanking, is about a mile broad, the current running from four to five miles an hour. The line-of-battle ships and heavy vessels were towed up by the steamers. A large division of the army, under Lord Saltoun, was landed to the west of the town, and took up their position on elevated ground within half a mile of the city (which was garrisoned by about 14,000 Tartars and Chinese troops), when a letter was sent off with a white flag, requesting a truce, as the commissioners were on their way, with power from the emperor to treat for peace. In consequence, the attack, which was fixed for the 13th, was deferred. On the 15th, the high commissioners, Ke-ying, of the royal family, commander-in-chief of the Tartar troops in

Kwang-tung; Elepoo, lieutenant-general of Chapoo, formerly governor of Che-keang; and New, general of the two provinces, Keang-soo and Keang-se, arrived, and sent their powers to Sir Henry. Several visits of ceremony were paid from both sides, and every thing being satisfactorily arranged, the treaty was signed on board the *Corwallis* on the 29th of August. The commissioners were anxious to collect the money to get rid of us, and four millions were ready to be sent off, but Sir Henry refused to receive any without the whole sum was paid at once.

The opium question has been purposely left out. The Chinese commissioners pressed the matter at first, but the plenipotentiary refused to have any thing to do with it; and said, that if they wished to prohibit it, they must put restrictions for that end upon their own subjects.

The conferences were carried on at a joss-house, fitted up especially for the occasion, where the commissioners entertained Sir Henry, the naval and military commander-in-chief, and the officers of their staff. The mandarins of the white and dark blue button served at table. The commissioners brought a guard of fifty fine stalwart Mantchoo soldiers, unarmed. The grenadiers of the 18th Royal Irish formed the Plenipotentiary's guard of honour. In another apartment the Tartar general entertained the officers of the army and navy, and made himself most agreeable to his guests. The samshoo was declared to be excellent, and equal to any hock. On the 26th, the Plenipotentiary visited Elepoo at his residence within the city: his escort consisted of a party of the horse artillery, which were much admired. Elepoo embraced him warmly, and from his great exertion fell sick during the meeting. The populace conducted themselves with great propriety.

A correspondent in China informs us that at Shanghae a placard was found at the top of almost every house, to the effect that the people would neither fight for their country nor pay any taxes to the government. This is supposed to be one of the indications of an organized revolution.

A letter had been received from the emperor, after he had received a draft of the treaty, objecting to Foo-chow-foo being one of the ports, as it would prove the ruin of the Canton merchants, the port being so near the black tea country, there being water carriage down the Ming river from the Woo hills, the route the tea now travels to Canton being 400 miles, whereas to Foo-chow it has only to be carried seventy. This point the plenipotentiary refused to give up.

The Chinese commissioners particularly requested we would not enter the city of Nanking. Several parties visited the famed Porcelain Tower, and up to the time the *Sesostris* left, we were very friendly with the Chinese: on their part shewing the utmost confidence—parties of Chinese gentlemen daily visiting the “devil ships”—(steamers).

The ratification of the treaty by the Emperor of China was received by her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and forwarded from Nanking to England on the 16th of September by the steam-frigate *Auckland*.

The *Nemesis* steamer proceeded to Formosa to reclaim the crews of the *Anne* and *Nerbudda*.

Considerable sickness had prevailed among the forces in the Yang-tsze-keang. The *Sesostris* had nearly her whole crew in the sick list. The 98th regiment had lost upwards of a hundred men by sickness.

Sir Henry Pottinger had issued a proclamation in Chinese, setting forth the causes and objects of the war, “that the people might not be misled by the false representations of their officers.”

The *Friend of China* states that the opium claims will be paid out of the 21,000,000 drs., at a value fixed by the home-government.

A letter from the force at Nanking describes that city as by no means strong, having many weak points, for the walls, though from thirty-five to thirty-eight feet high in most places, are here and there only fifteen. The outer one is of great extent and very old, thirty to thirty-five miles round, inclosing a great deal of open country, the inner one is lost every here and there among the houses; there is also a

third inclosure in the centre of the second, which is supposed to be the stronghold of the Tartars ; both the outer and inner walls are commanded by hills close to them.

Four of our vessels have been more than five miles above Nanking. The Chinese say that a moderate-sized ship may go five hundred miles above it, there being plenty of water, but a very strong current. The country is very beautiful, and the roads very good. Supplies are very scarce, and the Chinese as yet rather shy of us.

A private letter states that when the three commissioners came on board the *Cornwallis*, they stayed to "tiffin," when some of the mandarins got drunk on cherry cordial and brandy.

A private letter describes the storm of Chin-Keang-foo as the most sanguinary affair our forces have had in China. As little resistance was expected, the services of the naval force were considered unnecessary. The Tartars fought with great bravery, disputing every inch of ground. The writer adds:—"The opinion entertained by both naval and military officers engaged in, or spectators of, the affair, is that it has been mismanaged: we have again fallen into the too common error of holding our enemy in contempt, and the result has been an unnecessary sacrifice of life. The services of the ships were deemed unnecessary, though from the advantageous position they might have taken up, they could have shelled the town with the utmost facility, and have rendered its occupation by the troops a comparatively bloodless achievement. The day before the battle it was thought that not more than 1,000 or 1,500 Tartar soldiers were in the town: it is now believed that there must have been nearer 5,000. It is discipline, not courage, that the enemy want. Instances of the most desperate and devoted bravery were common throughout the day, and some of their leaders in particular, when they found that the day was against them, were observed to spur their horses against our bayonets, and thus court their death. I walked through a part of the town next day, with an escort; it was almost entirely deserted. The most disgusting sights met the eye at every step. The dead and wounded of the enemy were lying about in all directions, no attention whatever being paid to the latter. Already had the houses and shops been broken open, and the most valuable property was scattered about like rubbish. All the houses supposed to have any connection with government or government officers were either burnt or being burnt. As at other places, we have taken from the Chinese, suicides were committed to a fearful extent—men, women, and children were found strangled, or taken out of the wells by dozens."

Another letter says:—"I never saw such loss of life and property as took place here: we lost officers and men enough, but it is impossible even to compute the loss of the Chinese, for when they found they could stand no longer against us, they cut the throats of their wives and children or drove them into wells and ponds, and then destroyed themselves; in many houses there were from eight to twelve dead bodies, and I myself have seen a dozen women and children drowning themselves in a small pond the day after the fight. The whole of the city and suburbs are a mass of ruins, whole streets have been burnt down, and the place has been completely gutted by Chinese plunderers."

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council, 11th May, the Governor read a minute, in which he stated that "the ordinary revenue of the colony, by which I mean the whole of the revenue, exclusive of that derived from the sale of land, was, in 1841, the largest ever collected in New South Wales; and that, contrary to my expectations, it exhibited a considerable increase, even upon that of the year 1840. The land fund has on the contrary dwindled away in a remarkable degree. In the year 1840, it produced £316,000; in the year 1841, only £60,000; and during the first quarter of the present year it has yielded no more than £4,000; a sum insufficient

to pay the expenses chargeable on it for the survey of it and the protection of the aborigines; leaving, of course, nothing for immigration. For several years prior to 1840, the ordinary revenue of the colony was unequal to the expenditure chargeable upon it; and consequently it had to seek aid from the land fund; the contrary is now the case, and the land fund stands in need of assistance from the ordinary revenue. The rise in the bounties on immigration recommended by the committee of the session of 1839, and carried into effect by a public notice which I caused to be issued on the 3rd of March, 1840, gave a great impetus, as it was intended it should do, to the importation of labourers into the colony. Under these increased bounties, 26,546 souls, in less than eighteen months, have been added to the population of the colony, at a total expense, as nearly as can be calculated, of £468,000; the whole of which large amount has been paid out of the revenues of the colony, with the exception of the sum above mentioned as being due on debentures, and a further one of perhaps £10,000 still to be paid in England. An alarm was (perhaps not unnaturally) created in England, during the course of last year, that the large amount of emigration then going on from the United Kingdom to this colony would occasion a heavy demand from us on the mother country for assistance; I am happy to be able to announce that this apprehension has proved to be an unfounded one, and that this colony looks to the parent country for nothing more than a continuance of that affectionate regard and support which England has ever shewn, and will continue to shew, to all her colonial dependencies. At the same time, I do not attempt to conceal from you, that but for the intervention of the secretary of state, in checking emigration, we might have had difficulty in meeting our engagements without negotiating a loan in England. The seasonable supply of labour afforded to the colony during the last eighteen months has tended greatly to aid it in its recovery from that reckless spirit of speculation and over trading which prevailed during the years of 1839 and 1840.

“ It is difficult to account precisely for the mania of speculation which at times affects all trading communities; but the chief existing cause of it in New South Wales was, I have no doubt, that for several years preceding 1840, capital was poured into the colony faster than, for want of labour, it could be safely employed, and that consequently it passed by some means or other into the hands of persons willing to engage in hazardous speculations, which could not for many years yield an adequate return. This fatal facility of obtaining borrowed money was greatly increased by the establishment of new banking companies, with large capitals (some of them furnished from England), which could only be employed in the discounting of bills. The abundance of money thus created caused a rapid rise in almost every species of colonial property; and in the delusive hope that this rise would continue to be a progressive one, numbers were led to their ruin. These speculations were at their height during the year 1840, and the greater part of 1841. They were first checked, I believe, or the evil of them was exposed, by the discussions which took place in this Council on the proposed insolvent law, in 1840, and the revulsion which has since shaken the colony commenced about October in that year, before a single emigrant ship had arrived under the new bounty regulations of the 3rd of March, in the same year. The idea, therefore, which seems partly to have prevailed in England, that an over issue of bounty orders led to the commercial depression of the colony, was clearly, I think, an unfounded one.”

Two bills were introduced for giving municipal corporations to Sydney and Melbourne.

Cape of Good Hope.

The Cape papers give dreadful accounts of the shipwrecks in Table Bay on the morning of the 28th August, during a terrific gale from the N.N.E. The *Abercrombie Robinson*, a fine vessel, 1415 tons, from London, with 500 of H.M.'s 91st regiment on board, to relieve the 75th ordered home, was driven on shore near the

Salt River, but not a life was lost, all on board being brought off in the surf boats. The luggage and stores were likewise saved. A calamitous fate befel another vessel, the *Waterloo*, a convict-ship, which had arrived to provision, on her way to Sydney, with 219 male convicts, in charge of Dr. Hellsell (who was saved), a guard of 30 soldiers, 5 women, and 43 children, making, with the crew, about 300 souls. Of this number, 200 met a watery grave. The military escort was composed of a detachment of the 99th regiment, under Lieut. Hext, of the 4th, and Ensign C. Leigh, of the 99th, and amounted, including the officers, to 51 individuals; of these 32 were lost, and 19 saved. The crew consisted of 33 officers and men, of whom 14 were lost, and 19 saved; and there were 219 convicts on board, of whom 143 were drowned, and 76 saved. Soon after she struck, the sea made a clean breach over her. The cries of the poor creatures on deck were heart-breaking. Each sea, as it made a breach over the unfortunate vessel, carried a dozen or so into the water, who were drowned. Thousands of people were on the beach, but could render not the least assistance. Within half an hour after she struck, the *Waterloo* parted in two.

The papers complain loudly of the want of preparation for succour on these occasions. The *Commercial Advertiser* says: "There was no preparation for saving life made on board or on shore; no life-buoys, no coils of ropes lashed to casks, nor any apparatus for establishing a communication with the shore from the ship. On the shore, there was no life-boat, no apparatus for throwing ropes over stranded vessels, nor any thing, in short, to shew that the government or people here had ever before heard of such a thing as a shipwreck. We stood amongst thousands on the beach within 150 yards of the dissolving fabric, looking on the agonized faces of our fellow-creatures, as they sank in dozens, battered, and bruised, and suffocated,—useless as children, or idiots, or wild Caffers." It is stated that the *Waterloo* was stationary on the "riff" nearly three hours before she struck, which, according to the Cape journals, allowed sufficient time for more effectual preparations than those made for the deliverance of the unfortunates on board. The absence of public authority on this distressing occasion is adverted to in terms of indignation. Every thing depended on the voluntary interference of private individuals, who, it is asserted, did not, when they communicated information with the pure feeling of assisting the shipwrecked crews and passengers, meet with due courtesy.

During a heavy gale on the 9th of September, several ships lying at Table Bay were driven on shore. The American bark *Fairfield*, the ship *John Bayshaw*, the brigs *Reform* and *Henry Hoyle*, the schooner *Glika*, and the cutter *Albatross*, were the vessels which were stranded, but no lives were lost. At Algoa Bay, the *Sabina*, a Spanish vessel, with a cargo valued at £120,000, was lost, and 21 of the crew and passengers drowned. This ship, which was bound from Manilla to Cadiz, in trying to make for Algoa Bay, struck on Cape Recife.

The conditions agreed to by the Boers are as follow:—"1st. The immediate release of all the prisoners; 2nd. The return of all public and private property taken; 3rd. The delivery of all guns belonging to them, not only those they had taken, but also those which they before possessed; 4th. An unconditional and unqualified acknowledgment of her Majesty's sovereignty, the oaths of allegiance having actually been taken by all the leading persons resident at Natal; 5th. Their solemn declaration to submit to whatever form of government her Majesty may be pleased to grant them; 6th. The express exclusion from every advantage resulting from a return to their allegiance, of such individuals as he found, upon inquiry, to have been the actual promoters and instigators of this rebellion." It is urged, as a reason for granting them any conditions, that the Boers possessed a considerable mounted force, unassailable by any force we could oppose to it; their guns worked with considerable talent; thirty British prisoners in close confinement, and whose fate was dependent on the passions and irritation of a violent war party of the Boers; and a considerable quantity of public and private property which they had taken was also in their possession.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

RESIDENT AT LUCKNOW.

Sept. 21.—Lieut. Col. J. Low, C.B., having intimated to the Gov. Gen. his wish to resign app. of Resident at Court of Lucknow, from 30th Nov., with the view of proceeding to Calcutta, and thence to England, his lordship is pleased to accept Lieut. Col. Low's resignation from the day so named. The Gov. Gen. cannot allow Lieut. Col. Low, C.B., to quit India without expressing to him the strong sense he entertains of the value of the public service he has, during a long course of years, and recently under his lordship's immediate instructions, rendered to the Govt.

The Gov. Gen. is pleased to nominate and appoint Maj. Gen. W. Nott to the office of Resident at the Court of Lucknow, from 30th Nov.

REWARDS TO THE VICTORS IN AFGHANISTAN.

General Orders by the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India.

Simla, Oct. 4, 1842.—The Governor-General, earnestly desirous of evincing the gratitude of the Government of India towards the general officers, officers, and non-commissioned officers, and privates engaged in the operations of the present campaign in Afghanistan, is pleased, after communicating with his Exc. the Commander in Chief, to declare the following resolutions:—

All the general officers, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, serving under the command of Major Gen. Pollock, of Major Gen. Nott, and of Major Gen. England, between Attock and Ali Musjid, and in and above the Khyber Pass, and in and above the Bolan Pass, on the 8th of September, shall receive a donation of six months' batta, payable on the 1st of January, 1843.

In perpetual commemoration of their distinguished services, the 2nd and 16th regiments of Bengal N.I. shall be hereafter regiments of Grenadiers, and the 38th, 22nd, and 43rd regiments of Bengal N.I., shall be hereafter regiments of light infantry.

The regiment of Bengal irregular infantry, lately known as the 3rd regiment of infantry in the service of Shah Soojah, shall, in consideration of the valour, discipline, and fortitude manifested by that regiment on many occasions, and especially in the defence of Khelat-i-Ghilzie, continue embodied, under its present commandant, Capt. J. H. Craigie, and be brought on the strength of the Bengal army as an extra regiment, and be denominated "the Regiment of Khelat-i-Ghilzie." The future establishment of the regiments of Khelat-i-Ghilzie, and other details consequent upon this resolution, will be made known in a separate order.

Major Gen. Nott will communicate to the Governor-General the designations of every corps engaged in the several actions with the enemy in the vicinity of Candahar, between the 1st of January and the 10th of August, 1842, specifying the particular actions in which such corps were engaged, and the Major General will state which of such corps are, in his judgment, entitled to bear hereafter the word "Candahar" upon their standards or colours and appointments, in commemoration of their services. To such corps of the Indian army as the Major General may name, the honour of so bearing the word "Candahar" will be immediately accorded by the Governor-General.

The several corps of the Indian army which on the 6th September occupied Ghuznee, and the several corps which on the 16th of September and the following days occupied Cabul, will hereafter bear upon their standards or colours and appointments, the word "Ghuznee," and "Cabul" respectively, with the figures "1842" underwritten. The several corps under Major Gen. Nott which reached Cabul, subsequently to the 16th September, will be equally entitled with the troops previously occupying that city to the honour of bearing the word "Cabul," with the figures "1842" underwritten, upon their standard or colours and appointments.

Major Gen. Pollock will communicate to the Governor General the designations of the corps under his command which were engaged in the operations preceding the occupation of Cabul, but did not advance to that city, and will name such of those corps as he may deem entitled to bear the word "Cabul," with the figures "1842" underwritten, upon their standards or colours and appointments, as having contributed to the capture of that city by their previous services in that campaign; and to such corps, being on the Indian army, as the major general may so name, the honour of so bearing the word "Cabul" will be immediately accorded by the Governor-General.

To every general officer, officer, non-commissioned officer, and private present on the occasions above mentioned in action with the enemy in the vicinity of Candahar will be presented a silver medal, inscribed "Candahar, 1842," and to every general officer, officer, non-commissioned officer, and private present with the army under Major Gen. Nott, in the operation leading to the capture of Ghuznee and the occupation of Cabul, will be presented a similar silver medal, inscribed "Ghuznee, Cabul, 1842." Where the same person shall be entitled to both distinctions, one medal only will be presented, and such medal will be inscribed "Candahar, Ghuznee, 1842." Major Gen. Nott will transmit to the Governor-General nominal lists of the several general officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, so entitled respectively.

Major Gen. Pollock will transmit to the Governor-General a nominal list of the general officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, present in action with the enemy in the several operations of his army leading to the occupation of Cabul, and to every person named in such list a silver medal will be presented, inscribed "Cabul, 1842." On the reverse of these several medals will be inscribed the words "Victoria, Vindex."

To every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, present within Khelat-i-Ghilzie, and forming part of the garrison thereof during the late investment and blockade of that fort, will be presented a silver medal bearing a mural crown, with the superscription of "Kelat-i-Ghilzie," and on the reverse the word "Invicta, 1842." Capt. J. H. Craigie, late commandant of the fort of Khelat-i-Ghilzie, will transmit to Major Gen. Nott a nominal list of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, so present in Khelat-i-Ghilzie, and so entitled to the medal above granted, and to every person named in such list, when sanctioned by Major Gen. Nott, the medal will be given.

All the medals above mentioned are to be worn suspended to a riband similar to that which will be given with the Jellalabad medal, which will be henceforth the military riband of India.

The regimental colours of the regiment of Khelat-i-Ghilzie will be composed of three colours of the military riband of India, and in the centre thereof will be inscribed the word "Khelat-i-Ghilzie."

The Governor-General will, after communication with and in conjunction with his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, represent to the authorities in England the high services rendered by the officers of her Majesty's and of the Indian army in the operations of the present campaign in Afghanistan, in order that they may be duly submitted to the gracious consideration of her Majesty.

Medals similar to those presented to the general officers, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Indian army will be prepared for the general officers, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of her Majesty's army having respectively similar claims to the honour of wearing such medals; but the authority to wear such medals depends upon her Majesty's most gracious pleasure. The regiment of Khelat-i-Ghilzie will be completed to 800 privates by draughts from the other corps of the late Shah Shoojah's service, as detailed below; the European commissioned officers and staff sergeants now serving with it will continue to hold their present appointments, and the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers their present rank. The detail of the late 6th regiment, viz., 1 subadar, 1

jemadar, 4 havildars, 6 naicks, and 38 sepoy, which formed part of the Jellalabad garrison, will be incorporated with the extra regiment, and the 1st, 2nd, and 5th regiments of the late Shah's infantry will each furnish the necessary number of sepoy for Capt. Craigie's corps. In consequence of this measure, it will be necessary to modify the scale of distribution of the infantry portion of the Shah's force, as notified in the Governor-General's order of the 19th of June last, and, to admit of this being effected, the officers now in command of the 1st, 2nd, and 5th regiments of the late Shah's force will, immediately on the receipt of this order, forward to the Adjutant-General of the army a present state of their respective corps; and his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is requested to give the necessary orders for draughting the remaining native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, drummers, and sepoy, into native infantry corps of the line, according to the principle laid down in the Governor-General's order above quoted.

The following is to be considered the establishment of the extra regiment of N. I. :—a commandant, a second in command, an adjutant, a quarter-master, a sergeant-major, a quarter-master-sergeant, 8 subadars, 8 jemadars, 40 havildars, 40 naicks, 16 drummers, 800 sepoy.

RULES FOR PREPARING THE BOOK OF CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Financial Department, 7th Sept.—The Hon. the Dep. Governor is pleased to resolve, that the civil auditor at Fort William be required to furnish in future, on or before the 1st of Aug. of each year, a book shewing exclusively salaries and establishments on the 1st of May, arranged under proper heads, and that he shall, within three months from that date, furnish, as an appendix, the further information now contained in the annual book of establishment, viz., the explanations of increase and decrease, the monthly average of contingent charges, the detail of the marine contingencies, and the schedule of pensions and charitable allowances. To enable the civil auditor to conform strictly to the above rule, the Hon. the Dep. Governor is further pleased to resolve, that the audit of the salary of each office for the month of April shall, in future, be made dependent on the receipt by the civil auditor of the detailed statement of salaries and establishment, on the 1st May, from such office, and that the civil auditor shall report, for the orders of govt., the name of any officer who may have failed to send in the above statement of his establishment by the 15th of June following.

DEP. PAYMASTER IN N. W. P.

Simla, Oct. 8.—The duties of deputy paymaster in the North-Western Provinces being at present very unequally divided, the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India has been pleased to resolve on the following arrangement, which is to have effect from the 1st of January next:—

The Meerut circle of payment to be divided into two, to be denominated respectively the Meerut and Sirhind circles. The Rajpootana paymastership to be abolished, a treasure chest to be established at Nusseerabad, and the deputy paymaster removed thence, to the new or Sirhind circle. The duties heretofore performed by the deputy paymaster at Nusseerabad, to be transferred to the deputy paymaster at Agra. The treasure chest at Nusseerabad, as at Neemuch, to be placed in charge of the station staff officer, with such salary and establishment, to be hereafter specified, as may be considered suitable; and the accountant in the military department will be pleased to prepare and submit for the consideration of the Governor-General, a statement shewing the proportions in which he may propose to distribute between the deputy paymasters of the Meerut and Sirhind circles, the duties at present devolving on the former, with the extent of establishment he may consider indispensably necessary for each, with reference to the amount of their respective disbursements.

TERMINATION OF THE WAR WITH CHINA.

Simla, Oct. 14.—The Governor-General has sincere satisfaction in announcing the termination of the war with China, by a peace honourable to Her Majesty's Crown, and durable in its provisions, which was concluded in the British camp, under the walls of the Imperial city of Nankin, on the 29th of August.

Thus, within two months after the arrival of the reinforcements sent from England and from India for the prosecution of this third campaign, the direction of a preponderating force to the true point of attack has compelled the Emperor of China to submit to all Her Majesty's just demands. The emperor could only save the internal trade of his empire from ruin, his ancient capital from capture by assault, and his empire itself from the peril of dissolution, by yielding to such conditions as it was Her Majesty's pleasure to impose, in order to afford to the subjects of her crown indemnity for the past and security for the future. This event, glorious as it is to Her Majesty's arms, will convey to Her Majesty's heart other and yet higher satisfaction than that which is derived from the contemplation of military success, in the cessation of hostilities which have unhappily involved the most afflicting evils to humanity.

The Governor-General cannot presume to offer to the commanders of Her Majesty's naval and military forces employed on the coast of China, in the execution of Her Majesty's orders, the expression of the feelings with which their zeal, their energy, their ability, have inspired him; nor is it for him to presume to anticipate the approbation which the brave seamen, and marines, and soldiers, under their command may receive from the high authority under which they have the honour to serve. The Governor-General can only offer to the commanders of Her Majesty's forces his grateful acknowledgments of the regard they have ever evinced during these joint operations for the army and fleet of India, and his thanks for the opportunity they have on all occasions afforded to the native troops of proving themselves to be worthy of fighting by the side of British soldiers.

The short duration of the operation of the troops on shore has not afforded to every corps of the native army of India the opportunity which all ardently desired of distinguishing themselves before the enemy, but wherever that opportunity has been afforded, the several corps of the army of India have added to their acknowledged fame. Three companies of the battalion of Bengal volunteers had the good fortune to be the first engaged with the enemy before the city of Chin-kiang, and they well sustained the high reputation of the army they represented. The 2nd and 6th regiments and the rifle company of the 36th regiment of Madras, N.I., were engaged in the capture by assault of that city on the 21st of July. On that occasion, as on all others, the Madras Artillery and the Madras Sappers and Miners maintained the high character which has always been attached to their respective corps in the Madras army.

The Governor-General is pleased to direct, that in commemoration of the distinguished services rendered by those corps in co-operation with H. M.'s troops in the capture of the city of Chin-kiang, the 2nd and 6th regiments of Madras N.I., and the rifle company of the 36th regiment Madras N.I., shall hereafter bear upon their appointments a dragon wearing an imperial crown; and that the same honour shall be granted to such troops or companies of the Madras artillery and of the Madras sappers and miners as his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough may designate as justly entitled to that distinction by their service before the enemy in China, in the present or in the previous campaigns. The Governor-General is likewise pleased to direct, that the 2nd and 6th regiments of Madras N.I. shall hereafter bear upon their colours a golden dragon wearing an imperial crown.

The Governor requests, that his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Gough will have the goodness to transmit to him a nominal list of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the several corps of the army of India serving under his Exc.'s command, in the present or in the previous campaigns, as he may deem to be justly entitled by their services before the enemy to the honour of wearing a medal commemorative of

such services ; and to every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private named in such list the Government of India will present a silver medal, bearing on one side the head of her Majesty, with the superscription " Pax Asiæ Victoriâ restituta," and the figures " 1842 " underneath, and on the reverse a dragon wearing an imperial crown.

The Governor-General, equally desirous of distinguishing the eminent services of the officers and seamen and others serving in the steam-vessels of war belonging to the Government of India by the marks of honour they have so well deserved, requests that his Exc. Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker will have the goodness to transmit to him a nominal list of the several officers and seamen and others, serving in such steamers under his command, whom he may deem to be justly entitled to the honour of wearing a medal commemorative of their services ; and to all persons named in such list the Government of India will present a silver medal similar to that presented to the troops.

The Governor-General directs, that the victories obtained by the combined forces in China may be made known to all the troops at the stations of the army ; and that at all such stations a salute shall be fired of twenty-one guns for those victories, and a similar salute of twenty-one guns for peace which has been signed by the plenipotentiaries of the Emperor of China.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Aug. 24. Mr. G. Adams, to be assist. to sub-treasurer, in the financial department.

Sept. 4. Mr. W. Muir, to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Cawnpore, in addition to his settlement duties in Bundelcund and Cawnpore.

5. Mr. R. Abercrombie, to be an assist. to joint mag. and dep. coll. of Bullooah, (Noacolly).

9. Calpee Branch Committee, for management of Surplus Ferry and Road Fund collections, in connection with the Sudder committee at Hameerpore ; Messrs. G. H. M. Alexander, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. G. Wright, deputy coll. of customs G. Eckford, patrol, and R. Stopford, merchant, R. G. Hening, sub.-assist. surgeon.

14. Mr. J. W. Grant, to do duty as a member of the Board of Customs, salt and opium, and of Marine Board, in addition to the duties of export warehouse-keeper.

Lieut. J. E. Taylor, 18th Bombay N. I., app. to adjutancy of inf. branch of Malwa contingent.

Messrs. H. S. Boulderson and J. M. Hay, civil service, re-attached, the former to N. W. P., the latter to Bengal div. of Presidency.

Messrs. H. S. Boulderson, and J. M. Hay, civil serv. reported their return from England on board the *Edinburgh*, which vessel reached Kedgerie on the 8th inst.

Mr. T. K. Kay, app. by Court of Directors, a member of H. C. civil serv. on Bengal estab., reported his arrival at Presidency on 10th inst.

15. Assist. Surg. Wm. Jameson, app. to act as Superint. of Botanical Gardens N. W. P., during abs. of Dr. H. Falconer, on med. cert., or until further orders.

Mr. W. Strachey, re-app. assist. to agent of gov. gen. in Rajpootana, from 25th June, the date of his leaving Calcutta.

21. Mr. J. D. Inglis, civil serv., reported qualified for the public service, attached to N. W. P.

Sept. 21. Lieut. Col. R. Ross, 5th N. I., and late pol. agent at Jeypore, reported his departure from Bengal, on 7th inst., on board the *City of Poonah*.

Mr. A. W. Begbie to officiate as commiss. of Meerut division.

Mr. J. A. Craigie to officiate as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Ghazee pore.

Mr. H. R. S. Campbell to offic. as mag. and coll. of Azim Ghur.

Mr. R. T. Tucker to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Ally Ghur.

Moulvie Mynooddeen Sufdar, sudder ameen of Rungpore, to offic. as additional principal sudder ameen of Hooghly.

Lieut. S. A. Abbott, app. in mil. dep. to charge of commissariat duties of gov.-gen.'s camp, will, on formation of the camp, be vested with superintcy. of police therein, and, in that capacity, will be authorized to exercise powers of joint mag.

Sept. 21. Capt. A. MacIntosh app. assistant to commis. for states of Rajpootana, v. Capt. J. D. Macnaughten.

Lieut. E. R. Lyons superint. of Cachar, reported his return from sea on the 20th idem.

28. The app. made by Capt. F. Burroughs, commanding at Hazareebaugh, of Assist. Surg. Brougham to offic. as post-master at that station, v. Assist. Surg. Ross, resigned, confirmed.

29. Capt. C. Brown to be first jun. assist. to commiss. of Saugor div., to be stationed at Dumoh.

30. *Examination*.—Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew of the civil serv., reported qualified for public serv. by profic. in two of the native languages.

Oct. 3. Mr. B. H. Cooper to offic. as mag. of Mymensing, during abs. of Mr. Littledale.

5. Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, of the civil serv. reported qualified for the public serv., attached to the north-western provinces.

6. Capt. G. Ramsay, 25th N.I. offic. assist. to resident at Lucknow, app. assist. to resident at Nagpore, v. Capt. Fraser, dec.

7. Mr. R. H. Campbell to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Futtehpore, during Mr. W. R. Kennaway's abs. on sick leave.

Mr. G. Edmonstone, jun., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Allyghur.

Mr. R. T. Tucker, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Ghazepoor, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Azinghur.

10. Mr. F. J. Morris to offic. as coll. of Hooghly, during Mr. Stirling's abs. or till further orders.

Mr. D. Cunliffe to be joint mag. and dep. coll. at Patna.

Mr. E. Lautour to be ditto ditto at Monghyr.

11. Mr. M. B. Thornhill assist. to mag. and coll. of Allahabad, invested with special powers.

12. *Examination*.—Mr. H. D. Maconochie, civil serv., reported qualified for the public serv. by profic. in two of the native languages.

The Hon. R. Drummond, and Mr. A. A. Swinton, and Mr. Vernon H. Schalch, app. members of the H.C.'s civil serv., on Bengal estab., reported their arrival at pres., the two former on the 8th, the third on this date.

18. Mr. H. D. Maconochie to be an assist. under commiss. of 19th or Cuttack division.

Leaves of Absence.—Sept. 4. Mr. G. F. Franco, commissr. of Meerut div., three months to the Hills.—21. Lieut. Col. Low, resident at Lucknow, to England.—

26. Mr. Sub-assistant C. R. Strong, attached to Jeypore in Assam, six months to Calcutta, on private affairs; Mr. U. S. Hudson, sub-assist., do. Assam, three months, priv. affairs.—Oct. 3. The leave to Mr. De H. Routh, offic. mag. and col. of Mynpoory, cancelled; Mr. A. Littledale, offic. mag. of Mymensingh, two months.—

7. Mr. W. R. Kennaway, judge of Futtehpore, two months, for health.—10. Mr. T. C. Trotter, joint mag. &c., at Patna, two years, to Cape of Good Hope, for health; Mr. E. Stirling, coll. of Hooghly, six weeks, to sea, for health; Dr. H. Falconer has leave of absence to remain at Mussoorie, on med. cert.; the leave granted to Mr. A. H. Cocks on the 12th ult., cancelled at his own req.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Sept. 7. The Rev. R. B. Maltby, reported his arrival in the ship *Hindustan*, as an assist. chaplain on Bengal estab., which vessel reached Kedgeree on the 31st ult.

14. The Rev. R. B. Maltby attached to the N. W. P.

20. Rev. W. J. Whiting app. chaplain with the army of reserve.

Rev. R. P. Brooke, A.A., on med. cert., north of Deyrah, app. to perform ecclesiastical duties at Mussoory and Landour, till further orders.

Oct. 10. Rev. R. B. Maltby to be chaplain of Cawnpore.

12. Rev. C. J. Quartley reported his arr. in ship *Bucephalus*, as an assist. chaplain on Bengal estab., which vessel reached Kedgeree on the 8th inst.

Leaves of Absence.—Sept. 14. The leave for five months granted to the Rev. Mr. Vaughan, to visit Penang, cancelled.—29. Rev. F. A. Dawson, chaplain of Lucknow, twelve months to Cape of G. H., for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Aug. 24.—Lieut E. Hall, 52nd N.I., removed from the situation of adj. to inf. branch of Bundelkhand legion, and placed at disp. of com.-in-chief.

Appointment of 10th Lieuts. of Bengal Native Infantry, Fort William, Sept. 2.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased, with reference to general orders, No. 213, of the 26th Aug., to make the following promotions and alteration of rank, from the dates mentioned:—

1st Eur. L.I., Ensigns G. O. Jacob; ditto, J. Lambert; 2nd Eur. regt., A. Boyd; ditto, H. J. Houston; 1st N.I., A. Turner; 2nd ditto, H. Mills; 3rd ditto, P. A. Young; 4th ditto, J. Young; 6th ditto, J. Gordon; 7th ditto, C. Need; 8th ditto, R. F. Grindall; 9th ditto, A. H. T. McMahon; 10th ditto, W. T. Phillimore; 11th ditto, C. P. St. J. Law; 12th ditto, W. S. Ferris; 13th ditto, T. P. Waterman; 14th ditto, D. C. T. Beatson; 15th ditto, A. Bagot; 16th ditto, N. B. Chamberlain; 17th ditto, J. Hunter; 18th ditto, J. C. Remington; 19th ditto, F. P. Layard; 20th ditto, D. McDonald; 21st ditto, J. L. Vaughan; 22nd ditto, J. W. Smith; 23rd ditto, E. Bradford;—from 16th July, 1842, for the augmentation.

24th N.I., Ensign J. T. Shakespear—13th Aug. 1842, v. Lieut. A. J. W. Haig, dec.

25th N.I., Ensigns E. J. D'O. T. Money; 26th ditto, J. M. Cripps; 28th ditto, H. W. L. Sneyd; 29th ditto, W. Agnew; 30th ditto, F. Aubert; 31st ditto, J. C. Haughton; 32nd ditto, O. Cavanagh; 33rd ditto, J. A. Makeson; 34th ditto, C. C. Drury; 35th ditto, J. N. Young; 36th ditto, A. N. Thompson; 38th ditto; E. P. T. Nepean; 39th ditto, C. Jackson; 40th ditto, A. A. Becher; 41st ditto, F. J. Elsegood; 42nd ditto, H. C. Adam; 43rd ditto, W. Q. Pogson; 44th ditto, J. P. Clarkson; 45th ditto, W. Alcock; 46th ditto, W. L. M. Bishop; 47th ditto, J. F. Pogson; 48th ditto; E. B. Litchford; 49th ditto; W. W. Reade;—from 6th July, 1842, for the augmentation.

50th N.I.—Ensign B. E. Bacon;—from 26th Aug. 1842, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Hampton, prom.

51st N.I., Ensigns J. M. Travers; 52nd ditto, J. B. Y. Matheson; 53rd ditto, R. J. Edgell; 55th ditto, S. Richards; 56th ditto, D. M. C. D. Law; 57th ditto, J. S. R. Barclay;—from 16th July, 1842, for the augmentation.

58th N.I., Ensign H. Reid; from 10th Aug. 1842, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. J. H. Perreau, prom.

59th N.I., Ensigns H. B. Lumsden; 60th ditto, A. B. Fenwick; 61st ditto, E. N. T. R. O'Connor; 62nd ditto, E. S. Denniss; 63rd ditto, F. Scrivenor; 64th ditto, E. S. Kennedy; 65th ditto, C. T. E. Hinde; 66th ditto, J. F. Garstin; 67th ditto, L. A. McLean; 68th ditto, A. Skene; 69th ditto, W. Shand; 70th ditto, W. T. Garstin; 71st ditto, H. Dinning; 72nd ditto, G. E. Ford; 73rd ditto, J. S. Warren; 74th ditto, W. F. N. Wallace; from 16th July, 1842, for the augmentation.

Alteration of Rank.—24th N.I., Lieuts. C. F. Davis; 50th ditto, J. R. McMullin; 58th ditto, T. Blayds;—to rank from 16th July, 1842, for the augmentation.

Promotions, 2nd European Regt.—Capt. and Brev. Maj. J. Steel to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. J. Burnett to capt. of a comp., and Ens. F. J. Thompson to be lieut.—from 15th Aug. 1842, in suc. to Maj. C. Andrews, dec.

Sept. 23.—Under the authority, conveyed in a letter of the Court of Directors, the official rank of lieut. col. is assigned to Major R. J. Birch, judge adv. gen. of Bengal pres. (The official rank of lieut. col. to be attached to the station of judge adv. gen. of the army, when filled by an officer of jun. rank. By order of the Court of Directors.)

13th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. J. Cado to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. R. C. Germon to be lieut., from 6th Sept. 1842, in suc. to Capt. J. E. Bruere, dec.

Lieut. Col. T. Fiddes, 46th N.I., to offic. from 19th inst. as town and fort major of Fort William, during absence of Brevet Lieut. Col. Warren, or till further orders.

Surg. C. E. Egerton permitted to return to his duty as superint. of the Eye Infirmary, by order of the Court of Directors.

The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to admit Subadar Major Jamall Mahomed, 22nd Madras N.I., to 2nd class of the Order of British India, with the title of Bahadoor, from 16th Aug. 1842, v. pensioned Subadar Dunglejee Bahadoor, formerly of the regt. of art. on the Madras establishment.

12th N.I. Ens. R. R. Adams to be lieut., from 16th Sept. 1842, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Remington, dec.

Lieut. Z. M. Mallock, art., prom. to rank of capt. by brev., from 23rd Sept. 1832.

Lieut. T. H. Sale, engineers, to relieve Capt. C. B. Alcock, from charge of the Burdwan and Benares Road, that officer having obtained leave to pres., on med. cert., prep. to Europe.

Sept. 30.—Maj. Gen. Sir R. Dick, x.c.b., &c., transferred from staff of Madras to

that of Bengal, on arrival at Fort St. George of Lieut. Gen. the Marquis of Tweeddale. (Major Gen. Dick subsequently arrived, and was admitted on the staff of Bengal.)

Major Gen. E. K. Williams, x.c.b., transferred from staff of latter to that of former pres. from same date.

Mr. A. M. Turnbull admitted as a cadet of inf. and prom. to ens. ; Mr. II. Swinhoe, ditto.

Oct. 7.—*Artillery*.—Lieuts. E. Christie, T. Sissmore, and R. Kinleside prom. to capt. by brev. from Sept. 28, 1842.

Mr. G. Milligan admitted to the serv. as a cadet of art. and prom. to 2nd lieut. Date of arrival, Oct. 3.

11.—Admitted to the service, as cadets of engineers, cavalry, and infantry, and Asist. surg., the cadets prom. to 2nd lieut., cornet, and ensign :—

Engineers.—Mr. T. C. Phillpotts, date of arrival at Fort William, 8th Oct. 1842.

Cavalry.—Mr. E. A. M. MacGregor, ditto 8th ditto, 1842.

Infantry.—Messrs. R. G. Newman, A. D. Dickens, J. W. Sanders, W. H. Stubbs, G. W. Clark, J. A. Steel, J. Doran, F. A. Jeune, and S. B. May, ditto, 8th October, 1842.

Medical Department.—Mr. J. P. Kelly, ditto, 8th ditto.

13.—Admitted to the service, as cadets of engineers, artillery, and infantry, and prom. to 2nd lieut. and ensign :—

Engineers.—Mr. R. J. Walker, date of arrival, 11th Oct. 1842.

Artillery.—Messrs. A. Simpson, A.M., and J. R. Sladen, ditto, 11th ditto.

Infantry.—Messrs. H. Rose, J. Y. Gowan, A. L. Busk, and C. H. Byers, ditto, 11th ditto.

14.—Admitted to the service, as cadets of infantry, and prom. to ensign :—

Infantry.—Messrs. G. L. Mosley, date of arrival, 12th Oct. 1842 ; T. H. Plumer and M. M. Salmon, ditto, 11th ditto ; J. E. Thomson, R. Bridge, B. C. Smith, G. Miller, and S. Rogers, ditto, 12th ditto.

66th N.I.—Lieut. C. Davidson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. II. J. W. Carter to be lieut., from 8th Sept. 1842, in suc. to Capt. G. Nugent, killed in action.

18.—Admitted to the service, as cadets of cavalry and infantry, and prom. to cornet and ensign :—

Cavalry.—Mr. G. D. Pakenham, date of arrival, 13th Oct. 1842.

Infantry.—Messrs. H. E. Iremonger, L. Munro, J. G. Phillips, II. C. Cuppage, and J. E. L. Willows, ditto, 14th Oct. 1842.

19.—Capt. C. G. Landon, 8th N.I., to be commandant of Coondah and Balasore Park companies, v. Lieut. Wroughton.

Head Quarters, Aug. 18.—Capt. F. Abbott, chief engineer with Major Gen. Pollock's force, to be superint. engineer N. W. provinces, v. Capt. Crommelin, resigned.

Capt. G. T. Greene, at present offic., to be garrison engineer at Fort William and civil architect at presidency, v. Abbott.

Capt. C. S. Guthrie to be exec. engineer Cawnpore division, v. Fraser, app. to Lucknow.

Lieut. J. Gilmore, now offic., to be exec. engineer Benares div. of public works, v. Lieut. Martin, dec.

Capt. T. S. Burt to be exec. engineer Allahabad div., v. Guthrie.

Aug. 20.—Lieut. C. F. Mundy, 31st N.I., in consequence of indisposition at his own regt., resigns his adjutancy of that regt.

Aug. 29.—Ens. J. P. Giles, recently admitted, to join and do duty with 18th N.I. at Allahabad.

Brev. Capt. T. Kuin to act as interp. to qu.-master to 4th L.C., v. Edmonstone, app. adj. to 5th irreg. cav.

Assist. Surg. J. Hilliard, attached to r. w. 57th N.I., to proceed to Soopa, and relieve Assist. Surg. Draper from med. charge of l. w. of that regt. and the detach. of 8th irreg. cav.—Assist. Surg. Draper, on being relieved, to rejoin 2nd Eur. regt.

Sept. 2.—Lieut. Col. Commandant H. Walpole, Madras inf., prom. to Col., from Aug. 26 ; to stand above Col. P. M. Hay, Bengal inf.

Sept. 3. *To do Duty*.—Cornet G. H. Sandham to join and do duty with 8th L.C. at Cawnpore ; Ens. J. C. Dickson, ditto with 45th N.I. at Benares.

Sept. 5.—Ensigns recently admitted, to join and do duty with corps specified opposite their names :

Ensigns S. M. Munro, 65th N.I., at Dinapore ; G. B. Malleson, 51st N.I., at Benares ; F. R. Thomson and H. J. Hughes, 17th N.I., at Dinapore.

Cornet G. McClintock Cotton, doing duty with 6th, posted to 10th L.C. to proceed to Ferozepore, and from thence join.

Lieut. C. Douglas, 2nd comp. 2nd bat. art., to do duty with 6th light field battery.

13th N.I. Lieut. T. F. Wilson to be adj., v. Commeline, prom.

Sept. 7.—Assist. Surg. C. Archer, M.D., attached to presidency gen. hosp., to join and assume med. charge of dépôt of H.M.'s troops at Berhampore, in room of Assist. Surg. J. Macrae, M.D., proceeding to the upper provinces.

Sept. 8.—Assist. Surg. G. B. Seely, on being relieved from med. charge of Arracan local bat. by Assist. Surg. H. B. Hinton (with the concurrence of the civil authority), to proceed to head-quarters of district, and receive med. charge of civil and mil. duties at Khyouk Phyo.

Lieut. D. Seaton to act as adj. to 1st E.L.I. during indisposition of Lieut. and Adj. R. Pond.

Cornet (now Lieut.) W. Alexander to act as adj. to four troops of 10th light cav. remaining at Jellalabad.

Sept. 9.—Assist. Surg. Murray, M.D., 1st brig. h. art. app. to med. charge of convalescent dépôt at Landour; to join.

Assist. Surg. M. Richardson, M.D., 2nd L.C., to afford med. aid to party of 3rd comp. of 5th bat. of art., proceeding with detachment under command of Lieut. Col. J. L. Earle.

Assist. Surg. K. W. Kirk, M.D., 5th bat. art., to afford med. aid to detachment of irreg. cav., and to sick of 3rd N.I., remaining in cantonments; also to civil establishments at Saugor and Dumoh, during abs. of Assist. Surg. Richardson.

Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. G. Pott, 3rd N.I., to act as detach. staff to troops, proceeding on duty into Saugor district, under command of Lieut. Col. J. L. Earle.

Surg. F. Furnell, 17th, to afford med. aid to 25th N.I., in consequence of the departure of Surg. Bousfield on other duty.

Sept. 10.—34th N.I.—Lieut. W. W. Aubert to be adj., v. Mundy, permitted to resign that station.

53rd N.I.—Lieut. and Adj. J. Hunter to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Nisbett prom.—Lieut. W. R. Hillersdon to be adj., v. Hunter.

58th N.I.—Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. A. Campbell to be adj., v. Perreau prom.

Sept. 12.—Brev. Capt. W. J. Birdwood, corps of Madras sappers, &c., to act as assist. field engineer, v. Cotton, on leave, from 3rd May.

3rd Brig H. Art.—Lieut. A. Huish to be adj. and qu. mast., v. Duncan prom.

Lieut. E. G. J. Champneys, dep. paymast. at Meerut, to be 2nd assist. mil. aud. gen.

Capt. T. F. Blois, dep. paymast. Agra, removed to Meerut circle of payment; to join.

2nd Irreg. Cav.—Capt. J. Leeson, 42nd N.I., hon. aide-de-camp. to Gov. Gen. to be commandant, v. O'Hara, remanded to reg. duty.

Arracan Local Bat.—Capt. J. K. McCausland, 70th N.I., to be ditto, v. McGrath, ditto.

Sept. 13.—Removals and Postings in Artillery.—Capt. F. K. Duncan (new prom.) to 2nd comp. 3rd bat.

Lieut. G. Penrice, from 1st comp. 60th bat., to 4th comp. 7th bat.

Lieut. M. Dawes, from 2nd comp. 6th bat., to Capt. Geddes's troops, to join on return from Afghanistan.

Lieut. E. Allen (new prom.) to 3rd comp. 5th bat.

Lieut. F. W. Swinhoe (new prom.) to 2nd comp. 3rd bat.

Lieut. M. J. Vibart (new prom.) to 4th comp. 4th bat.

Assist. Surg. C. McKinnon, M.D., serving with Maj. Gen. W. Nott's force to med. charge of station of Mussoorie, v. Grierson, who vacates under operation of G.O.s of 22nd July last.

Assist. Surg. F. Anderson, M.D., 4th troop 1st brig. horse art., on leave, will afford med. aid to civ. and mil. officers and their families residing at Mussoorie, until further orders.

Assist. Surg. M. Grierson posted to 2nd brig. horse art., and directed to join and afford med. aid to troops of brigade at Loodianah.

Assist. Surg. C. Brown, serving with Maj. Gen. G. Pollock's force, app. to med. charge of station of Simla, v. Handyside, who vacates under operation of G.O., 22nd July last.

Surg. C. Finch, M.D., 57th N.I., on leave at Simla, to afford med. aid to civ. and mil. officers and their families residing at the station, until further orders.

Assist. Surg. C. B. Handyside, M.D., app. to med. charge of 3rd L.I. bat. at Delhi; to join.

Postings of Ensigns.—F. J. Davies, doing duty with 32nd, to 58th N.I. at Mirzapore, to join; H. O. Hawtrey, doing duty with 25th, to 53rd N.I., to join and do duty with 4th dépôt bat. at Bareilly, and C. H. Keighly doing duty with 51st to 44th N.I. at Almorah; to join.

Sept. 14.—Assist. Surg. G. S. Cardew, 70th, to afford med. aid to 12th N.I., during indisposition of Surg. E. J. Yeatman, M.D.

Sept. 16.—The undermentioned officers placed temp. at disp. of Com.-in-Chief for reg. duty; to join their respective corps by 1st Nov.

13th N.I.—Brev. Capt. W. J. Cadé, 2nd in command, Mhaiwarrah. local bat.—49th N.I. Brev. Capt. A. De Fountain with Ramghur bat.; Lieut. C. E. Burton, assist. to agent and commissioner, Delhi; Lieut. C. D'O. Atkinson, offic. exec. eng., Cawnpore; Capt. A. McIntosh, 53rd regt. N.I., placed at disp. of the Lieut. Gov. N.W.P., for purpose of being employed under commissioner for states of Rajpootana.

17.—*Removals and Postings.*—Ens. C. R. G. Douglas, from 25th to 32nd N.I., as jun. of his rank, and W. Graham, from 33rd N.I. to 2nd Eur. regt. as do. Ens. Graham permitted to do duty with 33rd, until termination of service on which that reg. is now employed.

Ensign W. W. Warde, at his own req., rem. from 71st to 45th N.I., as jun. of his rank.

Colonels (Maj.-Gens.) P. Le Fevre, (on furlough) from left wing 1st Eur. L.I. to 3rd N.I., and F. Walker (comm. in Oude) from 3rd N.I. to left wing 1st Eur. L.I.

4th L.C.—Lieut. O. Cavenagh, 32nd N.I., and act. adj. 7th L.C., to be adj. v. Haig, dec.

Ensigns A. S. Smith, doing duty with 51st, to 24th N.I. at Jubbulpore; F. J. Eagar, with 45th, to 25th N.I. at Dinapore; G. R. P. Barlow, with 21st, to 50th N.I. at Saugor.

Brev. Capt. J. Chilcott, 74th N.I., at disposal of commissary gen., will continue in his present situation of interpreter and quarter-master to 74th reg. instead.

19.—34th N.I.—Lieut. R. H. Gennys, 44th N.I., to be acting interp. and qu. ma., v. Hamilton, placed at disp. of lieut.-gov. N.W.P.

41st N.I.—Lieut. F. J. Elsegood to be interp. and qu. ma. v. Hammersley, dec.

45th N.I.—Lieut. S. C. Starkey, 7th N.I. to be act. interp. and qu. mr.

58th N.I.—Lieut. G. Q. Nesbitt, 49th N.I. to be act. interp. and qu. mr., v. Campbell, app. adj.

20.—Lieut. G. N. Greene to act as adj. to left wing of 70th N.I. during its separation from reg. h. qu.

Removals and Postings.—Col. (maj.-gen.) F. V. Raper (on staff emp.) from 70th to 11th N.I.

Col. P. M. Hay (new prom.) to 70th N.I.

Lieut.-col. J. Parsons (new prom. on staff emp.) to 70th N.I.

4th L.C.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. Quin to be interp. and qu. mr., v. Lowth, resigned that app.

21.—*Oude Local Inf.*—Lieut. and Adj. W. L. Hasell, 41st N.I., to be second in command, v. Hollings, emp. in thuggee dep.

22.—Major-gen. G. Pollock, c.b., app. to the general staff of the army, from 26th ult., in suc. to Maj.-gen. G. R. Penny, dec.

Lieut. R. Strachey, engineers, to be exe. engineer of Rajpootana div. of public works, v. Captain T. S. Burt.

Lieut. H. Yule, eng., to be assist. superint. Delhi canals, v. Strachey. Lieuts. Strachey and Yule will proceed without delay and with all practicable expedition to enter on their duties.

24.—Capt. W. E. Baker, and Lieut. T. Renny, engineers, app. field engineers in the army of reserve; to report themselves to chief eng. of the force.

26.—His exc. the Com.-in-chief is pleased to direct the following postings of ensigns:—

Ensigns F. S. Miller, doing duty with 51st, to 68th N.I. in Arracan, to join; A. H. Paterson, with 51st to 68th do. in Arracan, to join; C. B. Tulloch, with 17th, to 12th do. at Lucknow, to join; D. R. Glyn, with 51st, to 8th do. at Cuttack, to join; J. Ross, with 45th, to 71st do. at Bareilly, to join; II. L. Blackburn, 58th, to 41st do. at Goruckpore; J. C. Dixon, 45th, to 33rd do. and do duty with 3rd dep. batt. at Allygurh; S. M. Munro, with 65th, to 25th do. at Dinapore; J. P. Giles, 18th, to 20th do. at Nusseerabad; J. I. Gibbs, to 68th do. in Arracan; A. Allen (not arrived) to 55th do.; C. W. D'Oyly (not arr.) to 58th do.; S. de Haviland (not arr.) to 53rd do.; G. A. Crommelin (not arr.) to 22nd do.; W. T. Baker (not arr.) to 60th do.; J. M. P. Montagu (not arr.) to 26th do.; P. G. Scot (not arr.) to 12th do.; W. T. Birch (not arr.) to 1st do.; E. W. Mairis, (not arr.) to 1st E. L. I.; H. D. Manning (not arr.) to 19th do.; W. L. Jones (not arr.) to 42nd do.; G. F. D'Oyly (not arr.) to 67th do.; T. Staples (not arr.) to 1st E. L. I.; J. M. Nuttall, (not arr.) to 6th do.; J. I. Stephen (not arr.) to 8th do.; H. Baring (not arr.) to 4th do.; T. C. Darnell (not arr.) to 51st do.; T. W.

Mercer (not arr.) to 46th do. ; F. J. Burgess, doing duty with 51st, to 74th do. at Loodianah ; F. R. Thomson, with 17th, to 29th do. at Barrackpore ; R. D. Gibney, to 59th do. at Loodianah ; H. S. Obbard, to 61st do. at Agra ; J. A. Conroy, to 31st do. at Cawnpore ; W. M. Cafe, to 56th do. at Lucknow ; G. H. Gordon, to 39th do. at Ferozepore ; F. A. Sage, to 11th do. at Mynpoorie ; G. B. Meheson, 51st, to 65th do. at Dinapore ; H. J. Hughes, with 17th, to 71st do. at Bareilly ; H. A. Playfair, to 52nd do. at Barrackpore ; H. Rose (not arr.) to 3rd do. ; M. H. Nightingale (not arr.) to 2nd Eur. regt. ; B. Hawes (nat arr.) to 47th N.I. ; G. F. Carnegie (not arr.) to 44th do. ; G. Foster (not arr.) to 16th do. ; S. Sage (not arr.) to 30th do. ; R. G. Newman (not arr.) to 36th do. ; A. D. Dickens (not arr.) to 38th do. ; J. W. Sanders (not arr.) to 41st do. ; W. H. Stubbs (not arr.) to 33rd do. ; J. Y. Gowan (not arr.) to 18th do. ; G. W. Clarke (not arr.) to 23rd do. ; J. A. Steel (not arr.) to 17th do. ; J. Doran (not arr.) to 24th do. ; F. A. Jenne (not arr.) to 25th do. ; S. B. May (not arr.) to 48th do. ; A. L. Brisk (Busk) (not arr.) to 66th do. ; M. M. Salmon, (not arr.) to 28th do. ; G. L. Moseley (not arr.) to 20th do. ; H. Maxwell (not arr.) to 35th do. ; C. H. Byers (not arr.) to 72th do. ; T. H. Plumer (not arr.) to 49th do. ; J. E. Thomson (not arr.) to 62nd do. ; R. Bridge (not arr.) to 72nd do. ; B. C. Smith (not arr.) to 57th do. ; G. Miller (not arr.) to 40th do. ; H. E. Iremonger (not arr.) to 21st do. ; S. Rodgers (not arr.) to 73rd do. ; L. Munro (not arr.) to 43rd do. ; J. G. Phillips (not arr.) to 63rd do. ; H. C. Cuppage (not arr.) to 15th do. ; and J. E. L. Willows (not arr.) to 10th do.

Lieut. T. James, 21st N.I., and second in command of the Kotah contingent, to be commandant of that contingent, v. Capt. J. E. Bruce dec.

Sept. 28.—Lieut. E. L. Ommaney, eng. to be exec. eng. of 3rd or Dinapore div. of public works.

Lieut. T. H. Sale, eng. to be exc. eng. of Jubbulpore div.

29. *Removals, &c., Engineers.*—Lieut. E. P. Master, rcn. from 2nd comp. 4th batt. to the 1st comp. 4th batt.

Lieut. C. A. Wheelwright, from 1st comp. 4th batt. to the 2nd comp. 4th batt.

2nd Lieuts. J. A. Manson, to 5th comp. 4th batt. ; H. T. Pattenson, to 4th comp. 4th batt. ; F. F. Remington, to 5th comp. 4th batt. ; and G. Holland, to 4th comp. 4th batt., to do duty at Cawnpore during practice season ; H. R. Courtenay, to 1st comp. 3rd batt. ; F. Alexander, to 2nd comp. 3rd batt. ; H. J. Macleod, to 5th comp. 2nd batt. ; and S. Stallard, to 2nd comp. 3rd batt., to do duty at Benares.

Capt. C. S. Maling, 68th N.I., will assume command of convalescent depôt at Landour, on dep. to join his regt., of Brev. Maj. D. Birrell.

50th N.I.—Lieut. J. Macdonald to be adj. v. Hampton prom.

The following officers on detached staff employ. and belong. to corps warned for field service, are directed to be present with their respective regts. by 1st of Nov.

Brev. Maj. J. Croudace, 11th N.I., commandant 3rd inf. levy ; Lieut. T. E. Colebrooke, 13th N.I., adj. Hurrianah light inf. batt.

2nd Inf. Levy.—Capt. J. T. Somerville, 51st N.I., to act as commandant, during absence on service with his regt., of Maj. J. Cowslade, or till furth. orders.

4th Inf. Levy.—Capt. H. Palmer, 48th N.I., to act as commandant, during abs. on serv. with his regt., of Capt. A. W. Taylor, or till furth. orders.

Capt. W. Martin, 52nd N.I., to act as dep. judge adv. gen. to Cawnpore div., during abs. on serv. with his regt., of Brev. Capt. J. R. Lumley, or till furth. orders.

Lieut. E. W. Ravenscroft, invalid estab., to act as adj. and qu. master of Europ. invalids at Chunar, during abs. on serv. with his regt., of Brev. Capt. A. Grant, or till furth. orders.

30.—At the recommendation of his Exc. the Com.-in-chief, the Right Hon. the Gov.-Gen. is pleased to resolve, that the station of Ferozepore shall in future be a permanent brigade command.

Maj. Gen. W. Battine, c.b., to be a brigadier of 2nd class on estab., v. Maj. Gen. G. Pollock, c.b., app. to gen. staff of army.

Maj. Gen. W. Vincent to be a brigadier of 2nd class, to complete estab.

Col. M. C. Webber, 55th N.I., to be a brigadier of 2nd class, during abs. on serv. of Maj. Gen. Pollock, or till furth. orders.

The following 2nd lieut. and ensigns, recently admitted, to join and do duty with corps specified opposite to their names:—

2nd Lieut. A. Impey, of engineers, with sappers and miners at Delhi ; Ensigns R. D. Gibney, 40th N.I. at Cawnpore ; H. S. Obbard, 67th ditto at Allahabad ; J. A. Conroy, 45th ditto at Benares ; W. M. Cafe and G. H. Gordon, 69th ditto at Shahjehanpore ; F. A. Sage, 21st ditto at Berhampore, and H. A. Playfair, 31st ditto at Cawnpore.

Capt. C. S. Guthrie, exe. eng. of Cawnpore div., app. field eng. to force about to be employed in Bundelcund.

Capt. J. Wemyss, 44th N.I., app. to do duty with company of his regt. attached to 4th depôt batt. at Bareilly, till 1st of Dec., when he will proceed to join his corps at Almorah.

Lieut. F. W. Swinhoe, 2nd comp. 3rd batt. art. to continue to do duty with 3rd comp. 6th batt. art., till arrival at Delhi of comp. to which he belongs, or till further orders.

Lieut. J. M. Swinton, 53rd N.I. at Mussoorie, on med. cert., to act as adj. to convalescent depôt at Landour, on dep. of Brev. Capt. G. Cautley to join his regt. proceeding on field service.

Oct. 1.—Maj. Gen. W. Vincent, app. a brigadier on estab. to proceed to Dinapore, and to exercise command of Dinapore div., during abs. on serv., of Maj. Gen. G. Pollock, c.b.

Brigadier M. C. Webber to proceed to Agra, and assume command of garrison.

Oct. 1. Brev. Capt. W. Lamb, 51st N. I., app. aide-de-camp to his exc. the com.-in-chief, from this date, v. Oldfield, to join 2nd Oude local inf.

4.—58th N. I. Lieut. G. Dalston, to act as adj. to regt., until further ord. v. Perreau, prom.

Surg. A. W. Steart, 72nd N. I., to relieve assist. surg. J. Barber, 40th regt., from med. charge of the detach. 1st Europ. L. I., to enable him to rejoin his corps under orders for field service.

Brev. Capt. C. Graham, 55th N.I., Persian interp. to his exc. the com.-in-chief, app. to charge of post office at head quarters, v. Oldfield.

5. Lieut. E. W. Ravenscroft, inv. estab. to act as adj. and quar.-master to Europ. invalids, during abs. on serv. of Lieut. A. Grant, 2nd Eur. regt.

6. Lieut. A. Campbell, 58th N. I., permitted, at his own request, to resign adjutancy of that corps.

Cornet G. H. Sandham, doing duty with 8th, posted to 1st L. C., to proceed to Ferozepore, and there await an opportunity to join the corps.

7.—3rd Infantry levy. Brev. Maj. G. A. Mee, 58th N. I., to the command, during abs. on serv. with his regt., of Brev. Maj. Croudaec, or until further orders.

58th N. I.—Lieut. A. S. Mills, to be adj., v. Campbell, permitted to resign adjutancy.

8. Lieut. Strachey, engineers, who was app. exec. eng. of Nusseerabad div. of public works, and directed to join without delay, is permitted to continue to offic. as assist. in charge of canals, west of Jumna, during absence of Capt. Baker, with army of reserve.

Political.—10. Mr. G. Clerk, app. envoy to Maha Raja Shere Sing, in Lahore; and to bear the title of Exc. whenever communicating with his highness.

Mr. H. Greathead app. sec. of legation in Lahore.

Returned to duty.—Oct. 10. Lieut.-Col. R. Benson, 53rd N. I.; Capt. J. S. Hodgson, 12th N. I.; Brevet Capt. J. R. Oldfield, engineers, and Lieut. C. Gordon, 7th N. I., date of arrival at Fort William, 7th Oct. 1842. 11. Capt. H. Goodwyn, engineers, date of arr. 7th Oct. 1842. Brevet Capt. W. Alston, 68th N. I., Lieut. J. R. Western, engineers, and Lieut. H. Siddons, ditto, 8th Oct. 1842. 13. Capt. T. Cooke, 17th N. I., date of arrival, 10th Oct. 1842. Brev. Capt. G. A. Brownlow, 3rd L. C., Brev. Capt. G. R. Budd, 3rd L. C., Lieut. Col. R. Keane, 32nd N. I.; and Lieut. R. Robertson, 70th N. I., ditto 11th ditto. Vet. Surg. J. Purves, 3rd L. C., ditto 10th ditto. 14. Lieut.-Col. J. B. Hearsey, 6th L. C.; Lieut.-Col. W. B. Salmon, 26th N. I.; and Major J. R. Colnett, 17th N. I.: date of arr. 11th Oct. 1842. Surg. C. J. MacDonald, med. dep. do. 12th do. 18. Lieut. J. T. Daniell, 47th N. I., 11th Oct. 1842.

Retired from the Service.—Oct. 14. Capt. P. P. Turner, 61st N. I., from 25 Jan., 1813, on pension.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 14. Lieut. E. B. Eastwick, 6th Bombay N. I., for health.

To Presidency.—Aug. 16. Surg. A. Christie, 19th N. I., from 1st Sept. to 1st Mar. 1843, prep. to resigning the service; Lieut. D. L. Wake, 48th N. I., to presidency, ditto, ditto. Sept. 2. Capt. G. Thomson, 40th N. I., six months, prep. to sea, for health; Capt. C. B. Alcock, Engineers, to Dec. next, prep. to Europe, for health. 3. Surg. H. Taylor, 33rd N. I., prep. to sea, for health. 7. Lieut. J. R. Burt, 6th L. C., prep. to Europe. 8. Surg. J. Ronald, 24th N. I., to March, 1843, prep. to sea, for health. 9. Lieut. A. M. Becher, Dep. Assist. Qu.-mast.-gen., from 1st Nov. to 1st Apr. 1843, prep. to Cape and N. S. W., for health. 14. Maj. R. Gardner, 13th N. I., from 15th Nov. to 15th Mar. 1843, in ext. prep. to retiring from the serv. 24. Lieut. S. Steer, 56th N. I., to Dec., prep. to sea, for health. 28. Surg. E. J. Yeatman, m.d., from 20th Sept. to 20th Jan. 1842, prep. to Europe, for health. 29. Capt. T. Moore, 8th L. C., to 1st July, 1843, for health. 30. Maj. C. T. Tho-

mas, 15th N.I., and Supervisor Hissar Stud, four months, prep. to retiring from serv.; Lieut. G. H. Fagan, Engineers, from 15th Oct. to 15th Jan. 1843, prep. to Europe, for health. (Capt. H. Goodwyn, Engineers, to relieve Lieut. Fagan from his duties.) Oct. 7. Maj. T. Lumsden, c.n., Art., prep. to retiring from the service; Surg. B. Wilson, 6th N.I., to 2nd Aug. 1843, prep. to sea. 14. Brev. Capt. W. Hore, 18th N.I., three months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Oct. 7. Lieut. Col. C. W. Povoleri, Inv. Estab., two years, for health. 14. Assist. Surg. Mitchell, attached to civ. station of Pubna, two years, for health.

To Sea.—Sept. 12. Capt. F. C. Cotton, Assist. Field Engineer, till May, 1843, for health.

To Simla.—Sept. 30. Capt. R. C. Bazely, Art., and Commiss. of Ordnance at Dehly, one year, for health. Oct. 6. Capt. W. Biddulph, 45th N.I., to Oct. 1843, for health.

To Mussoorie.—Sept. 23. Vet. Surg. J. Bicknell, attached to the Haupper stud, six months, for health.

To Darjeeling.—Sept. 13. Surg. Bousfield, 25th N.I., from 1st Nov. to 1st Nov. 1843, for health.

HIER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Sept. 26.—The Com.-in-Chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotions, by brevet, in the East Indies only:

To be Maj.-generals.—Brevet-col. R. Macneil, 78th foot. 28th June, 1838.

Brev.-col. J. Simpson, 29th foot. 28th June, 1838.

Brev.-col. J. Considine, c.n., 10th foot. 23rd Nov. 1841.

62nd Foot.—Lieut. Hamilton, 39th foot, to act as qu. mast., v. Lieut. Carter, 44th foot, who remains at Berhampore.

Oct. 4.—The Com.-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, by brevet, in the East Indies only:

39th Foot.—Lieut. C. Campbell to be captain from the 8th August, 1842.

Assistant Surg. Stewart, 9th lancers, to med. charge of 1st div. of this reg., under orders to embark for upper provinces; and Assist. Surgeons Bostock, 3rd buffs, and Scot, 13th light inf., to do duty with this detach.

Assist. Surg. Barnes, m.n., 13th light inf., to med. charge of Capt. Ferri's corps of Jezailchies.

9th Lancers.—The following staff app. to this wing during its separation from head qu. of the corps:

Lieuts. Campbell to act as qu. ma., and Turner ditto adj.

FURLONGHS.

Sept. 26.—Capt. Aldworth, 94th foot, to England, two years, for health.

Oct. 4.—Maj. Pattisson, 13th L.I., to England for two years, for health; Lieut. Mac Mahon, 44th foot, to England, *via* Suez, to precede the depôt of his reg.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Kedgee.

Sept. 18. *Viscount Sandon*, from London; *Seppings*, from Hobart Town; *Albatross*, from Bombay.—23. *Mary Ridley*, from London; *Argyle*, from Greenock.—28. *Trident*, from Bourbon; *Phantom*, from Launceston; *Monarch*, from Bombay; *H. C. S. Tenasserim*, from Nankin; *Anelia*, from Singapore; *Blakeley*, from Liverpool.—Oct. 5. *Essex*, from Portsmouth; *Blorange*, from Liverpool; *Fairfield*, from Liverpool; *Lord Auckland*, from Port Natal.—6. *Madagascar*, from London; *Symmetry*, from London.—8. *Queen*, from London.—9. *Athena*, from Liverpool.—10. *Flora Meur*, from Marseilles.—12. *Kyle*, from Glasgow.—17. *H. C. S. Amherst*, from Akyab.

Departures from Saugor.

September 13. *Poppy*, for Singapore and China.—15. *Clarissa*, for Penang and Singapore; *Mandarin*, for London; *Robert Ingham*, for London; *Louisiana*, for Bourbon; *Henry 4th*, for Bourbon; *Santon*, for Liverpool; *Dartmouth*, for Bombay; *Mary Grey*, for London; *Arethusa*, for Madras and the coast.—17. *Martin Luther*, for London; *Panthea*, for London; *Barrosa*, for Singapore; *John Craig*, for London; *Emily*, for Singapore; *Margaret*, Thurtell, for London.—18. *St. George*, for Liverpool; *Thos and Jos. Crisp*, for London.—19. *Henrietta*, for London; *Abbotsford*, for Madras and Mauritius; *Ayrshire*, for London; *Lady Clifford*, for Madras and Coromandel.—20. *Areatus*, for Boston; *Herculean*, for Liverpool; *Earl of Durham*,

for the Mauritius; *Albyn*, for Liverpool.—23. *Amherst*, (H. C. S.), for Aracan; *Nabob*, for China; *Juverna*, for the Mauritius.—25. *Roseanna*, for London; *Juliet*, for London.—30. *Nouveau Tropique*, for Bordeaux; *Eliza*, for London, *Wilson*, for Clyde; *Good Hope*, for London; *Duchess of Kent*, for Madras; *Samarang*, for Madras; *Prince Albert*, for Bombay; *Cremona*, for Singapore; *Patriot Queen*, for Liverpool; *Brothers*, for Liverpool; *Thomas Lowry*, for Singapore; *Halifax Packet*, for London; *Duc de Lorges*, for Bourbon; *Saxe Gotha*, for Liverpool. October 3. *Pantaloon*, for China; *Bintang*, for Penang and Singapore; *Science*, for Bristol; *Hannah Kerr*, for Bombay; *Reginald*, for the Clyde; *Curraghmore*, for the Cape of Good Hope; *Eagle*, for Moulmein; *Deemster*, for the Mauritius; *Tweed*, for Singapore; *Resolution*, for Akyab; *Charlotte*, for Leith; *Brooke*, for Liverpool; *Sophia*, for Colombo.—8. *Clown*, for Point de Galle.—9. *Malabar*, for Liverpool; *Nith*, for Liverpool; *John Bull*, for Liverpool; *Countess Durham*, for Liverpool.—11. *John Hepburne*, for Rangoon; *Clifton*, for Bombay.—12. *Julia*, for Bombay.

Freights to London and Liverpool.—(Oct. 21.) Saltpetre, £1 15s. to £2, per ton of 20 cwt.; Sugar, £1 15s. to £2, ditto; Rice, £1 14s to £2, ditto; Oil Seed, £2 to £2 2s., ditto; Hides, £2 to £2 2s., per ton of 50 cubic ft.; Rum, £2 2s. to £2 5s., per ton of 4 hogsheads; Shell Lac and Lac Dye, £2 to £2 2s., per ton of 50 cubic ft.; Hemp and Jute, £1 15s to £2, per ton of 5 bales; Indigo, £3 to £3 5s., per ton of 50 cubic ft.; Silk, £3 to £3 5s., per ton of 10 cwt.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Aug. 31. At Sylhet, the lady of G. Plowden, Esq., C. S., daughter.
 Sept. 8. At Ghazepore, Mrs. R. E. Simmonds, daughter.
 13. The lady of E. Blaney, Esq., son
 — At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. C. Jorden, Eur. Light Inf., daughter.
 16. At Arrah, Mrs. M. E. McDonald, daughter.
 18. At Mangalore, the wife of Quarter-Master Sergeant McElroy, 28th N.I., son.
 19. At Ferozepore, the lady of Mr. M. Tea Arratoon, son.
 — At Simla, the lady of T. T. Metcalfe, Esq., C. S., son (still-born).
 20. At Chowringhee, Madame Charles, son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of Z. M. Manuk, Esq., son and heir.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Mawson, son.
 21. At Almorah, the lady of Lieut. Wright, 44th N.I., son.
 — At Lucknow, the lady of Capt. G. M. Hill, pension pay-master, daughter.
 — At Arrah, the lady of G. Field, Esq., daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. L. L. Rousseau, Post Master of Kedgeree, daughter.
 22. At Cawnpore, the lady of Major Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell, son.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. C. Black, son.
 — At Delhi, the lady of Major Ramsey, major of brigade, daughter.
 — At Sultanpore, Oude, the lady of W. H. Nicholetts, son.
 — At Chowringhee, the lady of James Lawrell, Esq., son.
 23. At Palamcottah, the lady of Major Ross, 15th N.I., son (still-born).
 24. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. G. Coles, professor of music, son.
 — At Kishnagur, the lady of T. Taylor, Esq., C.S., daughter.
 25. In Middle Road, Intally, the wife of Mr. M. Wittenbaker, son.
 — At Chittagong, the lady of H. D. H. Fergusson, Esq., C.S., son.
 26. At Calcutta, the lady of W. Linton, Esq., daughter.
 — At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Col. Farrington, artillery, son.
 — At Bhaugulpore, the lady of P. Onrach, Esq., son.
 27. The lady of the Rev. C. C. Menge, of the church mission at Nasik, daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. W. R. Wallis, son.
 — At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. Bracken, 29th B.N.I., daughter.
 28. At Cawnpore, the lady of A. Speirs, Esq., C.S., son.
 29. At Calcutta, the lady of W. R. Lackersteen, Esq., daughter.
 30. At Agra, the lady of Assist. Surg. C. A. Elderton, daughter.
 — At Bishop's College, the wife of the Rev. Principal Withers, son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. G. B. Smith, daughter.
 Oct. 1. At Cuttack, Mrs. W. H. Martin, daughter.
 2. At Barripur, the lady of the Rev. C. E. Driberg, son.
 4. At Ghazepore, the lady of A. C. Heyland, Esq., civil service, son.
 — At Agra, the wife of Mr. D. Batavia, catechist to the church missionary society, son.

- Oct. 4. At Calcutta, the lady of R. S. Maling, Esq., daughter.
 — At Gorruckpore, the lady of the Rev. T. C. Simpson, daughter.
 5. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. Higginson, son.
 6. At Chupra, the lady of G. Gough, Esq., civil service, daughter.
 — At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. R. S. Simpson, 27th N.I., daughter.
 7. At Kidderpore, Mrs. M. Hackerdon, the wife of Mr. H. Hackerdon, H.C.S., daughter.
 8. At Calcutta, Mrs. George Downs, son.
 — At Saugor, the lady of the late Capt. C. Ralfe, 3rd N.I., son and heir.
 9. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. J. D. Nash, daughter.
 — At the Auckland Hotel, Mrs. David Wilson, son.
 10. At Allahabad, Mrs. R. Berrill, son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. W. R. Baillie, daughter.
 — At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Darvall, 57th N.I., daughter.
 11. At Soory, the lady of F. Cardew, Esq., civil service, daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. John S. Chisholm, son.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. De Cruz, daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of Peter Palmer, Esq., of Monghyr, daughter.
 14. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. T. H. Aystep, daughter.
 16. At Surbundia Factory, Furrirdpore, the lady of H. J. Lissandir, Esq., son and heir.
 19. At Calcutta, the lady of S. G. Lucas, Esq., daughter.
 20. At Calcutta, the lady of H. L. Christianna, Esq., daughter.
Lately.—At Serampore, Mrs. M. S. Maseyk, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Aug. 20. At Calcutta, Mr. C. Parker, to Miss J. E. M'Cutchan.
 Sept. 12. At St. George's, Agra, Capt. C. Grissell, 61st N.I., to Charlotte, daughter of G. Higgins, Esq., of Calcutta.
 13.—At Kurnaul, Mr. Robt. Dunbar, overseer Botanical Garden, Saharunpore, to Miss M. Crofts.
 14. At Delhi, Mr. H. Martin, of Goorgaon, to Miss H. Tapsell.
 19. At Calcutta, Edward Brown, Esq., indigo planter, Tirhoot, to Caroline, daughter of J. Crump, Esq.
 — At Allahabad, Mr. John Brown, to Miss Mary Higginbottom.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. John Piaggio, to Miss Julia Eliza Benoist.
 — At Calcutta, H. G. Betts, Esq., eldest son of the late Lewis Betts, Esq., to Miss C. Davis.
 21. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Horton to Miss Eviline Lavinia Smith.
 — At Agarparah church, Mr. J. P. Cesar, catechist, C. M. Society, to Miss Anne McCoy.
 23. At Calcutta, T. E. M. Turton, Esq., registrar of the Supreme Court, to Maria, second daughter of Capt. E. Denman, R.N., Whiteleigh-Down Cottage, Devon.
 24. At Calcutta, William H. Ludovice, Esq., Ceylon Med. Serv., to Caroline, daughter of G. Bond, Esq., of the H. C.'s Marine.
 — At Calcutta, J. D. Herklots, Esq., of Berhampore, to Miss Mary Laing.
 29. At Calcutta, Henry Hollings, Esq., 66th N.I., to Fanny, youngest daughter of Arthur Fraser, Esq., Queen's County, Ireland.
 Oct. 4. At Mohidpore, Capt. G. Timins, commanding Malwa Contingent, to Jane, eldest daughter of Major Sandys, Political Agent.
 5. At Monghyr, Robert Fulton, Esq., to Mary, youngest daughter of Capt. H. E. Page.
 6. At Calcutta, Mr. Thos. H. Lloyd, to Emily, only daughter of Major Gen. Cartwright.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Peter Brantz, to Phoebe, third daughter of the late C. W. Lewis, Esq.
 7. At Calcutta, W. B. Rodda, Esq., to Miss M. A. Guyer.
 8. At Howrah, George S. Mann, Esq., Bengal med. serv. R.N., to Caroline, daughter of the late J. Currie, Esq., M.D.
 10. At Calcutta, Mr. E. P. D'Beaufort, to Miss C. C. Da Cruz.
 12. At Chinsurah, Mr. Gregory Mathews, to Miss Susan Thomas.
 14. At Calcutta, Mr. J. K. Hamilton, to Miss S. P. Stanley.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. R. Hand, jun., of the Hindoo College, to Miss M. A. Harriett Bayley.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. S. H. Scott, to Miss M. H. Lefever.

Oct. 17. At Calcutta, Mr. C. G. Cornelius, jun., son of G. G. Cornelius, Esq., Register of the Gen. Department, to Rose, daughter of the late A. De Santos Lobo, Esq., organist of the Randal church.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Chas. Reynolds, to Miss Sophia Amelia Hamilton.

18. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Jerkin, jun., to Eliza, daughter of the late G. McNee-lance, Esq., of Dublin.

19. At Calcutta, Mr. Mark Haggard, to Mademoiselle Anne Brizitte Mahe.

Lately. At Kurnaul, Amyand P. C. Elliot, 3rd Light Cav., third son of the hon. John Elliot, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Major Alexander, commanding 4th Irreg. Cav.

— At Benares, Lieut. L. A. Maclean, 67th N.I., to Miss E. Bachman.

DEATHS.

Aug. 13. At Ferozepore, Lieut. A. J. Haig, 24th N.I. and adj. 4th Irr. Horse, son of the late A. Haig, Esq., of Marlborough-buildings, Bath.

19. At Bareilly, Henry C. Eddy, Esq., assist. surg. 7th Irr. Cavalry.

22. At Landour, Susanna, the wife of Capt. Alexander Watt, assistant com. gen.

24. In Afghanistan, on the March to Cabul, Capt. George Marshall, of H.M.'s 31st regiment, eldest son of Colonel Marshall, of Bath.

26. At Calcutta, on board the *Dwarkanauth* steamer, Maj.-gen. Penny.

28. Off Monghyr, in the East Indies, by the overturning of his boat, W. Kemp-land, Esq., 25th Bengal Inf., eldest son of Major Kempland, late of the Bengal Cavalry.

29. At Amowah Factory, of cholera, J. A. S. Baillie, Esq.

30. Killed in action, near Ghuznee, Captain Horace Bury, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, son of the late J. Bury, of Leonard's Nazing, Essex, Esq.

Sept. 1. At Calcutta, of cholera, the wife of A. N. Acres, Esq., preventive service.

8. At the mouth of the Jugdulluck Pass, while acting on the staff of Maj.-gen. Sir R. Sale, Capt. G. Nugent, 66th N.I., a gallant and promising young officer.

9. At Calcutta, Mr. W. A. Henry, custom-house, youngest son of Mr. J. Henry, sen., aged 21.

14. At Nagpore, George, infant son of C. Garbet, residency surgeon, Nagpore.

15. At Dinapore, the infant daughter of Captain Bonham, H.M. 50th regt.

16. At Calcutta, Capt. T. Godfrey, Madras Art., and of the staff at Penang, aged 33.

— At Cawnpore, Brev. Capt. James Remington, 12th regt. N.I., acting interp. to 40th B.N.I., aged 34.

18. At Calcutta, Henry, infant son of J. Henderson, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. A. Thompson and Co.

— At Saugor, Central India, Laura, eldest daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Butler, 3rd N.I., aged 16.

17. At Futtighur, Richard, child of Lieut. Toulmin, 63rd N.I.

21. At Bullygunge, Anne, child of Mr. T. Jones, head assist. superint. engineer's office, S. E. Provinces.

22. At Delhi, the inf. daught. of Major Ramsey, M.B., Delhi.

24. On her way to Mussoorie, at Ghurmuckteesur Ghaut, Maria, wife of Assist. Surg. Barber, 40th N.I.

25. At Agra, the infant son of Captain Van Homrigh, 48th N.I.

— At Kilpauk, widow of the late J. Gilder, Esq., late an assist. surg. of the H.C. service, on Madras estab.

28. At Dinapore, Cecilia, wife of J. Maxton, Esq., of Calcutta, aged 27.

29. At the Gen. Hosp. Mr. Peter B. Hyne, aged 21.

— At Agra, Henry, infant son of Serjeant Stotesbury, Agra magazine.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. D. W. Mudge, aged 22.

— At Calcutta, Mr. J. R. Kelsall, assist. general treasury, aged 36.

30. At Calcutta, N. J. Hudson, Esq., firm of Hudson and Co., Akyab, aged 24.

30. At Cooly Bazar, Serg. E. Donnelly, commissariat dep., aged 39.

— At Calcutta, Mr. A. H. Darbelle, aged 35.

Oct. 1. At Fort William, of cholera, Lieut. J. W. Sykes, 49th N.I., aged 24.

3. At Dacca, Eliza, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Gasper.

4. At Calcutta, the lady of G. W. Chisholm, Esq., aged 36.

6. At Futtighur, Mary, the beloved wife of Capt. Edwards, 18th N.I., aged 29.

— At Calcutta, Mr. H. M. Vernieuw, of Clinsurah, aged 22.

— At sea, on board the *Julius Caesar*, M. Mitchell, commander of the vessel.

8. At Calcutta, Mrs. Isabella Railey, aged 47.

— At Calcutta, Mr. J. R. Alphonso, second assist., sub.-treasurer's office, aged 34.

Oct. 9. At Calcutta, W. Balston, Esq., of the account.-gen.'s office, aged 52. As an old commander of vessels belonging to this port, Mr. Balston was very generally known and esteemed among the mercantile community.

16. At Calcutta, Agnes, daughter of J. Colquhoun, Esq.

— At Calcutta, Robert Orr, Esq., of Fort Gloster, aged 37.

17. At Calcutta, Mr. G. F. Cooke, of the medical board office, aged 40.

— At Calcutta, at Bishop's College, Mary, wife of the Rev. G. A. Withers, aged 22.

Lately.— At Meerut, Quarter-Master Adams, 3rd Light Dragoons.

— At Simla, Mrs. Metcalfe, the lady of the Commissioner.

— At Ghuznee, by fever, Ensign Davis, late of 27th N. I.

At Calcutta, Mr. James Dicey, chief officer of the H. C. war steamer *Tenasserim*, aged 32.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

THE MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, 26th Sept., 1842.—I have been called upon by the Hon. East-India Company to command the army in the Madras presidency: I have obeyed that summons because I feel it a high honour to command an army so eminently distinguished in the military history of Great Britain. I know you to have proved yourselves soldiers in time past, both in war and peace. I have followed the example you have set me of serving the Hon. East-India Company, wherever my services are required. I shall have a pride in being your comrade and commander, and of partaking with you the hardships and privations of war: but also of shewing to your countrymen, by your good conduct in quarters, that you love peace. The true character of a soldier is to prepare himself for war during peace, by a strict obedience to the discipline and regulations of the army: they are framed to insure your future reputation, as well as your present comfort. I shall take an early opportunity of inspecting those corps that are within my reach, when I hope to find steadiness under arms, regularity of movements, cleanliness in barracks, and implicit obedience to the commands of your officers, for which qualities, as an army, you have been so long distinguished. From the officers of the army I shall expect to find that the regulations of the service are firmly and strictly enforced, accompanied with a paternal kindness to those who may be placed under their command.

THE LATE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, SIR R. DICK.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Sept. 24.—His Exc. Lieut. Gen. the most noble the Marquis of Tweeddale, K. T., having arrived at Madras, Sir Robert Henry Dick has handed over the command of the forces to his lordship.

In taking leave of the Madras army, Sir Robert Dick is desirous to record his acknowledgment of the support he has always received from the general and field officers, in their several commands.

To the staff of the army generally, Sir Robert Dick tenders his best thanks for their able and zealous assistance, cheerfully accorded to him on all occasions.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

Sept. 23.—The following alterations are ordered in the movements of corps announced in G.O.G. 13th August, 1842, No. 147:—

The left wing of H.M. 63rd regt., shortly expected from Moulmein, to Bellary.

The head-quarters and right wing of H.M. 63rd regt., when no longer required at Moulmein, to Trichinopoly.

The left wing of H.M. 94th regt. to remain at Trichinopoly until relieved by the head-quarters and right wing of H.M. 63rd regiment.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 23. Mr. G. Thornhill and Mr. A. G. Tweedie, app. by the Court of Directors members of the C. S. at this pres.

Mr. H. Van Solsten to be appraiser in the sea custom house.

27. F. B. Elton, Esq., acting assist. judge of the Adawlut of Canara, rec. charge of his office on the 19th inst.

A. J. Arbuthnot, Esq. admitted on civil estab. of this pres. from 21st inst., date of his arrival at Madras.

30. Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., acting temporary member of board of rev., assumed his seat at the board on 26th inst.

D. White, Esq. has reported his return to the presidency from England on the 21st inst.

J. D. Sim, Esq., W. Robinson, Esq., and P. Grant, Esq., admitted on civil estab. from 21st inst., the date of their arrival at Madras.

R. W. Ramsay, Esq. to be private sec. to the Most Honourable the Governor.

Major T. B. Forster to act as private secretary to the Hon. the Gov. from 24th inst. until the arrival of Mr. Ramsay.

Oct. 14. J. D. R. Robinson, Esq. to be assist. col. and mag. of Bellary.

W. M. Cadell, Esq. to be assist. to the collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

18. Meer Mahommed Ibrahim to be gov. pleader in Auxiliary Court of Madura.

Leaves of Absence.—Sept. 23. Mr. C. R. Cotton, Madras C. S., granted by the C. of D., leave for twelve months. 24. J. Clarke, Esq., sen. dep. reg. to Court of Sudr. &c. Adalut, till 19th June, 1844, to Cape, for health. 30. E. Peters, Esq., head. assist. to prin. coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, prep. to Europe, for health.

Oct. 4. V. Ragavah Charriar, dep. superint. of police, in ext. for six months. 18. F. Lushington, Esq., assist. to accountant gen., two months, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Oct. 18. Rev. Vincent Shortland, a. d., chaplain, reported his return from England on the 22nd instant.

Rev. Alex. J. Rogers is admitted an assist. chaplain on this estab., from the 21st instant, the date of his arrival at Madras.

Rev. W. Nagle, M.A., admitted an assist. chaplain on this estab., from the 22nd instant, the date of his arrival at Madras.

Leave of Absence.—Oct. 18. The Rev. J. Rowlandson in ext. nine months.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St George, 27th September, 1842.—Admitted on estab., and prom. to rank of cornet, 2nd lieut. and ens. respectively, leaving dates of their com. to be settled hereafter.

Cavalry.—Mr. J. Clagett, arrived at Madras on the 21st inst.

Artillery.—Mr. W. C. Wynne, ditto ditto.

Mr. E. W. Dance, ditto 22nd ditto.

Infantry.—Mr. J. G. Campbell Fraser, Mr. S. Cameron, Mr. W. H. Jowett, Mr. J. P. Cosserat, Mr. W. M. Burroughs, Mr. T. J. Hudleston Keyes, arrived at Madras on the 21st inst.

Mr. E. H. Mostyn Owen, Mr. E. A. May, Mr. W. N. Pace, Mr. T. Paske, Mr. W. P. S. Smyth, Mr. J. M. Taylor, Mr. J. Nicholas, Mr. J. Hayter, Mr. C. Thompson, Mr. V. J. Shortland, Mr. W. Bladgen (the late), Mr. C. C. Mason, Mr. R. C. Godfrey, arrived at Madras on the 22nd inst.

Lieut. H. Rowan, roy. art. to be mil. sec. to the Gov.

Capt. J. Forbes, 2nd Eur. L.I., to be a.-de.-c. to the Gov.

Maj. T. B. Forster, 8th N.I., to act as mil. sec. to His Exc. the Com.-in-Chief till further ord.

Lieut. Lord A. Hay, grenadier guards, and Lieut. T. Steele, Coldstream guards, to be a.-de.-c. to His Exc. the Com.-in-Chief.

4th Native Infantry.—Ens. J. J. Brine to be lieut., v. Seppings, resigned; date of com. 23rd September, 1842.

Capt. R. H. Richardson 7th light cav., to be a.-de.-c. to Maj. Gen. C. Hill, com. Mysore div. of army from 24th Sept. 1842.

Admitted on the estab. and prom. to 2nd lieut. and ensign respectively, leaving dates of their com. to be settled hereafter.

Artillery.—Mr. J. De Courcy Sinclair, arrived at Madras on the 24th inst.

Infantry.—Mr. R. S. Couchman, Mr. W. H. Cumming, Mr. J. G. Touch, Mr. F. Applegarth, Mr. J. Sinclair, Mr. W. C. J. F. Bird, Mr. R. M. Macdonald, Mr. R. Hughes, Mr. P. L. Holmes, Mr. J. P. Frazer, arrived at Madras on the 22nd inst.

Messrs. R. W. Spry, H. Carnegie, and J. Thompson, who arrived at Madras on 22nd inst., admitted on estab. as assistant surgs., and directed to do duty as follows: Mr. Robert Wood Spry under the surgeon of the 2nd battalion of artillery at St. Thomas's Mount. Mr. H. Carnegie and Mr. J. Thompson under the surgeon of the general hospital at the presidency.

Sept. 30.—Regimental Movement.—The following movement is ordered: Headquarters and right wing II M. 25th regt. K.O.B. to Arnee, to be there stationed; left wing, do. to remain at Arcot.

Oct. 1.—Examinations.—The under-mentioned officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language. Lieut. H. B. Herbert, 7th regt. N.I.—College—qualified as interpreter.

Lieut. John De C. Sinclair, of art., recently arr. and prom. app. to do duty with 2nd bat.

Ensign R. Hughes app. to do duty with 40th instead of 30th N.I.

Ensign E. II. M. Owen removed from 8th to do duty with 38th N.I.

Assist. Surg. J. Tait removed from doing duty under Superin. Surg. N.D. and app. to med. charge of B. company 3rd batt. art. now at Moulmein, and to proceed in med. charge of party of art. under orders to embark for Tenasserim Provinces. Assist. Surg. J. Hitchins, to 27th regt. N.I.

Assist. Surg. J. B. Stevens, from 27th regt. N.I., to do duty under Superintending Surgeon, Northern Division.

4.—Infantry. Major C. S. J. Grant from 52nd N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Tolson, dec.; date of com. 29th Sept. 1842.

52nd N.I. Capt. R. Dowell to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) T. P. Walsh to be capt., and Ensign T. Crofton to be lieut., in suc. to St. John Grant, prom.; date of com. 29th Sept. 1842.

Lieut. E. Martin, 24th N.I., prom. to rank of capt. by brev. from 30th Sept. 1842.

Surg. R. Baikie, m.n., replaced at disposal of his Exc. the Com.-in-Chief, with a view to his obtaining leave on med. cert.

The services of Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Smith, 13th N.I., replaced at disposal of Com.-in-Chief, with a view to his obtaining leave on med. cert.

Capt. J. Jones, 30th N.I., app. to act as pay-master in the Centre Div. at Vellore, during absence and on the responsibility of Capt. Sheil.

*17.—*Ensign W. P. S. Smith, rec. posted to 27th N.I., permitted to do duty with 1st N.I. for six months.

18.—50th N.I.—Ensign A. M. Maddison to be lieut., v. Cockburn, dec.; date of com. 15th Oct. 1842.

Maj. E. Armstrong, 34th L.I., to be town major of the garrison of Fort St. George.

Capt. J. Halpin, 30th N.I., to act as assist. surveyor general in Ganjam district, during employ. of Capt. Boulderson on other duty, or till furth. ord.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Sept. 21st, 1842.—Postings.—Capt. W. Shelley, to 2nd N.V. batt.; Lieut. R. Crowe, 2nd do.

Ens. J. Flint, rem. at his own req. from 43rd to 38th N.I., and will rank next below Ens. C. Ratliff; to continue to do duty with 17th regt.

*23.—*Mr. R. P. Linton, doing duty on board the E.I.C.'s steam frigate *Memnon* in the East Indies, app. by the C. of D. an assist. surg. on Madras estab.

Mr. C. Smith (son of Lieut.-Col. C. F. Smith) app. by ditto a cadet of inf. on Madras estab.

The services of Lieut. Col. W. L. G. Williams, 3rd regt. N.I., are replaced at the disposal of the Major Gen. com. forces for reg. duty.

20th N.I.—Sen. Lieut. (Brevet Captain) Dashwood Strettell to be capt., and Sen. Ens. J. Loudon to be lieut., v. Shelly inv.; date of com. 20th Sept. 1842.

49th N.I.—Sen. Ens. R. Taylor to be lieut., v. Crowe inv.; date of com. 20th Sept. 1840.

Assist. Surg. J. Sanderson to be med. officer on the Neilgherry Hills, visiting detached stations of Conoor and Kotagherry, v. Surg. De Burgh Birch, m.n., whose serv. replaced at disp. of Major Gen. com. the forces.

Assist. Surg. D. D. Foulis, m.n., to be med. officer on Neilgherry Hills.

Lieut. R. L. Reilly, 10th N.I., app. to charge of a detach. of young officers recently arr. and app. to do duty with corps at Vellore.

Examination.—Sept. 24. Lieut. C. A. Blgrave, 40th N.I., College, qualified as interpreter.

The undermentioned young officers recently arr. and prom. app. to do duty with corps specified against their names:—Artillery: 2nd Lieut. W. C. Wynne, 2nd bat.; 2nd Lieut. E. W. Dance, 2nd bat. Infantry: Ens. J. G. C. Fraser, 40th N.I.; S. Cameron, 2nd Eur. Lt. Inf.; W. H. Jowett, 8th N.I.; J. P. Cosserat, 36th ditto; W. M. Burroughs, 8th ditto; T. J. H. Keyes, 36th ditto; E. H. M. Owen, 8th ditto; E. A. May, 36th ditto; W. N. Pace, 30th ditto; T. Paske, 40th ditto; C. Thompson, 30th ditto; W. P. S. Smyth, 1st ditto; J. M. Taylor, 8th ditto; J. Nicholas, 40th ditto; J. Hayter, 30th ditto; V. J. Shortland, 17th ditto; C. C. Mason, 30th ditto; R. C. Godfrey, 8th ditto; R. S. Couchman, 36th ditto; W. H. Cuming, 4th ditto; J. G. Touch, 30th ditto; F. Applegath, 8th ditto; J. Sinclair, 40th ditto; W. C. J. F. Bird, 4th ditto; J. P. Fraser, 40th ditto; R. M. Macdonald, 12th ditto; R. Hughes, 30th ditto; P. L. Holmes, 8th ditto.

Sept. 27. Ens. J. M. Taylor, removed from doing duty with 8th, to do duty with 40th N.I. until further orders.

Examination.—Sept. 28. Lieut. G. Harkness, 25th N.I., college, creditable progress. The moonshée allowance to be disbursed to Lieut. Harkness.

29. Surg. D. Richardson removed from 46th to 16th N.I., and Surg. De B. Birch m.d., from latter to former corps.

Examinations.—Oct. 4. The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Ens. C. M. Shakespear, 9th N.I., Cannanore, creditable progress. The moonshée allowance to be disbursed to Ens. Shakespear.

Assist. Surg. D. T. Morton has passed the examination in the Hindoostanee language, prescribed 5th Nov. 1840.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Oct. 5.—Postings. Madras.—The undermentioned ensigns of infantry, whose rank was published in General Orders by Government, dated 16th August, No. 149, and 23rd September, No. 175, of 1842, are posted to the regiments specified opposite their names:—

C. W. Dun, 4th ensign, at present attached to, and doing duty with —, posted to the 43rd N.I.

R. S. Couchman, 4th ditto, at present attached to, and doing duty with, 36th N.I., 12th ditto.

J. E. Leslie, 8th ditto, 12th ditto, 1st M.E.R.

L. R. de Montmorency Hutchinson, 4th ditto, 40th ditto, 20th N.I.

M. F. Cowper, 4th ditto, 17th ditto, 49th ditto.

Charles Holland, 4th ditto, 36th ditto, 4th ditto.

H. D. Faulkner, 4th ditto, 36th ditto, 42nd ditto.

Arthur Sage, 4th ditto, 40th ditto, 52nd ditto.

George Berwick, 5th ditto, 2nd E.L.I., 5th ditto.

T. W. Dent, 5th ditto, 19th N.I., 11th ditto.

B. W. F. Marriott, 5th ditto, —, 13th ditto.

C. E. K. Lambe, 5th ditto, 40th N.I., 8th ditto.

Henry Daly, 5th ditto, 36th ditto, 25th ditto.

J. G. C. Fraser, 9th ditto, 40th ditto, 1st M.E.R.

Spencer Cameron, 5th ditto, 2nd E.L.I., 37th Grenadiers

W. H. Jowett, 6th ditto, 8th regt., 10th N.I.

J. P. Cosuerat, 5th ditto, 36th ditto, 34th L.I.

J. G. Palmer, 5th ditto, 36th ditto, 15th N.I.

W. H. F. Partridge, 5th ditto, 40th ditto, 14th ditto.

J. J. Bristow, 5th ditto, 40th ditto, 43rd ditto.

A. J. Knox, 5th ditto, —, 45th ditto.

W. M. Burroughs, 5th ditto, 8th regt., 2nd ditto.

J. L. Reid, 5th ditto, —, 41st ditto.

J. M. Baird, 9th ditto, —, 2nd E.L.I.

John Fulton, 5th ditto, —, 32nd N.I.

T. J. H. Keyes, 5th ditto, 36th regt., 17th ditto.

Henry Dixon, 5th ditto, —, 22nd ditto.

F. J. Slater, 5th ditto, —, 46th ditto.

E. H. M. Owen, 5th ditto, 38th regt., 26th ditto.

E. A. May, 5th ditto, 36th ditto, 19th ditto.

W. N. Pace, 5th ditto, 30th ditto, 6th ditto.

Theophilus Paske, 5th ditto, 40th ditto, 12th ditto.

Charles Thompson, 5th ditto, 30th ditto, 30th ditto.

W. P. S. Smith, 10th ditto, 1st ditto, 2nd E.L.I.

J. M. Taylor, 5th ditto, 40th ditto, 9th N.I.

James Nicholas, 5th ditto, 40th ditto, 44th ditto.

John Hayter, 5th ditto, 30th ditto, 23rd L.I.
 W. H. Cuming, 5th ditto, 4th ditto, 1st N.I.
 J. G. Touch, 5th ditto, 30th ditto, 26th ditto.
 Francis Applegath, 5th ditto, 8th ditto, 33rd ditto.
 John Sinclair, 5th ditto, 40th ditto, 39th ditto.
 W. C. J. F. Bird, 5th ditto, 4th ditto, 40th ditto.
 J. P. Fraser, 5th ditto, 40th ditto, 17th ditto.
 R. M. Macdonald, 5th ditto, 12th ditto, 29th ditto.
 Richard Hughes, 5th ditto, 40th ditto, 16th ditto.
 P. L. Holmes, 10th ditto, 8th ditto, 1st M.E.R.
 W. K. Horner, 5th ditto, ———, 7th N.I.
 V. J. Shortland, 5th ditto, 17th N.I., 24th ditto.
 C. C. Mason, 5th ditto, 30th ditto, 48th ditto.
 R. C. Godfrey, 5th ditto, 8th ditto, 31st L.I.
 R. R. Ricketts, 5th ditto, 17th ditto, 18th N.I.
 Alexander Hunter, 5th ditto, 36th ditto, 30th ditto.

Oct. 6. Ens. W. P. S. Smyth removed, at his own request, from 2nd Eur. L.I. to 27th N.I., and will rank next below Ens. W. S. Kenny.

Assist. Surg. C. Barclay app. to afford med. aid to detach. of H.M.'s 84th regt. on board the *General Kyd*, proceeding to Moulemein.

7. *Artillery*.—The undermentioned officers to do duty with the head qu. 4th batt. artillery, at the Mount, from 1st inst.: Lieuts. H. R. Willan, G. Carleton, R. Cadell, C. H. Philipps, W. C. Wynne, E. W. Dance.

Admitted and prom. to ensigns, leaving dates of com. to be settled hereafter: *Infantry*.—Mr. A. J. Knox, I. L. Reid, J. M. Baird, J. Fulton, H. Dixon, F. J. Slater.

9. The services of Capt. C. M. Maclean, 43rd N.I., replaced temp. at disposal of his Exc. the Com.-in-Chief for reg. duty

Infantry.—Lieut. Cols. J. Morgan, C.B., from 52nd regt. to 30th regt.; W. Williamson, C.B., 30th to 23rd L.I.; J. Wilson, 32nd to 18th; J. P. James, 9th to 10th; C. M. Bird, 5th to 8th; R. J. H. Vivian, 18th to 32nd; H. Moberly, 8th to 9th; W. L. G. Williams (late prom.), to 5th; C. St. J. Grant (do.), to 52nd.

Lieut. A. K. Gore, 29th N.I., permitted to resign app. of act. qu. master, in 48th N.I., and rejoin his corps.

14. Ens. J. E. Leslie removed, at his own request, from 1st Madras Eur. regt. to 35th N.I., and will rank next below Ens. F. P. Barber.

Returned to duty.—Sept. 30. Lieut. T. M. Warre, 9th N.I.—arrived at Mangalore on the 18th inst.

1st Lieut. J. Moore, artil.—arrived at Madras on 21st inst.

Cpts. E. G. Taynton, 8th N.I.; W. Blood, 11th ditto; T. D. Roberts, 36th ditto; J. Millar, 43rd ditto; W. R. A. Freeman, 45th ditto; Lieuts. H. Howard, 33rd ditto; R. Cotton, 37th ditto; Ensign W. Southey, 48th ditto; Assist. Surgs. J. Hichens; C. Don;—arrived at Madras on 22nd inst.

Lieut. J. W. Goad, artil., arrived at Madras on 21st inst.

Retired from the Service.—Sept. 23. Lieut. W. L. Seppings, 4th N.I.—Oct. 4. Lieut. Col. J. Hazlewood, 2nd N.V. Bat.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 23. Maj. J. Macdonald, 45th N.I., to embark from the western coast; Lieut. H. F. Phillips, 3rd L.C.—30. Lieut. C. D. Grant, 11th N.I.—Sept. 27. Assist. Surg. P. Roe, M.D.—Oct. 4. Ens. W. Fraser, 44th N.I.—for health.

To Presidency.—Oct. 4. Lieut. C. F. Halsted, 11th N.I., to May, 1843.

To Kamptee.—Sept. 22. Lieut. R. Crowe, 2nd N.V.B., transferred to the invalid estab. for three months.

To Neilgherries.—Sept. 22. Maj. J. Howison, 2nd N.V.B., till Aug. 1844, in exch., for health; Lieut. A. Wyndham, 5th N.I., till 30th March, 1843, for health.—24. Lieut. R. J. Pollock, 8th L.C., from 17th Sept. 1842, to 1st Oct. 1843.—29. Capt. J. Halpin, 30th N.I., till 31st March, 1843, for health.—Oct. 7. Brev. Capt. J. Smith, 13th N.I., to 1st Oct. 1843, for health; Lieut. D. King, 4th L.C., in exch., till June, 1843, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

SEPT. 24. *Siren*, from Bombay (with the Marq. of Tweeddale and suite on board); *Competitor*, from Singapore.—25. *Neptune*, from London.—26. *Ocean Queen*, from

London.—27. *Catherine*, from Mauritius.—Oct. 4. *General Kyd*, from London.—7. *Emerald*, from Liverpool.

Departures.

SEPT. 17. *Ann Dingwell*, for Colombo.—25. *Culdes*, for China.—27. *City of Poonah*, for London.—29. *Essex*, for Calcutta.—Oct. 1. *Madagascar*, for Calcutta; *Bucephalus*, for Calcutta; *Seringapatam*, for Calcutta.—4. *St. Vincent*, for China.—5. *Ocean Queen*, for Batavia.—17. *Samarang*, for London; *Duchess of Kent*, for Sydney.

Per Dutches of Kent for Sydney.

Passengers.—From Bengal.—Capt. Granton and lady, Dr. Owen, Messrs. De Cannut and White. From Madras.—Dr. Baikie, Lieuts. M'Kenzie and Richmond, and Mrs. M'Kenzie.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Sept. 8. At Bellary, the lady of Capt. Neill, adj. gen. ceded districts, son.
 11. At Chittoor, the lady of Capt. Pace, 30th N.I., son.
 14. At Calicut, the lady of Capt. W. Leader, 5th M.N.I., son.
 19. At Parcherry, the wife of Mr. A. Raulim, son.
 22. At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. Perrean, 1st N.I., daughter.
 — At Vepery, Mrs. Rachael Kennedy, son.
 — At Ootocamund, the lady of George Quanbrough, Esq., lieut. Indian navy, son.
 28. At Madras, the wife of Mr. R. Philbert, son.
 29. At Royapooram, the wife of Capt. S. Burgess, 1st N.V.B., daughter.
 — At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Lieut. W. B. Stevens, artillery, son.
 Oct. 4. At Black Town, Madras, the wife of Mr. T. Hedger, jun., daughter.
 7. At Secunderabad, the wife of Apothecary D. S. Turner, daughter.
 8. At Tutocorin, the lady of Capt. T. W. Steele, 2nd N.V.B., son.
 9. At Arcot, the lady of Capt. Cumberlege, 7th I.C., son.
 — At Vepery, Mrs. F. A. Balfour, son.
 — At Hurryhur, the lady of Lieut. P. I. Spry, 35th N.I., son.
 11. At St. Thome, Mrs. T. Wilkins, son.
 13. At Mangalore, the wife of Qu.-master-serj. McElroy, 28th N.I., son.
 16. At Madras, Mary, wife of Garrison Hosp. Serj. T. Wilde, daughter (still-born).

MARRIAGES.

- Sept. 15. At Chicacole, Lieut. Lascelles Lane, 17th N.I., to Frances Langworthy, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Aiscott, R.N., of Chudleigh, Devon.
 21. At Belgaum, Lieut. Chas. Hervey, 2nd Eur. L.I., aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. De la Motte, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Maj. Gen. De la Mott, c.b., commanding southern division Bombay army.
 22. At Kulladghee, Assist. Apothecary Jas. Vincent Brennon, 21st M.N.I., to Anne Bass, daughter of pensioned Qu.-master-serj. Thomas Bass.
 Oct. 4. At Vepery, the Rev. Stephen Hobbs, of Palamcottah, to Mary Eleanor, eldest daughter of Mr. John Burton, of Portsmouth.
 7. At Ghooty, Assist. Apothecary A. Hellien, to Miss Elizabeth Delang.
 8. At Trichinopoly, George Maunsell, Esq., H.M. 94th regt., son of the late Richard and Lady Catherine Maunsell, Killarney, Ireland, to Isabella Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Col. T. H. S. Conway, c.b., Madras army.
 10. At St. George's Cathedral, by the Rev. F. Spring, A.M., Thomas Carpendale, Esq., lieut. in 8th N.I., to Hester Tew, third daughter of the late Capt. Friend, 55th regt.
 11. At Madras, Lieut. Loftus T. Cassidi, 57th regt., son of the late Rev. M. Cassidi, rector of Newtonards, county Down, Ireland, to Jane, eldest daughter of Capt. and Paymaster Barlow, of same regt.
 — At Dharwar, Mr. C. Cole, Madras Med. Estab., 47th M.N.I., to Miss Matilda Jukes, second daughter of the late Conductor Jukes, Madras Estab.
 — At Dharwar, George S. Pechell, Esq., Madras army, eldest son of the late Capt. S. G. Pechell, R.N., of Berely House, in the county of Southampton, to Mary Robertson, eldest daughter of Major Bremner, Madras army.
 12. At the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Mr. R. Wooden, to Miss Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. P. D'Castellas.

DEATHS.

- Aug. 17. At Bangalore, Charlotte Amelia, wife of Assist. Apothecary James Shell, of child-birth.

- Sept. 1.* At Calpee, Mrs. Acres, the lady of A. N. Acres, Esq., of the Preventive Service, of cholera, after a few hours' illness.
- 3.* At Madras, Robert Edward, son of Mr. Henry Fox, late of the Ordnance department, aged 2 years.
- 6.* At Nusseerabad, Capt. J. E. Bruere, 13th N.I., Commandant Kotah Contingent.
- 10.* At Seetabuldee, near Nagpore, of cholera, Anne, aged 19 years, wife of Store Serjeant Kay.
- 17.* At Bellary, William Burdon, youngest son of Capt. T. P. Hay, 2nd E.L.I.
- 20.* At Secunderabad, Michael Calligan, 1st Madras European regt.
- At Vepery (New Town), Mr. John Fiort, son of Mr. C. Ignatio, Surveyor General's department, aged 19.
- 22.* At sea, Lieut. P. L. Fagan, 1st Lancers.
- 23.* At the Presidency, Capt. Colin Buchanan, H.M.'s 62nd regiment, aged 48.
- 25.* Drowned in the Trench, near the north gate of the fort, Mr. William Blagden, cadet on the Madras establishment.
- 26.* At Pulicat, Mr. William La Beyrie, aged 18.
- On Monday, Ann, wife of Mr. G. Wilson.
- 27.* At Bangalore, Alexander Gregg, infant son of Lieut. Greenlaw, 46th regt.
- At Narrain Pillay's Choultry, 20 miles north of Madras, Francis Richard, son of Mr. Daniel Robert Perriman, aged 5 years, of cholera.
- 29.* At Cuddalore, Lieut. Col. G. B. Tolson, 10th N.I.
- 30.* At Poollecorney, near Madras, Sybella Catherine, infant daughter of Mr. J. Goodair.
- Oct. 10.* At Palamcottah, Maria Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Joseph Inglis, draughtsman (Marine Survey dept.), aged 29.
- At Ilurryhur, James Hume, infant son of Lieut. P. L. Spry, 35th N.I.
- At Samulcottah, Henry Robert, son of Capt. Horatio Clarke Beevor, 12th N.I., aged 1 year.
- 15.* At the General Hospital, Lieut. Archibald Keir Cockburn, 50th Madras N.I., aged 35.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

STAFF OFFICERS FOR WINGS OF REGIMENTS DETACHED.

Bombay Castle, 8th October, 1842.—In supercession of a portion of the Government G.O., 8th September, 1825, and in assimilation with the practice in Bengal, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that wings of regiments of European or Native cavalry or infantry, detached from head-quarters, will be allowed one staff officer only (an adjutant) on the full allowances of the appointment in European or native corps respectively. He is to perform all the staff duties of the wing, including that of quarter-master and pay-master. No staff officer will be allowed to detachments below the strength of a wing, but when it equals or exceeds that number, an adjutant will be sanctioned as above. Three troops of cavalry or four companies of infantry, or any detail of troops of the line which amount to or exceed that strength, are to be considered a wing, that being the usual or peace establishment. This order is equally applicable to Queen's or Company's troops, but is not to affect the G. G. O. 12th Oct. 1839, respecting European draft recruits, invalids, or time expired men, nor the staff allowed for details of artillery, G. G. O. 29th Oct. 1840. All staff in excess to that now authorized is to be discontinued from the end of the month in which this order may be received at the head-quarters of detachments with more than one staff officer.

RELIEF OF CORPS, &c., AT HYDERABAD.

Sept. 20.—The resident at Hyderabad is pleased to direct the undermentioned relief of corps and other arrangements.

The 8th Nizam's infantry will march from Hingoly to Fillichpoor on 13th proximo, to relieve the 32nd Madras N. I. at the latter station; and a wing of the 7th Nizam's Inf. will move from Bolarum to Hingoly on 7th proximo, or as early as the state of

the weather and the termination of the monsoon will permit,—leaving the remaining wing with the h. q. at Bolarum until relieved.

Sub-Assist. Surg. Peacock will afford medical aid to the wing of the 7th N. I. proceeding to Hingoly.

The 4th and 5th Nizam's Inf. are warned to be in readiness to march from Secunderabad upon being relieved by the 18th and 26th Company's regs. respectively, the former to Aurungabad and the latter to Bolarum.

The remaining wing of 7th Nizam's Inf. will march from Bolarum to Hingoolce as soon as relieved by the 5th.

ROADS AND TANKS.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 15, 1842.—The department of roads and tanks requiring officers to have a practical knowledge of the duties they are to be charged with, and which cannot be expected, if constant changes are allowed, the Hon. the Governor in Council has determined that no officer belonging to that department shall, in future, be appointed to act in any other department.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Oct. 4. Mr. J. D. Inverarity confirmed as first assist. to coll. and mag. of Poonah.

Mr. A. Bettington to be first assist. to princ. coll. and mag. of Surat.

Mr. S. Mansfield confirmed as sec. assist. to coll. and mag. of Belgaum.

5. Mr. J. H. Jackson to be coll. of continental customs and excise.

Mr. J. W. Langford to be coll. and mag. of Tannah.

Mr. E. G. Fawcett confirmed in situation of coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.

J. M. Campbell, Esq., to be master in equity, from 1st inst., v. E. Davies, Esq.

H. B. Herrick, Esq., to be clerk of crown from 1st inst., v. J. M. Campbell, Esq.

7. The hon. the governor in council has been pleased to admit Elizabeth Elliott, widow of the late conductor Elliott, of the Ordnance Dep., to benefits of Lord Clive's fund, from 3rd June, 1842.

12. Mr. N. Kirkland, coll. of Kaira, to proceed into his districts on deputation, on the opening of the season.

Mr. E. Montgomerie, coll. of Sholapoor, resumed charge of his office from Mr. Stuart on 5th inst.

Mr. E. H. Townsend, coll. of Belgaum, to proceed into his districts on deputation, on or after 15th inst.

Examinations.—Mr. R. Y. Bazett, Mr. T. A. Compton, civ. servants, passed in Mahratta; Mr. D. Young passed in Mahratta; Mr. W. A. Elliott, uncovenanted assistant to the collector of Bombay, in colloquial branch of Hindoostanee.

Oct. 15. Lieut. T. R. Morse, 1st Bombay Eur. regt., app. subject to confirmation of Gov. of India, to act for Lieut. Reynolds as assist. gen. superint. of operations for suppression of Thuggee, during abs. of that officer on sick cert., and is vested with the penal powers of a magistrate in several zillahs within the Bombay pres.

20. Capt. J. Burrows, resumed charge on the 12th inst., of the office of superint. of police.

Mr. B. Hutt, to be a puisne judge of sudder dewanee and sudder foudjaree adawlut.

Mr. W. J. Hunter, to be judge and session judge at Ahmednuggur.

Mr. W. Richardson, to be ditto at Surat.

Mr. W. Birdwood, to be ditto at Sholapoor.

Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, to be agent for the Hon. Gov. at Surat.

Mr. A. Malet, to be political agent in Kattewar.

Mr. J. G. Lumsden, to be political agent in Cutch.

Mr. A. B. Warden, of Bombay civil serv., placed under collector of Poona, until the examination of the 10th Jan. next.

The following gentlemen app. civil servants under this presidency, having arrived from England on the dates specified opposite their names, are adm. from those dates respectively.

Mr. G. Grant, per steamer *Victoria*, 11th Oct. 1841.

Mr. T. A. Compton, per steamer *Cleopatra*, 10th Nov. 1841.

Mr. A. D. Robertson, per steamer *Berenice*, 12th Dec. 1841.

Mr. Augustus Brooke Warden, per steamer *Victoria*, 12th Oct. 1842.

Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft to be sub. collector of Broach.

Mr. A. Bettington, to be dep. coll. of continental customs and excise.

Mr. R. Keays, to be first assist. to principal coll. and magistrate of Surat.

Oct. 26. Mr. J. W. Langford, coll. of Tannah, allowed to proceed on deputation into his districts.

Mr. P. Stewart, collector of Poona, ditto.

Mr. E. G. Fawcett, collector of Ahmedabad, ditto.

Mr. A. Elphinstone, collector of Rutnagerree, ditto.

Mr. J. Webb, to be first assist. to prin. coll. and mag. of Surat, but to continue to act as first assist. to collector of Ahmednuggur, till Mr. W. W. Bell returns.

Mr. R. Y. Bazett, to be first assist. to coll. and mag. of Belgaum.

Mr. E. M. Surat, to be first assist. to coll. and mag. of Sholapore.

Mr. T. Ogilvy, to be first assist. to coll. and mag. of Kaira.

Mr. T. C. Loughman, to be first assist. to coll. and mag. of Dharwar.

Mr. J. W. Hadow, to be second assist. to coll. and mag. of Dharwar.

Mr. G. B. S. Karr, to be second assist. to coll. and mag. of Sholapoor.

Mr. A. St. J. Richardson, to be second assist. to coll. and mag. of Kaira.

Mr. G. Inverarity, to be second assist. to coll. and mag. of Khandeish.

Mr. T. A. Compton, to be third assist. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur.

The undermentioned civil servant attained the rank set opposite his name on the date specified :—

Stephen Babington, class 5; date of promotion, 21st Oct., 1812.

Mr. W. Escombe, to be senior assist. judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, for detached station of Dhoolia, retaining charge of his acting app. of postmaster-gen. till further orders.

Mr. R. Keays, to be senior assist. judge and sess. judge of Surat, for detached station of Broach.

Mr. J. H. Pelly to be assist. judge and sess. judge at Dharwar.

Mr. C. J. Erskine to be assist. judge and sess. judge at Surat.

Mr. C. M. Harrison will continue to act as senior assist. judge and sess. judge at Dhoolia, till further orders.

Leaves of Absence.—Sept. 29. Mr. G. Gisborne, puisne judge, &c. and judicial commiss. of Guzerat, &c. three months from Dec. 1. Oct 5. The Hon. Gov. in Council is pleased to grant furlough allowance of £500 per annum, for three years, to the following gentlemen of the civil service, to commence from dates specified against their respective names :—Geo. Gisborne, Esq., 1st March, 1843; Geo. Coles, Esq., 1st Oct. 1842; F. C. Jones, Esq., 2nd Jan. 1843. 17. Mr. H. W. Reeves, coll. of Nassick, two months on priv. aff. 24. Mr. G. C. Prendergast, 1st assist. to coll. of Ahmedabad, two years to Neilgherries.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Oct. 12. Rev. R. Y. Keays to join his own station at Balgaum; Rev. C. Jackson, B. C. L. chaplain of Ahmedabad, at present offic. at Belgaum, to be sen. chaplain at Poona.

Rev. C. Tombs, A.M., assist. chaplain in charge of all the clerical duties at Poona, to be relieved from those of sen. chaplain, on arrival of Rev. C. Jackson at the station.

Rev. F. J. Spring, A.M., assist. chaplain, offic. at Kurrachee, to be chaplain of Ahmednuggur.

Rev. H. H. Brereton, A.B., assist. chaplain, offic. at Ahmednuggur, to offic. temp. at Kurrachee.

Rev. F. Anderson, A.B., assist. chaplain, offic. at Kandeish, confirmed in charge of chaplaincy of Kandeish.

Rev. F. C. P. Reynolds, A.B., assist. chaplain offic. at Kirkee, confirmed in charge of chaplaincy of that station.

Rev. Mr. Goodall, M.A., having arrived at Bombay on board *Eliza Stewart*, on 29th ult., admitted a junior assist. chaplain on this dept.

Rev. Mr. Goodall app. to take charge of duties at Colaba and in the harbour, during absence of Rev. Mr. Pigott.

25. Rev. E. Tyrwhitt, adm. a jun. assist. chaplain, and app. to charge of Bhooj.

Retired from the Service.—Oct 25. The Rev. A. Goode (by permission of the Court of Directors.)

Leave of Absence.—Oct. 5. Rev. G. Pigott, chaplain of Colaba, &c., three months, on private affairs.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 29. The G. O. dated 19th March last, notifying the app. of Assist. Surg. R. Kirk to be dep. assay master, is cancelled.

The G. O. dated 3rd March last, app. Capt. H. H. Hobson, 20th N.I., to act as assist. qu. mast. gen. in Upper Scinde, is cancelled.

Sept. 30.—Ensign Coley to act as qu.-mast. to 10th N.I. (at Aden) during abs. of Lieut. Johnson, on med. cert., or till further orders.

Assist. Surg. F. Manisty, attached to left wing 15th N.I., passed the examination in Hindoostanee as prescribed by regulations.

20th N. I.—Lieut. W. E. Macleod, to be adj., v. E. Baynes prom., date of app. 27th Aug. 1842.

Lieut. and Act. Adj. H. Lye, 13th N.I., to be confirmed in that app. from date of Lieut. Lavie's departure for Europe, viz. 5th Sept. 1839.

Ens. C. W. Walker, 5th N.L.I., to act as temporary adj. to marine batt., v. Lieut. Morse, app. act. superint. of police at Bombay.

Oct. 1.—Assist. Surg. W. Campbell, M.D., doing duty with H. M.'s 86th reg. attached to left wing 2nd E.L.I. Bombay.

5.—Ens. E. Lowry, 25th N. I., reported for duty, to join his corps.

Assist. Surg. Faithful to proceed to Kulladgee, to assume med. charge of detachment of cav. at that station from Assist. Surg. Fitzpatrick.

2nd Lieut. D. Macdougall. Art., posted to 3rd troop horse brigade.

6.—Surg. Gen. R. H. Kennedy, M.D., Esq., to be phys. gen. from 27th ult.

Insp. Gen. of Hosp. F. Shippee to be surg. gen. from 27th ult.

Superint. Surg. W. Purnell to be insp. gen. of hosp. from 27th ult.

Sen. Surg. W. Gray to be a superint. surg. on estab. from 27th ult.

Sen. Assist. Surg. J. J. Hamilton to be surg. from 27th ult., v. M'Adam, dec.

Sen. Assist. Surg. H. P. Hathorn to be surg. from 1st inst., v. J. Howison, ret.

Surg. R. Wight, app. staff surg. at Mhow, in suc. to Gray, app. superint. surg.

7.—The following officers, cadets of the season 1826, prom. to brev. rank of capt. from dates specified opp. their names:

Lieut. H. Giberne, Art. and J. R. Morse, 1st Eur. reg. Date of rank 9th Sept. 1842.

Major H. Cracklow, 22nd N.I., to assume command of Malligaum brigade, as next senior officer, from that date till further orders.

Brev. Capt. A. A. Drummond, 11th N.I., to act as interp. to 3rd N.I., till further ord., v. Lieut. Taylor, 11th N.I., to rejoin his corps.

Capt. C. Hunter, pay-master southern div. of the army, to offic. as a.-de.-c. to Maj. Gen. P. Delamotte, c.b., till further ord.

Lieut. W. Campbell, 2nd Eur. L.I., to act as interp. to H. M.'s 78th reg. Highlanders, v. Ens. Walker, 5th N.L.I., app. act. adj. to marine batt. till further ord.

Lieut. Vincent, 10th N.I., to perform duties of adj. to marine batt. from that date till Ens. Walker joins.

11.—Superint. Surg. C. Kane posted to north-west division, Guzerat.

Superint. Surg. W. Gray (late prom.) posted to Scinde force, and to join headquarters of Scinde force, as soon as the season will admit.

12.—Lieut. C. H. Morse, 14th N.I., to be a.-de.-c. to Maj. Gen. J. Morse, commanding north div. of army, date of app. 19th Sept. 1842.

13.—Assist. Surg. J. D. Miller, M.D., having been reported fit for duty, to return to his station at Kurrachee as early as practicable.

Assist. Surg. Style to receive med. charge of 17th N.I., from Assist. Surg. McGrath, H.M. 22nd regt.

Sept. 14.—14th N.I.—Lieut. and Act. Adj. S. Lowry to be confirmed in that app., v. Brev. Capt. R. D. Stuart resigned; date of app. 15th Sept. 1842.

Maj. C. Crawley, 4th N.I. or Rifle Corps, to assume command of that brigade as senior officer, until further orders.

3rd Regt. Light Cavalry.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Eyre to be capt., and Cornet R. B. Moore to be lieut., in suc. to Bury, killed in action; date of rank 28th Aug. 1842.

Cornet J. S. Aitken to be lieut., v. Reeves, killed in action; date of rank, 28th Aug. 1842.

Lieut. Col. C. French, of H.M. 28th regt., as senior officer, to assume command of troops at Kurrachee, from Lieut. Col. Pennefather.

Admitted to the service as cadets of art. and inf. The cadet for the artillery prom. to 2nd lieut., leaving date of his com. for future adjustment

Artillery.—Mr. G. Hossack; date of arrival at Bombay, 29th Sept. 1842.

Infantry.—Mr. W. Seames; date of arrival at Bombay, 29th Sept. 1842.

16.—Maj. Gen. R. M'Niel, H. M.'s 78th Highlanders, to command the brigade in Poona.

Oct. 18. Maj. Gen. J. G. Baumgardt, c.b., H. M.'s 2nd or Queen's Royals, to command the brigade at Deesa.

Col. J. Gibbon, 3rd N.I., to command brigade at Baroda.

Col. S. Hughes, c.b., 15th N.I., to command brigade at Candeish.

Lieut. Col. A. Manson, c.b., art., to command brigade at Ahmednuggur.

Removals.—Lieut. Col. W. D. Robertson from 17th N.I. to 8th N.I.

Lieut. Col. W. Sandwith from 8th N.I. to 17th N.I.

The under-mentioned young officers of the regt. of artillery are directed to proceed and join the head-quarters of the 1st battalion at Ahmednuggur, by the 1st proximo:—2nd Lieuts. G. Hossack, H. M. Douglas, A. M. Murray, B. J. Fennimore.

Lieut. W. F. Hunter, of the 2nd regiment light cavalry, having been reported fit for duty, is directed to rejoin his station.

Examinations.—The under-mentioned officers have been reported qualified to hold the situation of interpreter as specified opposite their names, by the committee which assembled recently for their examination.

In Mahratta.—Ens. J. T. Francis, 5th regt. N. L. I.

Lieut. R. H. Gall, H. M.'s 14th light dragoons.

Ens. E. Dansey, 1st Bombay Eur. regt.

Assist. Surgeon W. Evans, 18th regt. M. N. I.

Ens. A. T. Etheridge, 23rd regt. N. I.

Lieut. T. Jermyn, 2nd regt. N. I.

Lieut. S. L. Horton, H. M.'s 14th light dragoons.

Lieut. J. W. Schneider, 2nd gr. regt. N. I.

Lieut. J. P. Dunsterville, 19th regt. N. I.

Lieut. W. F. Sandwith, 2nd regt. Eur. L. I.

Lieut. W. Hodgson, Artillery.

Lieut. G. F. Shum, 5th regt. N. L. I.

Lieut. F. S. Kempt, 1st Bombay Eur. regt.

Lieut. W. J. Boye, 23rd regt. N. L. I.

Ensign W. Scott, 13th regt. N. I.

22.—21st Regt. N. I. Lieut. W. E. Wilkinson to be adj. v. Green prom.; date of appointment, 9th Sept. 1842.

Capt. Amiel, 1st Gr. Regt. N. I. to act as interp. to that regt. and the 19th regt. Bengal N. I. from that date until further orders.

1st Regt. L. C. (*Lancers*.) Cornet E. A. Hardy to be lieut. v. Fagan dec.; date of rank, 22nd Sept. 1842.

14th Regt. N. I. Ensign P. S. Fearon to be lieut. v. Stuart dec.; date of rank, 13th Oct. 1842.

22.—With reference to the G. G. O. dated the 15th inst., the under-mentioned young officers lately appointed to regiments, are directed to proceed and join their respective corps on the 1st prox.

Cornet A. B. Tucker, 2nd regt. L. C., Deesa.

Ensign J. Thacker, 22nd regt. N. I., Malligaum.

Ensign J. Bromley, 3rd regt. N. I., Ahmedabad.

Ensign J. Langston, 4th regt. N. I., Baroda.

Ensign C. T. Palin, 19th regt. N. I., Bombay.

Ensign W. Soames, 16th regt. N. I., Bhooj.

Ensign W. Miles, 5th regt. N. I., Poona.

Ensign H. Bruce, 2nd Eur. regt., Poona.

Ensign A. B. Church, 9th regt. N. I., Deesa.

Ensign J. Malcolm, 13th regt. N. I., Surat.

27.—2nd Lt. Cav.—Lieut. (Bt. Capt.) P. G. Dallas, dec., to be capt. v. Honner, dec., 25th April, 1842.

Adjustment of rank.—Lieut. L. M. Jones to take rank, v. Dallas, prom., ditto.

Lieut. (Bt. Capt.) C. F. Jackson, to be capt., and Cornet E. McGrigor to be lieut. in suc. to Dallas, dec. 18th May, 1842.

Mr. R. Dent admitted to the service as an assist. surg. on this estab. from 22nd Feb. 1841.

Admitted to the service as cadets of artillery and infantry, Messrs. Murray and Tinniman, cadets of the artillery, are prom. to 2nd lieuts. leaving dates of com. for future adjustment.

Artillery.—Mr. H. M. Douglas, date of arrival at Bombay, 12th Oct. 1842; Mr. A. M. Murray, ditto; Mr. B. K. Tinnimore, ditto.

Infantry.—Mr. C. T. Aitchison, 12th Oct. 1842.

Lieut. R. W. Horne, of the 8th N. I. has returned to his duty, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon. Court of Directors, date of arrival at Bombay, 12th Oct. 1842.

Lieut. H. Vincent, 10th N. I., app. to act as 1st class commissariat agent, during abs. of Lieut. J. B. Dunsterville.

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FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 29. Ens. J. Pelly, 17th N.I., three years, for health.—30. Capt. W. Thatcher, inv. estab., ditto, ditto.—Oct. Assist. Surg. G. E. Balfour, Madras estab., for health.—Major C. Johnson, six months in ext.—Lieuts. A. Hall and G. Wingate, ditto.—Oct. 24. Assist. Surg. R. J. Behan, on priv. affairs.—Capt. L. M'Intyre, commissariat agent at Aden, in ext. till arrival of Dec. steamer at Aden.—28. Lieut. J. G. Forbes, 23rd L.I. for health.—29. Assist. Surg. D. A. Carnegie, M.D., for health.

To Sea.—Oct. 11. Maj. H. Macan, 17th N.I., two years, for health.—12. Vet. Surg. Stockley, h. art., ditto.—Oct. 28. Brev. Capt. H. I. Woodward, 1st bomb. Eur. regt., two years, for health.

To Cochín and Neilgherry Hills.—Oct. 12. Lieut. V. Scobell, 20th M.N.I., from 10th Oct. to 10th April, 1843.

To Madras.—Sept. 29. The leave granted to Lieut. A. Hare, 20th M.N.I., for four months to Madras, cancelled at his own req.

To Bellary.—Sept. 30. Ens. G. S. Pechel, 47th M.N.I., from 1st Nov. to 31st Dec., on priv. affairs.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Oct. 19. Commander H. A. Ormsby allowed to reside on shore for health. Messrs. F. Gardiner, R. W. Whish, A. F. Bennett, app. by Court of Directors volunteers for the I.N.

Returned to Duty.—Sept. 29. Capt. Pass, master attendant, from leave of abs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 3. *William Bryan*, from Mauritius.—11. H.C. st. *Sesostris*, from Ceylon.—12. *Victoria*, from Suez, with the London Mail of Sept. 6.—17. *Tyrer*, from London; *Kate*, from Aden.—27. *Druid*, from Ceylon.—28. *John Knox*, from London.—29. *Seaforth*, from Colombo; *Salisbury*, from Greenock.—29. *Eucles*, from Greenock; *Intrinsic*, from China; *Ann Martin*, from Glasgow; *Coromandel*, from London.—31. *Stirlingshire*, from Liverpool; *Wild Irish Girl*, from London.

Departures.

SEPT. 30. *Seniramis*, (str.) for Persian Gulf.—OCT. 2. *Cleopatra*, for Suez.—4. *London*, for China.—5. *Oriental*, for China.—13. *Echo*, for Calcutta; *Windsor Castle*, for Liverpool; *Harlequin*, for China; *Good Success*, for China.—15. *Emily*, for Persian Gulf.—16. *Zenobia*, for Suez; *Mary*, for China.—29. *Brahmin*, for China; *Maniur*, for China; *Caledonia*, for Liverpool.

Freights to London.—(Nov. 1.) 40s. per ton.

Arrival of Passengers at Bombay.

Per Victoria steamer, from Suez: Mrs. Courtney; Miss Dunsterville; Madam Mottet and two children, and a native servant; Mrs. Davidson; Mrs. Col. Melvill and a native servant; Miss Pogson; Mrs. Huntley; Mrs. Cox and child, with two Eur. servants; Mrs. Cowie; Mr. B. J. Fennimore, cadet of artil.; Mr. Cowie, assist. surg. Madras army; Mr. Fagan, Bengal civil service; Mr. W. A. Lockhart, Madras civil service; Major Huntley, Queen's Royal Lancers; Lieut. Henry Ward, 33rd Bengal N.I.; Capt. Mottet, Nizam's service; Capt. Cox, 60th Bengal N.I.; Mr. Fraser; Lieut. R. W. Horne, 8th Bombay N.I.; Mr. H. M. Murray; Mr. H. M. Douglas, cadet; Mr. Gordon; Mr. C. T. Aitchison; Capt. Hicks, 3rd Bengal N.I.; Monsieur C. Ferriri; Rev. Mr. Tyrwhitt; Mr. Warden; Mr. F. Vallient; Mr. R. Dodd; Mr. Saumarez; Dr. Havilland; Mr. Charles Curling; Mr. John Hall, engineer; Mr. Lourencio M. Cardoz and his servant, Antonio Maria Soares; and Marchund, Banian.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 21. At Ellichpoor, the lady of Capt. Edward Baker, 32nd regt. Madras N.I., son (still-born).

27. At Ootacamund, the lady of Lieut. Geo. Quanbrough, of the Indian Navy, son.

- Sept. 27. The lady of C. C. Menge, Church mission at Nasik, daughter.
 28. At Vingorla, the wife of Mr. Assistant Apothecary A. D. Almeida, daughter.
 29. At Seroor, the lady of Capt. T. Fraser, Poonah auxiliary horse, daughter.
 30. At Kurrachee, the wife of Mr. Van Deerlin, of the Madras Medical establishment, son.
 Oct. 6. At Mazagon, the lady of Marcus F. Brownrigg, Esq., son.
 — At the Wilderness, the lady of Robert Wigram Crawford, Esq., son.
 — At Bombay, the wife of Mr. D. Davidson, Apothecary Native Dispensary, daughter.
 13. The lady of Capt. E. Hart, 19th N.I., son (still-born).
 14. At Malabar Hill, the lady of J. P. Larkins, Esq., daughter.
 16. At Mazagon, the lady of Stephen Babington, Esq., C. S., daughter.
 21. At Kalbadavee, Mrs. Francis S. de Silva, son.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 24. Mr. Verling, assistant overseer in the road and tank branch of the department of public works, to Miss Wylie.

DEATHS.

- Sept. 24. At Mazagon, Isabella Maria, the infant daughter of Capt. G. Forster, of the ship *Sterling*.
 27. At Poonah, Frederick William Boye, son of Assistant Surgeon F. A. Richardson, aged 16 months.
 28. At Kurrachee, Capt. John Wetherall, H. M.'s 41st regt.
 31. At Indore, Anna Katherine, only daughter of Mr. Bate, 7th regt. N.I., aged one year.
 Oct. 2. At Poona, Willoughby, son of Mr. R. Bennett, aged three years.
 3. At Ahmednuggur, of cholera, Hannah, wife of Serjeant Major James Beatty, 1st batt. artillery, aged 35 years.
 7. In the fort, James McDonald, child of Mr. and Mrs. Houghland, aged seven years.
 21. Ellen, wife of Qu.-Master Sergeant Thos. Campbell, 2nd regt. European light inf.
 22. Sara, wife of Capt. Lemon (late commander of the *Vansittart*), aged 30.

Ceylon.

APPOINTMENT.

J. S. Rodney, Esq., to be Government agent for the Eastern Province, v. J. W. Huskisson, Esq.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Sept. 9. *Wm. Metcalfe*, and *Jane Catherine*, both from Mauritius.—23. *Lady Leith*, from Bombay.—28. *Rosalind*, from Aden.—Oct. 2. *Regina*, from Calcutta.—4. *Marchioness of Breadalbane*, from London.—5. *Mungo*, from Clyde; *Margaret*, from Aden.

Departures.—Sept. 29. *Emerald*, for Madras.—Oct. 6. *Ruby*, for Calcutta.

BIRTH.

Sept. 22. At Colombo, Mrs. J. W. Venn, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Sept. 20. At Trincomalic, Edmund Ogle, Esq., Royal Engineers, to Catharine Beverley, third daughter of Henry St. Hill, Esq., ordnance storekeeper of that place.

DEATH.

Sept. 10. At Colombo, the Rev. John David Palm, colonial chaplain of the Dutch Reformed Church, aged 66.

Singapore.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Sept. 9. *Anthony Anderson*, from Liverpool.—10. *Champion*, from New Zealand.—13. *Himalaya*, from Madras; *Hero*, from Calcutta; *Geo. Armstrong*, from

Bombay; *Buckinghamshire*, from Madras.—14. *Siam*, from Madras.—15. *Ariel*, from Calcutta.—17. *Jessore*, from New York.—18. *Moulmein*, *John M'Vicar*, *Friends*, and *Elizabeth*, all from Calcutta.

Departures.—Sept. 10. *Cynosure*, for Liverpool; *Waterloo*, for Madras.—11. *Lloyds*, and *Sarah Botsford*, both for London.—17. *Llangothlan*, for Sydney; *Princess Charlotte*, *Malcolm*, and *Jona*, all to sail for London; *Alfred*, do. for Sydney; *Mary Bulmer*, for Mauritius.

MARRIAGE.

Aug. 23. At Singapore, at the Roman Catholic Church of Boni Pastores, Mr. William Lambert Ogle to Ermanilda Wilhelmina, only daughter of the late Mr. A. T. Fransiz.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Sept. 4. *Akbar*, from Madras; *Zephyr*, from Boston; *Wm. Sharples*, from Bombay.—6. *Victoria*, from Calcutta.—*Claudine* (previous), from London.

Departures.—Sept. 5. *Hope*, and *John Brightman*, both for Calcutta; *Harriett Scott*, for Bombay.—7. *Mor*, for Bombay.—8. *Francis Spaight*, for London.—9. *Nerva*, and *Wm. Perrie*, both for London.—10. *Winchester*, for London; *Queen Victoria*, for Bombay.

DEATHS.

July 28. On board the transport *Marion*, off Ching-keang-foo, in China, Christopher Anglin, Esq., late of Limerick, Ireland, aged 32.

Killed in action, in China, First Lieutenant Hewitt, R.M., eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Hewitt, of H.M.'s service.

At Hong-kong, Ensign De Quincy, belonging to the Cheekchu detachment, H.M.'s 26th regt. Ensign De Quincy was the son of the author of the "Confessions of an English Opium Eater."

At the same place, Dr. Bace, also of the 26th regt.

Mauritius.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

ASSIST. SURG. M. B. GALLWEY, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Assist. Surg. Melbourne Broke Gallwey, of the Royal Artillery, was arraigned on the following charges, viz. :—

1st Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having written, with the malicious intent to traduce the honour and character of Assist. Surg. Gordon, Doctor of Physic, of her Majesty's 35th regt. of foot, an official letter, dated 2nd June, 1842, to Lieut. Col. Crawford, commanding the detachment of royal artillery in this island, therein asserting that Assist. Surg. Gordon had been denounced in his, the said Assist. Surg. Gallwey's presence, and in the presence of other persons, as a liar and a perjurer; and further asserting, contrary to the truth and the fact, that although this denunciation had been brought to the notice of Assist. Surg. Gordon, yet that he had not satisfactorily rebutted the charge.

2nd Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, in attempting to disturb that harmony and good understanding which ought always to subsist among the officers of the garrison, by bringing, on or about the 2nd or 3rd June, 1842, to the notice of the hon. the officer commanding the troops a private quarrel between Assist. Surg. Gordon and a gentleman of the name of Saunders, not in her Majesty's service, which quarrel had been satisfactorily adjusted and altogether terminated more than two months before.

Finding. 1st Charge.—Not guilty of the whole of the first charge, with the exception of writing the letter—but without malicious intent, and to which, therefore, the court attach no criminality.

2nd Charge.—Acquitted.

Remarks by the Court.—The court, after the most unwearied attention to the mass of conflicting evidence which accompanied these proceedings, cannot, however,

close their labours without respectfully submitting their opinion, that Dr. Gordon could not but rest satisfied with his friend Capt. Hutchinson's arrangement and settlement of this very unpleasant affair with Mr. Saunders, approved as it had been by Major Tennant, and the officers of the 35th regiment generally. Yet, at the same time, they cannot but regret that, from ideas of delicacy which they must fully appreciate, however erroneous these may have been, it had not been considered necessary to acquaint those who were present at Mr. Saunders's table, when the injurious expressions towards Dr. Gordon were made use of, that the stain so thrown on his character had been fully and honourably removed by the arrangement and settlement alluded to, and the court are bound to observe, that had Mr. Gallwey been so informed, the unpleasant affair never would have been brought to the notice of the hon. the officer commanding the troops.

(Signed) J. JONES, Lieut. Col. 12th Regt., President.
EDWARD ALLEN WILLIAMS, Deputy Judge Advocate.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—July 17. *Phoenix*, from Monte Video.—23. *Mary Mallaby*, from Muscat.—26. *Marseilles*, from Marseilles.—Aug. 4. *Cinderella*, from Bengal; *Avenir*, and *Edith*, both from Nantes; *Salacia*, from Bordeaux.—22. *William Barber*, from Deal.—24. *Nepenset*, from Sumatra.—30. *Rachel*, from Marseilles; *Sampson*, from Cape.—31. *New Express*, from Ascension.—Sept. 1. *Rambler*, from Bordeaux.—2. *Lady McNaghten*, from Calcutta (injured).—5. *Arabella*, from Deal.—7. *Lion*, and *Concurrent*, both from Bourbon.—10. *Nautilus*, from London.

Departures.—July 13. *Mary Bulner*, for Penang.—19. *Ann*, for Timor.—26. *Charles*, for Havre.—Aug. H.M.S. *Andromache*, for England.—7. *Akhbar*, for China.—12. *Phoenix*, for London; *Alligator*, *Williams*, and *Sarah*, all for Sydney.—Sept. 1. *Levant Packet*, for Bourbon.—3. *Alberton*, for Liverpool.—4. *Catherine*, for Madras.—6. *Zenobia*, for Batavia; *Agnes Ewing*, for Rangoon.—8. *Briton*, for London.

To Sail.—*Champion*, *Sir Henry Parnell*, *Enchantress*, *Wm. Nicholl*, *Eleanor Russell*, and *Rachel*, all for London; *Fleetwood*, for Clyde.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

APPOINTMENTS.

May 5. G. T. Palmer, Esq., of Parramatta, to be a magistrate of the territory and its dependencies.

June 15. W. H. Christie, Esq., app. by the Gov., agent to the estate formerly held by the Church and School Corporation, v. O. Bloxome, Esq. resigned.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Sydney.—May 22. *Corbuco*, from Valparaiso.—July 11. *Ganges*, from Plymouth.

Departures.—May 18. *Louisa*, for Manilla.—22. *William*, for South Seas.—24. *Bermondsey*, for do.—25. *Persian*, for Manilla; *General Scott*, for ditto.—June 27. *George IV.* (to sail) for Liverpool.—July 11. *Anne* (to sail) for London.—Aug. — *Clorinda* (to sail) for do.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 11. Lieut. Col. Cloete, R. H. dep. qu. master gen., app. commandant of Cape Town, &c.

Sept. 15. P. P. Marillier, Esq., to be civ. commissioner and resident mag. for Somerset.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Aug. 15. *Conch*, from Algoa Bay; *Georgia*, from whaling.—20. *Ghika*, from Deal; *Adelaide*, from Portsmouth; *Vellore*, from London.—22. *Cape Packet*, from Torbay.—25. *John Bagshaw*, from Calcutta; *Abercrombie Robinson*, from Kings-

town.—26. *Barrys*, from London.—27. *Hebe*, from Ceylon; *Susan Crisp*, from Gravesend.—30. *Mary Ray*, from London; *William Pitt*, from London.—Sept. 1. H.M.S. *Winchester*, from England.—3. *Waterloo*, from Deal.—5. *Eliza*, from St. Helena.—11. *Maidstone*, from Portsmouth.—12. *Iris*, from Ceylon; *Malabar*, from Portsmouth; *George Fyffe*, from do.; *Fairlie*, from Bengal; *Stork*, from Deal; *Universe*, from Bombay; *Hindustan*, from London.—14. *Union*, from Calcutta; *Wm. Mitchell*, from Singapore.—15. *Pandora*, from Liverpool.—16. *Bombay*, from Bordeaux; *Favourite*, from Cork; *Cleveland*, from Bombay.—20. *Montezuma*, from Liverpool; *Courier*, *Jim Crow*, *Sarah Crisp*, *Marquess of Hastings*, *Harriet*, *Ellen*, *George Wallis*, and *Urchin*, all from England.

Departures.—Aug. 13. *Ocean Queen*, for Madras.—16. *Royal Albert*, for Batavia.—20. *Harmony*, for St. Helena; *Spartan*, for Mauritius.—Aug. 22. *Neptune* for Madras.—23. *Maid of Mona*, for Algoa Bay.—25. *Fame*, for Swan River.—31. H.M.S. *Arrow*, for Mauritius; H.M.S. *Lily*, for Port Natal; *Sarah Maria*, for Mauritius.—Sept. 2. *Harriet*, for do.—14. *George Fyffe*, for New Zealand.—15. *Maidstone*, for Bengal.—Oct. 1. *Favourite*, for Madras; *Bombay*, for Ceylon; *Malabar*, and *Childe Harold*, both for ditto.

MARRIAGES.

July 26. At Graham's Town, C. R. Lange, missionary, of the Berlin Society, to Ann, daughter of Mr. T. Tainton.

Aug. 9. At Cape Town, Capt. H. Macdonald to Miss A. Holloway.

15. At Cape Town, Mr. H. Boase to Miss E. I. Boase.

22. At Malmesbury, Mr. J. F. Kirston to Miss E. Stadler.

27. At Beaufort, G. Devenish, Esq., to Miss C. Londt.

Sept. 16. At Bathurst, Graham's Town, J. Atherstone to Anna, daughter of the late M. Bowkes, Esq.

26. At Cape Town, W. Elwood, Esq., to Miss E. Swaving.

DEATHS.

Aug. 14. At Beaufort, Mr. Charles Pope, deputy sheriff.

21. At Swellendam, Daniel van Renen, Esq., late of the Brewery, New Lands.

24. Mrs. Jane Lolley, aged 48.

27. At Graham's Town, Mr. David Roes, aged 62.

Sept. 2. At Cape Town, Mrs. D. Sapsford.

5. At Graham's Town, Mr. R. Featherstone, aged 52.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, Knight Commander of the most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross thereof; Major-Gen. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Most Hon. Order; Major-Gen. George Pollock, Companion of the said Most Hon. Military Order, and Major-Gen. William Nott, of the East India Company's Service, to be Knights Grand Cross of the same Order.—*London Gaz.*, Dec. 2.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., and to his heirs male.—*Dec.* 1.

On the 30th of November, a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Lestock Robert Reid, Esq., was appointed a Provisional Member of Council at Bombay.

A correspondent of the *Times*, with reference to "the apparently startling increase in the contingent charges of Bengal and the north-west provinces," considers that the increase in the contingent charges is to be traced to the following causes:—
"First.—A change in the system of accounts, by which a vast amount of charges, fixed as to detail, but varying as to totals, were transferred from the head of fixed

charges to that of contingent expenses. Of this nature was the whole vast sum of military and civil pensions payable in India, under which heads fall all the invalid allowances to retired soldiers and native officers, and the salaries of the gaol guards, the numbers of which vary with the number of prisoners. Secondly.—The establishments entertained for the purpose of surveying and settling the north-west provinces—a great work now brought to a conclusion, and productive eventually of diminished expenses of government, and perhaps of increased revenue. Thirdly.—The temporary establishments entertained for the resumption of the rent-free lands, against which there is a set-off in a large permanent revenue derived from those lands. Fourthly.—The heavy but necessary charge incurred for the relief of the starving population of the north-west provinces during the famine of 1839-40."

The intelligence received on the 15th of November, of the loss at Etaples, near Boulogne, on the 12th, of the *Reliance*, 1500 tons, from Canton, 7th May, with a cargo of tea (about 2,500,000lbs.) worth about £200,000, only six persons being saved out of 122 on board, occasioned a great gloom in the city. The persons on board consisted of 75 Englishmen; the rest being Dutch and Chinese. Only one European (the ship's carpenter) was saved, with 5 lascars. Capt. Tucker, of H.M.S. *Iris*, is amongst the drowned.

Letters from Cairo describe the panic, arising from the prevalence of the murrain among the cattle, in Egypt—a disease which is considered the forerunner of the plague. The Pasha had already lost 90,000 oxen, besides other animals, and had been obliged to make use of the horses employed in the service of his artillery for agricultural purposes, as the destruction of the cattle had rendered their number insufficient to get in the seed for the ensuing year. The persons employed in the transit of Indian passengers from Alexandria to Suez had also experienced considerable loss: 100 of their horses had perished in a single month, and the mortality was increasing.

A young Orientalist, M. Ch. Ochoa, has been charged by the French Government with a scientific mission to the regions of Central Asia, north-west of Hindostan, between Cashmeer and Kafiristan. He has been instructed to collect documents relative to the history and geography of those countries, to the affinity existing between the different tribes, to their languages and literature, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES, &c.

3rd L. Drags. (in Bengal). H. White, gent., to be cornet without purch., v. Crabtree, app. qu.-master; Cornet A. Crabtree to be qu.-master, v. Adams, dec.

14th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Capt. F. H. Stephens to be maj. by purch., v. Barton, who ret.—To be Captains by purch.: Lieut. G. K. M. Dawson, v. Stephens; Lieut. W. Clarke, v. G. M. Fullerton, who ret.—To be Lieuts. by purch.: Cornet J. Cuff Barrett, v. Dawson; Cornet W. Nettleship, v. Clarke.—To be Cornets by purch.: F. J. G. Whitehead, gent., v. Barrett; Gent. Cadet W. M'Mahon, from Royal. Mil. Col., v. Nettleship; Cornet R. P. Apthorp to be adj., v. Clarke.

9th Foot (in Bengal). Ensign R. Daunt to be lieut. by purch., v. Williams, whose prom. by purch. cancelled.

10th Foot (in Bengal). C. J. Lindam, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Ottley, dec.; Lieut. J. Garvock to be capt. by purch., v. Onslow, who ret.; Ens. A. Montgomerie to be lieut. by purch., v. Garvock; Ens. J. Miller, from 77th Foot, to be ens., v. Montgomerie.

17th Foot (at Aden). Lieut. E. B. Owen to be capt. without purch., v. Darley, dec.; Ens. L. C. Moore to be lieut., v. Owen.

18th Foot (in China). Maj. J. Cowper to be lieut.-col. without purch., v. Tomlinson, killed in action; Brev. Maj. J. Grattan to be maj., v. Cowper; Lieut. Hon. C. H. Stratford to be capt., v. Grattan; Ens. P. Simmons to be lieut., v. Stratford; W. H. Graves, gent., to be ens., v. Simmons.

22nd Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. D. M'Phee, from 28th F., to be capt. without purch., v. Brev. Maj. Murphy, who ret. on full pay. Capt. St. John Mundell, from 58th F., to be capt., v. Russell, who exch.

27th Foot (at Cape of G. H.). Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Maclean, K.C.B., from the 60th F., to be col., v. General Sir G. L. Cole, dec. W. N. Irwin, gent., to be assist. surg., v. Grant, app. to 28th F.

28th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Lieut. C. Stevens, from 2nd W. I. regt., to be lieut., v. M'Phee, prom. in 22nd F.: Assist. Surg. J. Grant, m.d., from 27th F., to be assist. surg., v. Macdonell, prom.

31st Foot (in Bengal). A. Pilkington, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Tritton, prom.; Lieut. R. Norman to be capt. without purch., v. Marshall, dec.—To be Lieuts. without purch.: Ens. R. B. Tritton, v. Norman; Ens. R. Sparrow, v. Tritton, whose prom. on 1st of Nov., 1842, cancelled.

44th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. H. H. J. Massey to be lieut. by purch., v. Hackett, whose prom. by purch. has been cancelled; R. Bainbridge, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Massey, prom.

50th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hudson Lowe, K.C.R. and G.C.M.G., from 56th F., to be Col., v. Gen. Sir G. T. Walker, Bart. and G.C.B. dec.

57th Foot (at Madras). G. Armstrong, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Morphet, prom.

58th Foot (for India). Capt. A. H. Russell, from 22nd F., to be capt., v. Mundell, who exc.

62nd Foot (in Bengal). W. A. Sinclair, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Hillier, prom.

63rd Foot (at Madras). Cornet B. Walrond, from half-pay 15th L. D., to be ens. v. Kirby, app. qu.-master 58th F.; J. Fairtlough, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Walrond, who ret.

80th Foot (for N. S. W.). Assist. Surg. A. S. Macdonell, from 28th F., to be surg., v. Turnbull, dec.

91st Foot (for Cape). W. Stuart, m.d., to be assist. surg., v. M'Laren, dec.

95th Foot (at Ceylon). Assist.-Surg. W. Sall, from Royal Newfoundland Companies, to be assist.-surg., v. Clark, app. to 57th F.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals at British Ports.

Nov. 11. *Artemis*, Goulding, from Moulmein, May 31; *Lydia*, Brunton, from Bombay, May 24; *Nestor*, Crawford, from Bengal, June 11; *Ward Chipman*, Bilton, from Bombay, July 3; *Clyde*, Matches, from Bombay, July 5.—12. H.M.S. *Hyacinth*, Goldsmith, from China, May 27; *Pauline Houghton*, Tuit, from Mauritius, July 16; *Frances*, Sharp, from Bengal, May 21; *Hope*, Hawes, from N. S. Wales, May 27.—14. H.M.S. *Southampton*, Ogle, from the Cape, Sept. 16; *Lotisa Munro*, Doxford, from Bengal, April 18; *Mary Campbell*, Begnon, from Bombay, June 24; *Chieftain*, Clarke, from Bengal, May 26; *Express*, Campbell, from Bengal, May 29; *Blair*, Oldham, from Ceylon, June 20; *Great Liverpool* (st.), from Alexandria, Oct. 26; *Marchioness of Bute*, Kemp, from Bombay, July 22; *Cornwall*, Maxted, from Singapore, June 6; *Forth*, Baxter, from China, May 3; *Jean*, Clark, from Cape, Sept. 11; *Diamond*, Taylor, from Bengal, June 11; *Isabella*, Gray, from Singapore, July 8; *Mary*, Treherne, from Bombay, June 23.—15. *Chieftain*, Lewis, from S. Seas, —; *Sultana*, Broben, from Algoa Bay, Aug. 5; *John Henry Yates*, Mouillon, from China, May 7; *Fanny*, Andrew, from N. S. Wales, June 19; *Ceylon*, Leslie, from Manilla, May 24; *Ann Rankin*, McArthur, from Moulmein.—16. Wm. Wise, Harwood, from Port Phillip, May 27; *Frederick*, Fisher, from Manilla; *Ocean*, M'Miln, from Bengal, May 27.—17. *Mary Nixon*, Field, from Port Phillip, June 15; H.M.S. *Curaçoa*, Jones, from Valparaiso, Aug. 6; *Reaper*, Thompson, from Bengal, June 8; *James Boorman*, Rimmer, from China, May 7.—19. *Queen Mab*, Ainley, from China, May 4; *Tigress*, M'Gill, from Bengal, July 9; *Regular*, Budd, from China, June 26; *Passenger*, Watson, from Singapore, July 5.—21. *Fairlie*, Garrett, from Bengal, June 11; *Lallah Rookh*, Kenney, from Bengal, June 21; *Universe*, Ritchie, from Bombay, July 6; *Aden*, Ponsonby, from Singapore, Aug. 6; *John George*, Storey, from Bengal, July 5; *Ida*, Thompson, from Bengal, July 17; *New York Packet*, Drenning, from Bombay, July 31; *Indian*, English, from Bengal, June 14.—22. *Palestine*, Sim, from N. S. Wales, June 19; *Phoenix*, Cockle, from Mauritius, Aug. 12; *Will Watch*, Walker, from Singapore, July 9.—23. *Prince Albert*, Bruton, from Madras, June 22; *Cove*, Smith, from Bombay, July 17; *Abbotts Reading*, Crawford, from China, June 27.—24. *Iris*, Fisher, from Madras, July 9; *Rookery*, Bourne, from Bengal, June 11.—25. Wm. Mitchell, Harvey, from Singapore, June 29; *Lord Keane*, Roberts, from Ceylon, June 12; *Hebe*, Younger, from Ceylon, June 20; *Union*, Surfen, from Bengal, June 11.—26. *Briton*, Davidson, from Mauritius, Sept. 8; *John Horton*, Cunningham, from China, July 3; *Ganymede*, Rouse, from Singapore, June 18; *Montefiores*, Davison, from Bengal, June 25;

THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

AND
MONTHLY REGISTER

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA,
AND
AUSTRALASIA.

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Affley, Lazenby, from South Seas.—28.—H. N. M.'s *Borea*, from Bengal, July 30; *Hesperus*, Kelley, from Bengal, July 30; *Lady*, Marshall, from Bombay, July 20; *Independent*, Hopkinson, from Bombay, Aug. 18.—Dec. 1. *Mcg of Melton*, Bicasdale, from Bengal, July 13; *Widgeon*, Capes, from Singapore, July 15.—2. *Bengalee*, Boadle, from China, July 3; *Phoenix*, Cockle, from Mauritius, Aug. 12; *Potter*, Sadler, from Ceylon, Aug. 10; *Providence*, Hicks, from Bengal, July 17; *Barbara*, Purden, from Bombay, Aug. 14; *Eleanora*, Jackson, from China, June 18; *Maryara*, Champion, from China, July 18; *Mary Imrie*, Boyd, from China, July 2.—3. *Eamont*, Murray, from V. D. Land, June 27; *Avoca*, Boadle, from Singapore, July 22; *Flora Kerr*, Clift, from Java, July; *Courier*, —, from Manilla, July 18; *Clydesdale*, Renfree, from Bombay, Aug. 6; *Vectis*, Quinton, from Madras, Aug. 4; *Indian*, Car, from Batavia, Aug. 10.

Departures.

Nov. 2. *Carib*, Heaton, for Batavia; from Clyde.—3. *James Moran*, Walker, for Aden, from Clyde.—4. *Gondolier*, Oliver, for China, from Liverpool; *Bencoolen*, Cocks, for China, from Liverpool; *Druid*, Ritchie, for China, from Deal.—*Agricola*, Grayson, for Bombay, from Liverpool.—6. *John Renwick*, Morgan, for Hobart Town, from Portsmouth; *Julia*, Jennings, for China, from Liverpool.—9. *Rebecca*, Mc Taggart, for Port Phillip, from Rothesay.—10. *Linton*, Gillman, for Bombay, from Liverpool.—12. *Athens*, Bacon, for Mauritius, from Marseilles.—14. *Elizabeth*, Tucker, for St. Helena, from Deal; *Sea Gull*, Murray, for Cape, from Deal; *Cambridge*, Brown, for Bombay, from Deal.—16. *Java*, Parsons, for Mauritius, from Portsmouth; *Chatham*, Sergeant, for N. S. Wales, from Torbay; *Phabe*, Dale, for N. Zealand, from Gravesend; *Justina*, Loader, for Bengal, from Portsmouth.—17. *Chilina*, Wylie, for Batavia, from —; *Westminster*, Michie, for N. Zealand, from Plymouth; *Ann*, Fan, for Cape, from Bristol; *Diana*, Strickland, for Bombay, from Portsmouth.—18. *Buenos Ayriam*, Coull, for Bengal, from Liverpool; *Isabella Wood*, Dunn, for Cape, from Plymouth.—19. *Elizabeth*, Law, for Cape from Deal; *George*, Renwick, for Bengal, from Pentland Firth; *Enmore*, Ellis, for Port Phillip, from Plymouth.—20. *Bland*, Callan, for Bengal, from Liverpool; *Dryad*, Rickerty, for Singapore, from Liverpool; *Everetta*, Darley, for N. S. Wales, from Deal; *North Briton*, Fyall, for Hobart Town, from Deal; *John Graham*, Pearson, for Ceylon, from Deal; *Zenobia*, Owen, for Bengal, from Deal; *Gannet*, Nicol, for N. S. Wales, from Clyde; *Briton*, Robertson, for Bombay, from Clyde; *Rajah*, Ferguson, for N. S. Wales, from Leith; *Fama*, Bennett, for N. S. Wales, from Deal.—21. *Woodstock*, Nicholson, for Bengal, from Liverpool; *Lady Rowena*, Miller, for Singapore, from Liverpool; *Camilla* (or *Vemilia*), for Cape, from Hastings.—22. *Earl of Harewood*, Atkin, for Cape, from Gravesend; *Apame*, Wilson, for Algoa Bay, from Deal.—23. *Pearl*, Burrows, for Madras, from Gravesend; *Hortensia*, Storey, for Cape, from Shields; *Rose*, Burn, for St. Helena, from Shields; *Coaxer*, Ridley, for Ceylon, from Liverpool; *Nankin*, Palmer, jun., for Bengal, from Gravesend.—24. *Peruvian*, Black, for Bengal, from Clyde; *Wasdale*, McKenzie, for Algoa Bay, from Gravesend.—25. *Clarendon*, Grant, for N. S. Wales, from Clyde.—26. *Lady Bute*, McKinlay, for Bombay, from Gravesend.—27. *Ocean Queen*, Freeman, for Mauritius, from Deal; *Success*, Kedne, for Swan River, from Gravesend; *John Laird*, St. Croix, for China, from Liverpool; *Stratford*, Haslep, for Mauritius, from Gravesend; *Lascar*, Sheddon, for Ceylon, from Clyde.—Dec. 1. *Janet*, Dring, for Cape, from Gravesend; *Irvine*, Madgwick, for Bombay, from Shields.—3. *Sunderson*, —, for Ceylon, from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Great Liverpool, from Alexandria: Mesdames Hazlewood, Stevenson, Coles, Elliott, Short, Thatcher, Stevens; General Morgan; Capts. Fullerton and Thatcher; Messrs. Wallace, Gahan, Gibb (of China), Holmes, Davies, Williams, Leckie, Kelly, Stevenson, (the Rev.) Robinson, Burgoyne, Coles, Elliott, Scott, Wylie, Soffit, and Fraser.

Per Reliance, from Bombay (wrecked): Capt. Tucker, late of H. M. S. *Iris* (drowned). *List of Survivors*: R. Dixon, carpenter, W. O'Neill, John Anderson, Charles Batts.

Per Fairlie, from Bengal and Madras (*Vide As. Journ.* for Oct.), additional. From the Cape: Capt. H. Ager, of the late ship *Waterloo*.

Per Prince Albert, from Madras (corrected list): Mr. H. Rutherford Smith, Mrs. Pollock, Capt. Woodward, Mrs. Woodward and five children; J. Wood, Esq.; two children of Capt. Wilson.

Per London, from Singapore: Dr. and Mrs. Bell; Mr. T. N. Tait; Capt. Bridgman.

Per Rookery, from Bengal: Capt. Beach; Ens. Arnott.

Per Wm. Mitchell, from Singapore: Capt. Hale; Mr. Thorn.

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(3 M)

Per Hesperus, from Bengal : Mr. Weaver ; Mr. Bone.—From St. Helena : Capt Bishop, late brig *Rochet*.

Per Cleveland, from the Cape: Capt. Young, late of the *A. Robinson* ; Messrs. Southey, Rowell, Sureyd, Lowrie, Price.

Passengers Expected.

Per Samarang, from Bengal : Mrs. Shortt ; Mrs. Campbell ; Mrs. Dickens ; Mrs. Pilleau ; Miss Ford ; Gen. Sir E. Williams, 3rd Buffs, Downing ; Lieut. De Costa ; Mr. W. Plowden. Children: two Shortts, four Dickenses, two Pilleaus, and two Campbells.

Per Windsor Castle, from Bombay : Capt. Dempster, H.M.'s 41st regt. ; Mr. M. Marriott and servant

Per Zenobia (steamer), from Bombay: Capt. Viscount Ameins, 15th Hussars ; Lieut. A. Murray, 18th Royal Irish, and a European servant ; Commander Richards, R. N., and Capt. Whittingham, 26th Caméronians, bearers of despatches.

Per Prince of Wales, from Calcutta: Mrs. T. R. Davidson and family ; Mr. and Mrs. Goad, C.S. ; Mrs. Col. Hawkins ; Mrs. Loinsworth and family ; Capt. and Mrs. Corfield ; Capt. Liptrap ; Mrg. W. Fergusson ; Mrs. Waugh ; Mr. Ritchie, barrister ; Mr. A. Lecoker ; and Miss Courjon.

Per Princess Royal, from Calcutta: Capt. and Mrs. Milner and family ; Lieut. and Mrs. Erskine and family ; Dr. Davis ; and Mr. Glenny.

Per Atalanta (steamer), for Suez : A. Mackenzie, Esq. ; E. Smith, Esq., and Mrs. Smith ; Mr. Spencer ; his Exc. Sir Lopez de Lima, late governor of Goa, and lady ; J. H. Pelly, Esq., C.S. ; Maj. Gen. Willis, Bombay army ; Mrs. Willis, Miss Willis, and Master Swanson ; Mrs. Sutherland ; Major C. Barton, 14th L. Drags. ; Lieut. and Mrs. Forbes, Bombay army ; Mr. Street ; Capt. G. Macan, 2nd E. regt. ; Mrs. Stewart ; Assist. Surg. E. G. Balfour ; J. Smith, Esq. ; Capt. Woodward, E. regt. ; Assist. Surg. D. A. Carnegie ; R. C. Clark, Esq. ; two European and two native servants ; Madame Serizes ; Mr. S. Lefevre ; Mr. F. Morelly.

Per Semiramis, to Persian Gulf : Mrs. Lowe and family.

Per Caledonia, from Bombay : Ens. Percival, H.M.'s 22nd regt. ; Messrs. C. Goode, W. Beard, B. Knipe, and F. Nelson.

Per H.C.'s steamers, from Bombay ; *Dec.* Major and Mrs. E. Butcher and three children ; Dr. and Mrs. Rae ; Mrs. Col. Ovals ; Masters C. and J. Ovals ; Mrs. Reade and two children ; Mr. and Mrs. Huschike and child ; Mrs. Col. Douglass ; and W. Delano, Esq. ; *Jan.* Mrs. Col. Havelock and two children ; Mrs. Leckie and two children ; Mr. and Mrs. Jones ; Lieuts. Mollan and McMahon ; Rev. Dr. Wilson and Dunjeebhoy Nowrojee ; *Feb.* W. Baxter, Esq. ; Mrs. J. S. C. Jameson ; *March.* Mrs. Moore and two children ; Mrs. Clarke and family ; Mr. Robertson ; Major B. McMahon ; Geo. Giberne, Esq., C.S. ; Mrs. Barrington ; Mrs. W. Gray ; Major W. Langford, Madras army ; *Apr.* Mrs. Goodfellow and eight children ; and Mrs. West.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Stag, for Madras : Mrs. Delmar ; Mrs. Russell ; Miss Stokes ; Miss Larkins ; Dr. and Mrs. Whannell ; Messrs. S. Cookson, Moncrieff, Harpur, Chauncey, Barlow, Davidson, Becher, Boswell, Wilson, Michael, Martyr, Walc, Anderson, Martley, Murray.

Per Bland, for Bengal.—From Liverpool : Dr. and Mrs. Woodburn.

Per Earl of Harewood, for Singapore : Mr. Drysdale ; Mr. Farncombe.

Per Ocean Queen, for Mauritius : Mr. R. Marlin ; Mr. F. Mayer.

Per John Graham, for Ceylon : Mr. Bewes ; Mr. Thompson.

Per Euphrates, for Calcutta : Dr. and Mrs. Duncan and child ; Mrs. Burt, sen., and Mrs. Burt, jun., and Miss Burt ; Mr. Hilliard ; Mr. Grub ; A. Duncan, Esq. ; Mr. Hunter ; Mr. Geston ; Mr. Williamson ; Mr. Williams ; Mr. Gurnon.

Per Great Liverpool (steamer), for Alexandria, &c. : his Exc. Saeed Ali Ben Nasser, envoy to the Imaum of Muscat, and his secretary ; Maj. and Mrs. Munsey ; Capt. and Mrs. Wallace ; Dr. and Mrs. Giraud ; Lieut. and Mrs. Beale ; Mr. and Mrs. Davidson ; Mr. and Mrs. Wilson ; Dr. Stevenson ; Mrs. Blenkins ; Mrs. Prior ; Miss Horton ; Miss Yarborough ; Mr. Graham and family ; Messrs. Egerton, Oswald, Holroyd, Bremner, Haber, How, Critchlow, Burt, Stewart, Miller, Cameron, Sawes, Crisp, Collins, Bernard, Minasi, James, Ferguson, Drummond, Hall.—*For Malta* : Capt. and Mrs. Boland ; Lieut. Herbert ; Mrs. Jenkins and family ; Mr. and Miss Woodhouse ; Mr. Vardon ; Mrs. Brock and children ; Miss Jones, Miss Taboni ; Mr. Cahill.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 1. On board the *Trial*, on her passage to Sydney, the wife of H. Harper, Esq., of Sydney, son.

June 13. On board the E.I. ship *Clifton*, in the Java seas, the lady of Capt. J. A. Cox, daughter.

Nov. 3. At Shirley House, near Southampton, the lady of Lieut. Gen. Sleigh, C.B., son.

5. At Ashford Hall, near Ludlow, the lady of Maj. Gen. L. Russell, C.B., daughter.

14. At Kensington-square, the lady of Major John Campbell, 41st Madras N.I., daughter.

— At Mount Pleasant House, near Dawlish, the lady of Capt. H. P. Hughes, late Bengal Art., son.

23. At Wimbledon Common, the lady of Major Oliphant, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 8. At Sunning Hill, G. Ashburner, Esq., of Calcutta, to Katharine, daughter of the late M. Forbes, Esq., of Sillwood Park, Berks.

9. At Llanvair Kilgeddine church, Monmouthshire, C. R. Buller, Esq., of H.M.'s civil service, Ceylon, to Emma, daughter of the late G. Little, Esq., of Pencraig Court, Hereford.

10. At St. Mary's, Islington, W. Rollings, Esq., to Catherine, eldest daughter of Capt. W. Widgeon, Hon. E.I.C.'s serv.

19. At St. James's church, Piccadilly, Lieut. F. D. Jones, son of the late F. Jones, Esq., forty-five years postmaster-gen. at Calcutta, to Alphonsine, third daughter of the late Gottlieb Schulze, of Poland Street.

23. At Croydon church, R. N. D. Brown, Esq., of St. Alban Hall, Oxford, only son of the late Col. A. Brown, of Hon. E.I.C.'s serv., to Mary, niece of R. Lindsay, Esq., F.S.A., Norwood, Surrey.

26. At Trinity Church, Sloane Street, Capt. T. Wallace, Bengal army, to Fanny, daughter of Capt. J. W. Long.

29. At St. Pancras Church, New Road, Charles I. Axford, Esq., eldest son of C. I. F. Axford, Esq., Swindon, Wilts, to Catherine, daughter of G. Waters, Esq., first judge of circuit, Tellicherry, Madras.

DEATHS.

Sept. 12. At Simbirski, Russia, aged 28, the distinguished botanist and traveller, Lehmann.

Oct. 1. At Blois, in France, the infant son of J. Bax, Esq., of the Bombay C.S. and Lexted House, Essex.

5. At sea, R. H. Treherne, Esq., for many years in the maritime service of the Hon. E.I.C. He was on his passage home from Bombay, in the ship *Mary*, of which vessel he was commander.

28. At Brompton, Rosina, daughter of the late Capt. Heyman, formerly of the 13th L. D.

Nov. 8. At 5, Tollington Park, Hornsey-road, Lucy, second daughter of Mr. J. Rowlett, formerly of Malta and Liverpool.

— At Coltishall Hall, in Norfolk, the Rev. James Ward, D.D., formerly Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, and senior chaplain at Bengal.

10. At Mount Ida, Dromore, Capt. J. W. Hull, Hon. E.I.C.'s Serv., aged 50.

15. At the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, Gen. Sir G. T. Walker, Bart., G.C.B., &c. &c., aged 78. [Sir George entered the army, as ensign 95th F., in 1782, and served in India.]

17. At Bygrove Cottage, Merton, Mrs. Marianne Jones, late of South Sea, relict of A. Jones, Esq., many years resident in the East Indies.

18. At Shirley House, near Southampton, Arthur, infant son of Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Sleigh.

19. At Highgate Rise, J. M'Clure, Esq., formerly of Calcutta.

20. At Dunkirk, T. B. Bingley, Esq., formerly of the Hon. Company's art.

23. At Kensington, T. Cleeye, Esq., aged 72, late of the E.I.C.'s home service.

27. At Hackney, the wife of the Rev. H. R. Shepherd, B.A., chaplain at Dacca, Bengal, and eldest daughter of the late Capt. H. Christopher, Hon. E.I.Co.'s service.

28. In Manchester Square, the widow of the late Maj. Gen. R. Crauford.

29. At Lynn, the Rev. Dr. Ambrose Goode, late a chaplain in the Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, Bombay.

Dec. 3. In Portland Place, the Right Hon. the Countess of Munster.

Latelly. At Paris, Odean Mahamud, prince of Mysore, and son of the celebrated Tippoo Saib. The prince received a pension from the H.E.I.C.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE
TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>Euphrates</i>	650 tons.	Wilson	Dec. 10.
<i>Conqueror</i>	320	Collingridge ...	Dec. 10.
<i>Countess of Minto</i>	300	Wishart	Dec. 16.
<i>Lalla Rookh</i>	400	Kenny	Jan. 15, 1843.

FOR MADRAS.

<i>Wm. Jardine</i>	700	Jones	Dec. 27.
<i>Stag</i>	700	Young	Dec. 28.

FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Samuel Boddington</i>	523	Noakes	Dec. 20.
<i>Ann Miln</i>	565	Thoms	Dec. 20.
<i>Fortitude</i>	610	Buckham	Dec. 28.
<i>Herefordshire</i>	1365	Moore	Feb. 8, 1843.

FOR CHINA.

<i>Sappho</i>	368	Dunlop	Dec. 10.
<i>Possidone</i>	500	Valentine	Dec. 10.

FOR CEYLON.

<i>W. & M. Brown</i>	297	Bainton	Dec. 20.
<i>Tigris</i>	426	Symons	Jan. 10, 1843.

FOR MAURITIUS.

<i>Union</i>	750	Surflen	Dec. 20.
<i>Lady Emma</i>	244	—	Dec. 15.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1842.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (vid Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay.	Arrived at Madras.	Days to Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (In divisions.)	Days to Calcutta.
(vid Marseilles.)						
Jan. 4, 1842	Feb. 12. (per <i>Cleopatra</i>)	40	Feb. 18 ..	46	Feb. 22, &c.	50
Feb. 4.	March 14. (per <i>Berenice</i>)	39	March 22 ..	46	March 25, &c.	49
March 4.	April 9. (per <i>Victoria</i>)	37	April 15. ..	43	April 21, &c.	49
April 6.	May 12. (per <i>Cleopatra</i>)	37	May 20.	45	May 19.	44
May 6.	June 8. (per <i>Berenice</i>)	33	June 16.	41	June 17.	42
June 4.	July 8. (per <i>Victoria</i>)	35	July 16.	43	July 19.	46
July 6.	Aug. 6. (per <i>Cleopatra</i>)	31	Aug. 13.	38	Aug. 17.	42
Aug. 4.	Sept. 6. (per <i>Berenice</i>)	33	Sept. 13.	40	Sept. 17.	44
Sept. 6.	Oct. 12. (per <i>Victoria</i>)	37	Oct. 18.	43	Oct. 20.	45

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, vid Falmouth, on the 30th Dec., and vid Marseilles on the 4th Jan.

OVERLAND MAILS from INDIA, 1842.

Date of leaving Bombay.	Per Steamer to Suez.	Arrived in London vid Marseilles.	Days from Bombay.	Arrived in London vid Falmouth.	Days from Bombay.
Jan. 1, 1842	<i>Cleopatra</i>	Feb. 8.	39	Feb. 11. (per <i>Oriental</i>)	42
Feb. 1.	<i>Berenice</i>	March 10.	38	March 15. (per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>)	43
March 1.	<i>Victoria</i>	April 5.	36	April 11. (per <i>Oriental</i>)	42
April 1.	<i>Cleopatra</i>	May 4.	34	May 11. (per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>)	41
May 3.	<i>Berenice</i>	June 6.	35	June 10. (per <i>Oriental</i>)	39
May 23.	<i>Victoria</i>	July 4.	42	July 9. (per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>)	47
June 18.	<i>Berenice</i>	Aug. 4.	48	Aug. 8. (per <i>Tagus</i>)	52
July 19.	<i>Semiramis</i>	Sept. 3.	46	Sept. 7. (per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>)	50
Aug. 27.	<i>Victoria</i>	Oct. 8.	43	Oct. 13. (per <i>Oriental</i>)	48
Oct. 1.	<i>Cleopatra</i>	Nov. 8.	38	Nov. 12. (per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>)	49
Oct. 15.	<i>Zenobia</i>	Nov. 24.	41	—	—
Nov. 1.	<i>Atalanta</i>	Dec. 6.	36	Dec. 6.	36

